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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY VOLUMES.

—*(6.)*—

DISTURBANCE IN HYDE PARK.

Session

31 *January* —— 29 *July* 1856.

VOL. XXIII.

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REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1856.

TWENTY VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

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DISTURBANCE IN HYDE PARK:

[2016.] REPORT of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the alleged Disturbance of the Public Peace in Hyde Park, on Sunday, July 1, 1855; and Conduct of the Metropolitan Police in connexion with the same; together with the Minutes of Evidence, Appendix, and Index - - - p. 1

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REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE

ALLEGED DISTURBANCE OF THE PUBLIC PEACE IN HYDE PARK

On Sunday, July 1st, 1855;

AND THE

CONDUCT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE IN CONNEXION WITH THE SAME.

TOGETHER WITH

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX, AND INDEX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

2016

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COMMISSION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith: To our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor JAMES ARCHIBALD STUART WORTLEY, Our trusty and well-beloved ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, Esquire, one of Our Counsel learned in the Law, and GILBERT HENDERSON, Esquire, Greeting: Whereas We have been informed that a disturbance of the public peace took place in Hyde Park and the streets adjoining thereto on Sunday the first day of July instant, and We have been given further to understand that complaints have been made that certain officers and constables of the Metropolitan Police employed upon that occasion exceeded their duty, and used unnecessary force and violence, inflicting serious injuries upon divers of Our peaceable subjects, without any warrant of law for the same:

Now, in order that We may be more fully informed as to the matters aforesaid, KNOW YE, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have constituted and appointed and do by these presents constitute and appoint you the said JAMES ARCHIBALD STUART WORTLEY, ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, and GILBERT HENDERSON to be Our Commissioners to inquire into the said alleged disturbance of the public peace, and all the circumstances thereof and all matters connected therewith, and particularly into the conduct of the officers and constables of the said Metropolitan Police in connexion with the same, and into the truth of all and singular the complaints of the conduct of them or any of them upon that occasion which may be brought under your investigation: And for this purpose We do by these presents grant unto you Our said Commissioners or any two of you full power and authority to call before you or any two of you all such persons as you may deem necessary, who can give evidence and information upon all or any of the matters herein referred to you, and to inquire of the premises and every part thereof by all lawful ways and means whatsoever: And We do also give and grant unto you or any two of you full power and authority, when the same shall appear to be requisite, to administer an oath or oaths to any person or persons whatsoever to be examined before you or any two of you: And, lastly, We will and command that you report to Us in writing under your hands and seals your several proceedings by virtue of this Our Commission, and what you shall find touching the same. In witness whereof We have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness Ourself at Westminster the Fourteenth day of July in the Nineteenth year of Our reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's sign manual.

C. ROMILLY.

REPORT.

The Numbers in the Margin of the Report refer to Questions and Answers as numbered in the Evidence.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing date the 14th of July in the nineteenth year of your reign, and commanded to inquire into an alleged disturbance of the public peace on Sunday the 1st of July 1855, in Hyde Park and the adjoining streets, and into all the circumstances thereof and all matters connected therewith, and particularly into the conduct of the officers and constables of the Metropolitan Police in connection with the same, and into the truth of all and singular the complaints of the conduct of them or any of them upon that occasion which might be brought under our investigation;

Humbly report, that on the receipt of Your Majesty's Commission we gave notice by letter to several persons who had sent written complaints to Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, and also gave general notice in the public newspapers, of our intention to hold an Inquiry into the matters submitted to us by Your Majesty's said Commission, on Tuesday the 17th day of July 1855, in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and at the time and place so appointed we commenced our sittings.

In the outset of the Inquiry we were met by a difficulty as to obtaining evidence. Most of the persons who considered themselves aggrieved by the conduct of the police on the day in question were strangers to each other, and no combined arrangement had been made for the purpose of bringing their several complaints before us. Some of them could not afford to procure professional assistance, and perhaps felt unequal to speak for themselves. In fact, with one exception, no individual appeared to be prepared to make any statement or give evidence before us with reference to the matters into which we had met to inquire.

It happened that Mr. Mitchell, a respectable and intelligent attorney, who had attended at the police court on behalf of a client taken into custody in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, also appeared before us on behalf of the same client, to complain of the conduct of the police. In order to discharge this duty for his client, Mr. Mitchell had made himself acquainted generally with the occurrences which were to become the subjects of our Inquiry. Under these circumstances, we felt ourselves warranted in requesting Mr. Mitchell to give his assistance to any of the complainants who might be willing to avail themselves of it in bringing their several complaints before us. To this proposal Mr. Mitchell assented. The complainants willingly availed themselves of his assistance, and entrusted their cases to his management. To him, and also to Mr. Ellis, the attorney who conducted the case on behalf of the police, we are much indebted for their able assistance in eliciting the facts and discussing the points brought before us in the course of our Inquiry.

We continued our sittings in the Court of Exchequer from day to day until Thursday the 2d of August, when, after hearing Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Ellis on behalf of their respective clients, and repeating the statement which we had on several previous occasions publicly made, that if there were still any persons who had complaints to prefer we were ready to hear them, and receiving no answer to this invitation, we closed the investigation, having sat fifteen days, and examined upon oath, 86 witnesses on the part of the complainants, and 93 on the part of the police, a full report of whose evidence is annexed.

The scenes in Hyde Park which gave rise to this inquiry seem to have had their origin chiefly in popular feeling against a Bill introduced into the Commons House of Parliament by Lord Robert Grosvenor, to prevent trading 1380 1381 1324 1325

on Sunday within the Metropolitan Police District and City of London, and
6163 commonly called the Sunday Trading Bill. Prior to Sunday 24th of June, a handbill was printed and circulated referring to this measure as the New Sunday Bill, and stating that an open-air meeting, to see how religiously the aristocracy observe the Sabbath, would be held in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the right bank of the Serpentine looking towards Kensington Gardens.

Accordingly, between three and four o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday the 24th of June, a large multitude assembled in Hyde Park on the spot indicated on the north bank of the Serpentine. There the crowd shouted, hooted, and yelled at the carriages, and made such noises as to frighten the horses in the Drive, to the annoyance and danger of those on horseback or in carriages.
6179 This interruption naturally caused alarm, and prevented many carriages driving
1319 in that direction. An attempt was also made by some persons to organize a meeting, and address the crowd, but they were required to desist, and stopped, by the police.

In the course of the following week handbills were distributed and placards exhibited calculated to attract people to Hyde Park on the next Sunday.
6196 It was stated in one of these that at "Hyde Park the open-air fête and monster
6206 "concert would be repeated on Sunday next." In another, "Let us go to "church with Lord Robert Grosvenor next Sunday morning. We can attend "his lordship in Park Lane at half-past ten, go to church with him, then go "home to dinner, and be back in time to see our friends in Hyde Park." The
6216 police superintendents of various districts also reported that large numbers of people were likely to attend the meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July.

Under these circumstances, on Friday the 29th of June Sir Richard Mayne communicated with the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and
6227 prepared a notice cautioning and requesting well-disposed persons to abstain from joining or attending the meeting announced to be held in Hyde Park, and stating that all necessary measures would be taken to prevent such meeting and to preserve the public peace. On Saturday the 30th of June this notice was published in the morning newspapers, and also posted at the entrances of the Park in the afternoon. Sir Richard Mayne on the same day also issued
6229 orders for Superintendent O'Brien to take up a station with a party of police in the neighbourhood of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house on Sunday, and for four superintendents and 280 men to assemble in Hyde Park at 2 P.M. Other parties were also directed to be in reserve at Stanhope Gate, the Triumphal Arch, the Marble Arch, and Walton Street, Lowndes Square.

6238 On Sunday morning the 1st of July, owing to the illness and consequent absence of Superintendent May, the general direction of the police in Hyde Park was given to Superintendent Hughes, Sir Richard Mayne remaining during the day at the Head Office in Scotland Yard.

The police constables, before they took up their stations in Hyde Park, were
6231 made acquainted with a written order of Sir R. Mayne, that the directions in the printed notices were to be firmly enforced, and that any persons commencing a meeting or assemblage, or shouting, or making any noise, or acting in any way calculated to cause disturbance or frighten horses in carriages, were to be cautioned as to the consequences, and required to desist; and that if they did not immediately do so they were to be removed, and, if necessary, taken into
12,524 custody, and sent to the Police Station at Vine Street. Directions were given verbally to the men to sit or lie down quietly on the grass, and not to interfere, unless interference became absolutely necessary.

6249 Up to half past two o'clock few persons arrived; those few were orderly, and the Park was quiet. Between half past two and three o'clock the concourse of people in the Park increased, and dense masses collected on the north side of the Serpentine, especially near the Humane Society's Receiving House. The multitude assembled consisted of various classes. A vast number of persons of all ranks were there, simply for the ordinary and legitimate purposes of exercise and recreation to which the Park is specially dedicated; others came
5330 led by curiosity to watch the proceedings of the day; others with a view of
4871 expressing by their presence their disapproval of the Sunday Trading Bill;
3777 a large number also, chiefly lads and young men, with a view of giving
1042 expression to their disapprobation by shouts, cries, and noises along the Drive.

There was also a mixture of thieves, pickpockets, and other reckless and disorderly persons, bent on plunder and mischief, and seeking to effect their purposes under the shield of popular excitement. 13,780

Soon after three o'clock noisy and riotous proceedings like those on the preceding Sunday were commenced by some of the crowd who lined the rails of the Drive along the Serpentine. Carriages and riders in passing were met by shouts of "Go to church" and other cries, yelling, hooting, whistling, and discordant noises. Missiles were occasionally thrown at them. One man, who was afterwards fined for the offence, was taken into custody for flinging part of a hurdle at a gentleman on horseback. A boy ran before a carriage, and repeatedly struck at the horse's nose with his cap, and the crowd cheered him. The horses in an open britska, in which an officer and his daughter were seated, became frightened, and plunged; a clod of earth or other missile passed over the carriage, and had it not been for the police, who prevented the people from getting in front of the horses, the consequence might have been serious. Other vehicles experienced a similar reception, were pelted with stones, and narrowly escaped injury. At the suggestion of the police, some carriages turned back from the Drive; and eventually those vehicles which did pass were chiefly filled with persons who shared and sympathised with the excitement of the crowd on the subject of Sunday legislation. 13,164 11,138 8859 11,930 11,892 2030 5543 12,081

About half past three the danger to vehicles was greatly increased by the throng in the Drive, where it was most easy to alarm the horses. It was observed that many of the most disorderly characters were collected in front of the rails on the south side of the Drive near the Receiving House. Superintendent Hughes consulted with Superintendent Martin, and thought that the time was come to use more vigorous measures to clear the carriageway, and also, pursuant to directions from Sir Richard Mayne, to clear the crowd back to some distance from the railings, and he accordingly gave orders to the police to clear the road and the rails, and to use their staves. 12,082 12,083

In order to execute these orders the police advanced with their truncheons drawn along the carriage road of the Drive, clearing it of the people. Some of whom, not readily yielding or quitting the road, were pushed, struck, and roughly handled.

The policemen also passed along the Drive, striking on the rails, and brandishing their staves over the heads of the crowd there, and in some instances striking at them, in order to compel them to fall back. Parties of police also passed with drawn staves on to the footpath between the Drive and the Serpentine River near the Receiving House, and drove the people back from the rails, and in an eastward direction along the bank of the Serpentine. This movement, owing to the crowd and the narrow space, was attended with great alarm and confusion, and some of the people, including well-dressed women, were forced ankledeep into the water; others were struck with the staves. Parties of the police also passed behind the rails on the north side of the Drive, and drove back the people thirty or forty yards, and in some cases further on to the grass. After these movements the police did not occupy or keep a line along the cleared space, so as to prevent the return of the people, consequently crowds collected along the rails again, and were again driven back repeatedly, with more or less violence and confusion. These proceedings produced or increased irritation and ill feeling on the part of the people assembled; offensive expressions were used to annoy the police, some stones were thrown at them, and frequent collisions took place. 11,145 5484 3697 1371

The complaints brought before us for unnecessary violence and misconduct on the part of the police chiefly refer to transactions which took place during these efforts to clear the carriageway and to remove the crowd to a distance from the rails. Some of the complaints we consider well founded, but postpone the particular consideration of the several charges, our present object being simply to give a general summary and outline of the incidents of the day. 1343 1346 1348 1461

From half past three until half past five o'clock a state of tumult and disturbance prevailed, especially along the Drive from the east end of the Serpentine to the Humane Society's Receiving House. The police were engaged in endeavours to prevent shouting and stone-throwing, and in clearing the crowd out of the Drive and away from the rails. Many persons were taken into custody for riotous conduct and throwing stones Some were taken in cabs or on foot to Vine Street Police Station, and the yard of the

Dairy Lodge near the Receiving House was used as a temporary place of custody for prisoners. The police having been strongly reinforced in the course of this period, the commotion began gradually to subside, and at six o'clock the disturbance was effectually subdued in the neighbourhood of the Drive.

At various times, and especially between six and seven o'clock, many groups of people collected in open parts of the Park, and collisions took place during attempts made by the police rushing forward to disperse them or to arrest those who had thrown stones. Some of the complaints made to us arose out of these collisions.

Soon after seven o'clock some young soldiers of the Guards who had mingled with a portion of the crowd seemed disposed to take part in the tumult. Information of this was brought to Superintendent Hughes, who sent to the Magazine Barracks, and a serjeant was dispatched with a picket to bring in the soldiers. Some stones were thrown by the crowd at the serjeant and his party whilst engaged in the performance of this duty, and the crowd followed after the soldiers to the barracks, and remained there throwing stones. The serjeant in command then sent in his turn to the police for assistance, which
13,525 was promptly rendered. One of the offenders who had hit a soldier with a
13,526 stone was given into custody, and afterwards fined, and this crowd was dispersed without any unnecessary violence.

About nine o'clock in the evening the Park was cleared by Superintendent Hughes, with a body of about a hundred policemen, formed in open line, with two or three yards between each man, extending northwards from the Serpentine, and advancing eastwards towards Hyde Park Corner and Stanhope Gate. This operation seems to have been effected successfully.

It has been stated that a party of the police had been stationed by way of
12,158 precaution near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house. About six o'clock in the
5045 evening a large mass of people set out from Hyde Park towards Grosvenor
4976 Gate and Park Street, with cries of "Now to Lord Robert Grosvenor's."
2253 Soon afterwards a crowd, variously estimated by the witnesses at two, three,
1790 four hundred, or more in number, was collected before Lord Robert
3447 Grosvenor's house in Park Street. No actual violence, beyond throwing a
6920 stone at Lord Robert Grosvenor's messenger, was committed by them; but
3489 their number and clamour were alarming. The crowd yelled and groaned, calling "Chuck him out," and using other expressions of hostility to Lord Robert Grosvenor, and their aspect and proceedings were sufficiently menacing to excite the fears of the inmates of the house, though some of the cries were of a jocular character.

In the meantime, Superintendent O'Brien, who was stationed with a reserve of fifty men at Stanhope Gate, had received information of the movement from Hyde Park, and brought forward his party with all despatch into the south
12,184 end of Park Street. He there formed the men in a column of sections of ten,
2257 having a front of five men, and marched them up the street, in order that the
12,179 crowd might see them coming, and have time to move off. A smaller body of police had previously mingled with the crowd, and endeavoured by persuasion to induce them to disperse, but without effect.

On the approach of Superintendent O'Brien's party, some of the crowd
12,197 retired; but a large body remained, and received the police with a yell. On
5926 entering the crowd, Superintendent O'Brien called on them in a loud voice to disperse. Just at that moment he was tripped up, fell, and hurt his knee. The police who were following him rushed forward with their staves drawn. Though there was no serious resistance, some of them, whilst dispersing and pursuing the crowd, used their staves, and otherwise acted with violence, inflicting severe injuries on several persons who were not shown to have been guilty of any violence, but who refused to move off when requested so to do, or who, being inoffensively there, ran or stood still when the police came up
2091 the street. This conduct on the part of the police was complained of, and will
1542 be considered hereafter.

Superintendent O'Brien states that he gave no orders to remove the crowd by force, but that he should have thought it his duty so to do if the crowd had disregarded his summons to disperse. He expresses his opinion that in the confusion when he fell, and was prevented from advancing along with his party, the men mistook his call on the people to disperse for an order to

themselves to disperse the crowd at once. One person only, the witness Lewis Frankland, was taken into custody in Park Street.

During the afternoon seventy-one persons in Hyde Park and one person in Park Street were removed, pursuant to the order, to Vine Street Police Station. Ten of these were charged with felony, and the rest with riotous conduct, or assaults on the police. 12,429

Great complaints were preferred before us of the insufficiency and unfitness of the cells in Vine Street for confining so large a number, and of the suffering experienced by those confined in them during the Sunday night, and in some instances on Monday night also. We visited and inspected these cells. Though they may perhaps be sufficient for the purpose of receiving the ordinary number of prisoners daily brought there, they certainly were unfit to confine such large numbers as were placed in them on this occasion. Even after thirty-one prisoners had been removed by direction of Sir Richard Mayne and of the superintendent in charge to the Marylebone and Edgeware Road Stations, the heat and closeness of the cells caused very great suffering, and serious risk to the health of those who remained. Several, indeed, stated that their health had been affected in consequence of their confinement. 12,439 3648 3941

Many of those taken into custody offered to procure bail, but the application was postponed by the inspector in charge of the station, and finally rejected, after a reference to Sir Richard Mayne. This refusal was made the subject of complaint before us. It appears that under the 2d and 3d Vict. the inspector on duty at any police station has a discretionary authority to take bail on all charges which might be summarily disposed of by a magistrate; but in this case the charge against most of the prisoners was for riotous conduct, and the inspector doubted whether he ought to take bail, and requested instructions from Sir Richard Mayne. The instruction given was, that no bail should be taken for those charged with riotous conduct or actual disorder in the Park, and in the result, though bail was often offered for several prisoners, it was uniformly refused. 5978 Cap. 47. Sect. 70.

Complaint was also made of delay in bringing the persons in custody before the magistrate. None were in fact brought before the sitting magistrate at Marlborough Street until between four and five o'clock on the afternoon of Monday the 2d of July, and the consideration of many of the charges was postponed until Tuesday, causing detention in some instances, during another night in Vine Street, although bail was taken on Monday evening for all charged with misdemeanor who could procure it.

The investigation before the magistrate led to the following results: Ten had been apprehended as thieves and pickpockets; of these, five were committed for trial, two remanded, one was committed for a month, and two were discharged. 6269

Twenty-four were charged with riot or throwing stones; all of them were convicted, and fined, some 10*s.*, with the alternative of imprisonment of seven days, others 5*s.*, others half a crown. 6273

Twenty were charged with riot or assaults on the police. Of these, four were fined 10*s.*, three 5*s.*, one committed for fourteen days, two for seven days, five were discharged on their own recognizances to keep the peace, and four were discharged unconditionally. Eighteen were charged with obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. Five of these were discharged on their own recognizances to keep the peace, and thirteen were discharged unconditionally.

According to the police return, forty-nine policemen were reported as assaulted and hurt; of these twenty-seven were struck with stones, thirteen with sticks or pieces of hurdles, seven kicked and knocked down, and one thrown down and his knee slightly hurt. 6274

In entering on the consideration of the violence and injuries imputed to the police, we may remark, that there has been no evidence before us of any loss of life or bone broken, of any limb seriously hurt, or permanent injury of any kind inflicted. Seeing that such formidable weapons, as the truncheons of the police undoubtedly are, were used on the occasion, we think there has been some exaggeration in the evidence which describes them as having been used with the utmost violence, and so indiscriminately that neither age nor sex was spared. Many witnesses deposed that on various occasions women and children were struck, yet no woman or child appeared before us to complain, nor was 2906 1024

the name of any such sufferer ascertained; and we are led to conclude that if such cases did occur they were less numerous and less serious than some of the witnesses represent.

The accusing witnesses were numerous; but there were also many witnesses
7079 who came forward, impelled, as they said, by a sense of justice, and bore testi-
6756 mony to the good conduct of the police in all that fell under their observation in the course of the transactions in question. Not a few of the complainants accompanied their accusations as to the incidents on this day by stating that
5800 the conduct of the police on the 1st of July was at variance with all their
4114 former experience, freely admitting that the general character of the police stood
2136 high for moderation and forbearance, and that many policemen on the 1st of
5015 July showed great self-control in the execution of their duty.
4458
4470 On the other hand, it is satisfactory to find that none of the crowd came armed in any manner, and that no violence seems to have been contemplated by the general mass even of those who conducted themselves in a disorderly or riotous manner. Their intention seems to have been, to limit their interference to shouts and petty annoyances to those riding or driving in the Park.
11,381 Nevertheless, we consider that the crowd contained a sprinkling of bad and dangerous persons, who required the control of the police, and who, but for such control, might have led the way and been followed by the thoughtless
11,169 and inconsiderate to mischief and damage to property, the extent of which would only have been limited by the resistance met with. Whatever view may be taken of the conduct of the police, their presence and acts on the 1st of July had the effect of preventing any such result.

After the proceedings in Hyde Park on Sunday the 24th of June, it was fit and proper that measures should be taken to secure to all classes the undisturbed exercise of their right to ride or drive in the Park. The arrangements for this purpose seem to have devolved on the First Commissioner, Sir Richard Mayne,
13,823 according to the distribution of duty sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

With the prospect of a recurrence on the 1st of July of the tumults of the 24th of June, it was right to issue some warning to the public, and to apprise the unwary that such proceedings were illegal, and would be checked by the police. The police notice which was advertised, and also printed and placarded, had in view those objects, and also (as we understand it) the prevention of a public meeting in the Park, at which as it was anticipated the subject of the Sunday Trading Bill would be discussed, and the assembled multitude addressed by speakers, with the usual forms.

An attempt to hold such a meeting had been foiled by the police on the 24th of June. It seems to us that meetings of this nature might properly be interdicted and suppressed, as novel, and not sanctioned by usage, or the regulations of Hyde Park. To make Hyde Park an arena for the discussion of popular and exciting topics would be inconsistent with the chief purposes for which it is thrown open to and used by the public. Whether the holding any such meeting was contemplated it is difficult to say; but it is certain that the police notice was understood by many, not as prohibiting a meeting in this limited sense, but as interdicting and prohibiting any meeting or assembly of
4146 large numbers of persons in Hyde Park on the 1st of July.
3988 This construction induced many to go to the Park to assert a right which they imagined to be impugned by the notice of the Police Commissioners. The language of the notice, and especially the use of the term "meeting" in a sense not clearly defined, seems to have given some ground for this construction. The notice, however, produced a good effect, by inducing many to abstain from going to the Park in carriages or on horseback.

Superintendent Hughes.

The appointment of Superintendent Hughes although accidental, seems to have been warranted by his experience of nearly twenty-five years, at Epsom, Ascot, the opening of Parliament, and other occasions where large crowds are congregated, on which he had directed the police with general approval.

The first object which the police had to effect, in order to protect persons using the Drive, was to keep the carriageway clear. When it is considered that

an open iron railing, extending for several hundred yards on both sides of the way, was lined with a dense multitude, any one of whom could pass with ease in a moment under the rail, and that many of the foremost were disorderly, and eager to balk the police, and choke the road, the moment they were not restrained, it will be easily understood that this was a task of great difficulty.

The next object was to check shouts, noises, and other proceedings which might by alarming horses endanger the safety of those seeking health and recreation in the Drive. Owing to the excitement of the crowd, and the disposition of many to give noisy expression to their sentiments, it was impossible to effect this object completely. The attempt was harassing to the police, and leading, as it did, to arrest of individuals, produced irritation in the crowd.

The measure most likely to be effectual was to remove and keep the people back at some distance from the rails, so that the noises and gestures of the crowd might produce less effect, and the Drive be kept clear. Sir Richard Mayne, anticipating that this course might become advisable, mentioned it verbally in the forenoon to Superintendent Hughes, and at 5 p.m. directed it in his written instructions. It was, however, an operation requiring judicious management, not to be attempted without adequate force, and every precaution which tact and temper in dealing with a crowd could supply.

The conduct of Superintendent Hughes in his endeavours to surmount these difficulties has been impugned on several grounds. He has been accused of undue excitement, of using improper language, of having been personally guilty of many assaults with his horsewhip, and with issuing to the police, without sufficient grounds, orders to use their staves, and with failing to control many excesses on the part of the police under his command.

It is impossible to reconcile the evidence as to the superintendent's personal acts of violence. Several witnesses assert that they saw his horsewhip used, and men and women struck with it. Superintendent Hughes most distinctly denies having struck any person, but says that he cut the air with his whip, with action which might mislead some of the witnesses. His evidence is corroborated by several witnesses. If women had been struck, as represented, we think it highly probable that we should have had some woman or her companion as a witness. No such testimony, however, was laid before us; neither was the name of any woman or other person alleged to have been so struck ascertained. On this state of the case we consider that, whatever suspicion may arise on the evidence, we might do Superintendent Hughes injustice if we were to hold this imputation to be proved. 3032 4450 12,621 13,140 11,173 11,429

As to excitement, the evidence is again conflicting. Superintendent Hughes says he gave his orders with decision, and showed himself prominent in order to encourage his men. Assuming that there were moments when he did not, in giving his orders, or addressing the bystanders, preserve that coolness of language and manner which is always desirable, yet, under the difficulties with which he was beset, we think allowance ought to be made, and that this charge affecting his demeanour and language, as distinct from his acts, may be passed over. 5511

In offering an opinion now as to the orders given, we are sensible how much easier it is in such cases to criticise the past than to choose the right course of action at the moment. Superintendent Hughes states, that at about 10 minutes past three or 20 minutes to four in the afternoon he ordered the men to use their staves; meaning that they were to be moderately used. This order was given on his own responsibility. He states that he gave it considering that the critical moment was come when, unless controlled, the dangerous elements in the crowd would become unmanageable, and serious mischief ensue. The road was then much obstructed, the rough people in the carriageway and at the railings were obstinate, and some stones were thrown at himself and Superintendent Martin. Weighing all the evidence, however, we think this resort to violence was not warranted. No attack had been made by the people, no combined or serious resistance had been made to the police, the carriages and riders passing were few; and, considering how many inoffensive individuals were mixed up with the disorderly portion of the crowd, the execution of such orders would almost of necessity be dangerous, and attended with unjustifiable violence.

If the order to use the staves had been strictly limited to the clearance of the road we might have considered it justifiable. There was an obvious propriety

in clearing the carriageway, and we think there should be little sympathy for those who at such a time refused or delayed to quit the road, expecting the police to enter into discussion as to their right of way, or to make exceptions in their favour. But there was not the same necessity to drive the crowd from the railings, and still less to clear the space between the rails and the water of
12,541 the Serpentine, to which object it is clear the order extended, and it was in the
6249 course of executing it that the witnesses Vassie, Maxwell, and others were struck.

It also appears that, after orders issued by Superintendent Hughes, staves were used by the policemen, who passed under the rails to drive the crowd back, and who rushed upon the people from time to time, driving them back thirty or forty yards over the grass on the north side of the Drive. In the course of these proceedings the witnesses Woodward, Martin, and others were struck with staves. The object of these movements was frequently unintelligible to the people, and consequently the acts of the police had the appearance of wanton outrage.

If the attempt had been made by an adequate force it seems to us that the people might have been moved without resorting to the use of staves, and a line might have been formed and kept at a suitable distance from the rail; but the attempts made with inadequate force produced much of the violence which cannot be justified. It might indeed be difficult to know, before the experiment was made, how far it would be practicable to remove and keep back the crowd from the rail; but prudence required that this experiment should have been abandoned immediately the collisions attending it were perceived. But these charges or rushes of the police on the people were numerous, and continued for a considerable space of time.

Again, up to a late hour in the evening, when groups were collected even at a distance from the Drive, parties of the police came rushing forwards, and
2601. used their staves to disperse them. The witness George Jennings and others were hurt on these occasions. We do not know on what principle such dispersions by violence can be justified, as it does not appear that any riotous or other illegal proceedings were going on in these groups.

Some of the witnesses remarked that the conduct of the police posted along
806. the Drive from the east end of the Serpentine to the statue of Achilles contrasted favourably with the conduct of those more immediately under Superintendent Hughes, and the complaints made before us seem to support this view; but it must be considered that Superintendent Hughes had the chief post of disturbance along the line from the east end of the Serpentine to the Dairy Lodge.

On a review of all the facts in evidence we think that Superintendent Hughes, in endeavouring to discharge a difficult and embarrassing duty, gave too much sanction to the use of the staves, and exercised less control over his men than a due regard for the safety of unoffending individuals required. We believe that by a more calm and forbearing course on his part much angry excitement at the time, and complaint afterwards, would have been avoided.

Upon such an occasion of expected tumult it appears to us that the presence of a superior officer on the scene of action would have been desirable, and preferable to any attempt to direct the proceedings from a distance.

Superintendent O'Brien.

For the excesses committed on the part of the police in Hyde Park some extenuation may be pleaded from the annoyance to which the police were subjected by the crowd; but the case was different in Park Street, as the police called into action there had remained at Stanhope Gate, and had not previously been in the presence of the people, yet several cases of serious injury to unoffending individuals there prove a discreditable exercise of violence. We have no hesitation in expressing this opinion, though we have found it impossible, except in two instances, to fix on the offending parties. As to Superintendent O'Brien, who led the police here, an injury which befell him at the moment of collision seems to have incapacitated him from command and control at the time.

Cases of the Complainants who were taken into Custody.

Nine of the seventy-two individuals taken into custody on the 1st of July appeared before us as witnesses. All these persons have a common ground of complaint as to the sufferings to which they were exposed, owing to the state of the cells in which they were detained; another ground of complaint common to many of them is the refusal of bail.

Before adverting further to these points we propose to consider the facts in evidence, with a view to ascertain whether any just ground of censure exists against the police for apprehending the complainants. The evidence in each case assumed before us the shape of a charge against the police, and a countercharge by the police, by way of justification, against the individual for misconduct. In several instances the facts have been the subject of inquiry before a magistrate, but we have deemed it our duty to express our opinion on those cases on the evidence given on our inquiry. We have selected short extracts from the evidence to explain the nature of each case.

Case of T. H. Mair.

Thomas Henry Mair, 44, Charlwood Street, Warwick Square, Pimlico, ecclesiastical estate agent, states, that he was standing on the north side of the Drive, near to the opening to cross at the east end of the Serpentine. That a mounted superintendent rode up, and gave some orders to the policemen. That the policemen went up to the crowd at the rails, and told them to go back; then the policemen held up their staves with menacing action, and struck indiscriminately right and left, the crowd not getting back so soon as they wished. That Policeman 370 A came on in a menacing attitude. Mr. Mair says the truncheon would have hit him, if he had not stepped back. He stepped back, and said, "What are you going to do, fellow; are you going to kill us all?" The policeman replied, "They are our orders." Mr. Mair, being very excited, said "D——n such orders." 209 217 225

Mr. Mair says the policeman 370 A then rushed through the posts and struck at him. Mr. Mair parried the blow with his stick, and the point of the stick just touched the policeman on the groin, and the policeman's truncheon touched him on the thigh; and that he then said to the policeman, "I beg your pardon, I did not mean to assault you." The policeman cried out "Assault!" and several other policemen collared Mr. Mair, and took him into custody. 241

Robert Burnett, policeman 370 A, says, he has been 12 years in the police; says, he received orders to keep the crowd back from the crossing, so as to make room for those who chose to pass and repass; that when Mr. Mair was requested to stand back he refused to go back, and told the people not to go back; that when he went forward to compel Mr. Mair to go back, Mr. Mair pushed him, and struck at him with his stick; that the point of the stick touched him near the groin; that he struck at Mr. Mair's stick with his truncheon; that he then took Mr. Mair into custody. 7942

We think that Mr. Mair did not mean to encourage riot or commit an assault, but this may not have been equally clear to the policeman at the time of the occurrence, and the prominent and excited manner in which Mr. Mair spoke and acted then was capable of a different construction. We consider that Mr. Mair's apprehension was not justified, but that the circumstances attending it extenuate the conduct of policeman 370 A in making the arrest. 7970

There is evidence from several witnesses that Mr. Mair was handled and treated roughly when apprehended and taken along the Drive; but, seeing that Mr. Mair was not struck or hurt, it is difficult to censure the police, as it is impossible to lay down any precise rules for their conduct in securing a prisoner.

Case of J. Calrow.

James Calrow, 6, Caledonian Crescent, King's Cross, draper, states, that he came with a companion into Hyde Park, and was in the Drive when the police were clearing it. That he got under the rails, and stood still, and he then noticed policeman Peter Frazer, 402 A, in a dreadful state of excitement; he was very pale; his lips were quivering; he was running here and 3550

there, and the perspiration was pouring down his cheeks so much that he, the witness Calrow, said, "No. 402, keep cool, friend." That immediately Superintendent Martin, who was on horseback near, said, "Take that man into custody," and he, the witness Calrow, was taken into custody by policeman 402 and another policeman. The witness also complains of Frazer holding his arm too tight, and not allowing him to get a cab.

Peter Frazer, policeman 402, says, that the witness Calrow shouted and clapped his hands as a carriage passed; that Frazer cautioned him, and Calrow
9577 groaned at him. That when another carriage came, the witness Calrow shouted again, and was taken by the direction of Superintendent Martin to Vine Street Station. He says that Calrow wished to walk without being led by the arm, and that was the only allusion he made to his being held; and offers an
9675 explanation as to the cab not being used. The other policeman who accompanied Calrow to the station confirms Frazer's evidence on the principal points, and two
9714 other policemen confirm Frazer as to Calrow's shouting, being cautioned, and
9729 beginning to shout at a carriage again, when he was taken into custody.

The companion of Calrow did not come forward to give evidence, and we cannot on his unsupported testimony censure the police. If Calrow's conduct was such as was stated by the four policemen examined on the case it was quite right that he should be taken into custody.

Case of H. R. Markwick.

4736 *Henry Rendell Markwick*, 65, Gray's Inn Lane, clerk to a solicitor, says, he was on the north side of the Drive opposite to the Serpentine; that he
4740 hooted and waved his hand at a carriage which was passing; others were
4822 hooting, and he joined; and he admitted that it was likely he might have joined in the hooting before. Whilst he was hooting and waving his hand an inspector took him into custody.

This witness, who gave his testimony in a very candid and creditable manner, seems to admit conduct which made him liable to be taken into custody.
1411 Markwick is probably the individual in behalf of whom Wm. Davis went forward to Marlborough Street, but we do not consider that the testimony of Davis clears him from the effect of his own admissions.

Case of W. Reynolds.

5181 *William Reynolds*, a waiter at a public-house, 55, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, says, he was in Hyde Park on the north side of the Drive along the Serpentine. That he was standing about three feet from the rails, talking to a man about the conduct of the police, and heard a policeman say, "Go, and collar somebody." That a policeman then came, and took him, dragged him, and wanted him to get over the railings. That he caught hold of the railings, to protect himself from falling down, and they wanted to pull him over, and he got straddled across the railings. That one policeman let go of him, and hit him across the back, and they dragged him underneath the railings. That one of the policemen struck him twice on the back as
5183 they were going along, and 403 A said, "Do not strike him." That 403 A was the policeman who first collared him. That he was taken in a cab to Vine Street, and on the way, on looking out of the window, saw some one whom he knew, and put out his handkerchief to him; and that the policeman 403 A caught him by the coat, and hit him right back into the cab.

Police Serjeant 403 A says he noticed Reynolds hissing and shouting at carriages passing by; that he had cautioned him previously, and took him into
10,357 custody; that Reynolds prevented him getting him over the rails, and other
10,366 policemen assisted; that witness Reynolds was very violent, and called to the mob for assistance; that he did not strike him, or see him struck; that when Reynolds put his handkerchief out of the cab window, he pulled him back, and made him sit down.

10,413 Policeman 31 G assisted in taking Reynolds into custody, and states, that he had previously heard Reynolds hissing and shouting.

Policeman 354 A went in the cab to the station with Reynolds, and corroborates the testimony of 403 A as to what took place in the cab.

On the evidence we are of opinion that the witness Reynolds hissed and shouted at carriages, after having been cautioned; and such conduct would, we consider, warrant his apprehension; and the resistance made by him may probably account for any violence actually used towards him.

Case of J. Bowstead.

James Bowstead, 36, Farringdon Street, commercial traveller, states, that he was standing, with his wife, by the rail on the south side of the Drive, half way between Hyde Park Corner and the east end of the Serpentine at the time Mr. Mair was being taken past, when Superintendent Hughes pointed him out, saying, "Take that fellow," and he was taken into custody by Joseph Butcher and other policemen. He says Butcher was a civil man; particularly civil all the time. He says, he might have cried "Shame," which he thinks was very natural, on seeing an old gentleman brought along the Drive, and the people hissed when they brought him past. 4619 4620 4630

Policeman 109 B, *Joseph Butcher*, says, he heard the witness Bowstead hissing and shouting, and that Superintendent Hughes cautioned him, and told him to be quiet; that Bowstead began hissing again directly as some prisoners were going along, and was given into custody; that he hissed and groaned to the utmost of his voice, and resisted very much when taken into custody. 10,279 10,296

Superintendent Hughes says that Bowstead had his hands to his mouth, hooting loudly, and that he resisted very much. 12,589

We are of opinion, that this complainant took no part in any riot, and offered no obstruction to the police, beyond perhaps expressing by indiscreet cries his disapprobation of the manner in which a prisoner was being taken past at the time; and that as there was no attempt at rescue, and no actual riot at that time and on that spot, his arrest was not warranted by anything he had done before he was collared, and if that were so, his subsequent resistance did not justify his detention.

Case of A. Houlding.

Adam Houlding, 22, Marsham Street, Westminster, waste-paper dealer, says, he was reading the Family Herald to his wife near the Receiving House, and hearing a rush, went into the middle of the people, who were shouting, where a sort of semicircle had been cleared. He got inside the ring, and a Superintendent on horseback gave him into custody. He says that handcuffs were put on him by policeman 12 A in the yard of the Dairy Lodge; that his wife was brought to him there, but she was afterwards turned out. 1474 1482

Serjeant *Butt*, 12 A, says, that when a space was being cleared back from the rail Houlding fell back; afterwards a carriage came past, and Houlding jumped forward towards the front of the horse, where no one was standing, and where the ground had been cleared, and commenced shouting, hissing, and groaning at the top of his voice. He had a pamphlet or paper in his hand which he waved, and then took off his hat, and swung it round, continually shouting; that Superintendent Hughes was in the Drive, and said, "Take that man into custody;" that Houlding resisted very much, called to the people, and tried to force his way out of the yard; that a pair of handcuffs were put upon him, after which he was quiet. 8590

J. Hanbury, the Dairy Lodge-keeper, says, Houlding was violent, and that he supplied the handcuffs which were put on Houlding and another prisoner. 7301

Houlding's story is a strange one. On the balance of evidence we believe the account given by police serjeant 12 A, and think that in this case the apprehension of the complainant was justified.

Case of J. J. White.

John James White, waiter at the William the Fourth, Ship Yard, says he was standing, about four o'clock, on the north side of the Drive, and saw an old man knocked down by three policemen. That the bystanders were crying "Shame!" and that he too was crying "Shame!" Just as he had done so, a small stone, or something of the kind, went past him, and when he turned to see where it came from he felt a hand on his collar, and found himself in the 6101

hands of policeman 398 A. White resisted, and says that the crowd tried to pull him away, and the policeman being alone, and fearing that White would get away, struck him on the head with all his force, and he adds that he has little recollection of what happened afterwards, till he found himself in a cab, covered with blood.

8283 Policeman 398 A appeared, and was identified by the witness White, but did not afterwards appear to give evidence.

It has been intimated to us since our inquiry was closed that it was owing to accident and inadvertence that policeman 398 A was not recalled as a witness; but on the evidence as it stands we are bound to state that there was no sufficient ground for the apprehension of J. J. White, and even if there had been sufficient ground, the violence used towards him, when in custody by this policeman, was wholly inexcusable.

Case of H. Austin.

3852 Henry Austin, 28, College Street West, Camden Town, trunkmaker, says, that about half past four he was on the north side of the Drive, four or five yards from the railings. That policeman 363 A rushed out of the road, struck him, seized his neckerchief, and tripped and threw him down; then, with the assistance of others, took him to the Dairy Lodge. That his hat fell off, and he lost it. He was afterwards sent to Vine Street in a cab, and passed part of the night in a loathsome cell with forty-two other persons. He was also one of nineteen who passed the next night in the same cell.

George Thorpe, Policeman 363 A, says, that he took Austin into custody; that he saw a man throw a stone which hit him; that he pursued the man, and had his hand on his shoulder, when Austin put his foot up, and tripped him up, 9838 and he came backwards flat on the ground.

9875 *James Teasdale*, Policeman 375 A, says, he saw Austin trip Policeman 363 A, 9876 who fell forward upon his face and hands on the ground.

The discrepancy in the evidence given before us by the policemen is remarkable, and as we cannot place any reliance on their testimony, we find that the apprehension of H. Austin by policeman 363 A was unjustifiable.

Case of L. Frankland.

Lewis Frankland, 7, Furnival's Inn Place, compositor, says, he was in Park Street with his wife, near Lord Robert Grosvenor's, when a compact body of policemen, 100 or more, came forward, and the crowd expressed disapprobation by cries of "Shame!" and hooting. That when they had passed him a few yards, a signal was given to part the lot, and rush among the people; and he joined in the cries of "Shame!" That before the sound had died from his mouth, he 5926 found himself grasped from behind by the collar by Inspector Webb. That Inspector Webb passed him into the hands of two policemen, and a third policeman fell in behind to take charge of him; that having got him some paces from 5935 Inspector Webb, but still in sight, one of the policemen on his right, whose number he does not know, drew his staff, and struck him behind the head, on the left side of his head, taking him the rest of the way through the street bleeding.

Inspector *Webb*, sixteen years in the police, says, that Frankland was hissing 10,777 when Superintendent O'Brien's party came; that when they proceeded to clear away the crowd Frankland was hissing and hallooing, and making a great noise; and that he took Frankland by the collar, and apprehended him, opposite to Reeves Mews; that he had previously cautioned Frankland opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house; that he gave him into the custody of Policeman 10,734 337 A; that he did not see Frankland struck, or see any blood, or hear Frank- 10,789 land complain of having been struck, when he saw him at the police station, with his hat off, shortly afterwards.

Edward Oliver, Policeman 337 A, states, that he received Frankland into his 10,899 custody from Inspector Webb, and took him to the station; that several other policemen accompanied him; that he did not strike Frankland, or see him struck, or hear him complain, or see any marks of violence; says he had seen Frankland and his wife hissing.

The arrest under the circumstances seems to have been justified. There was a tumultuous riotous crowd assembled, which it was proper for the police to remove. Frankland admits he was hissing, and expressing his disapprobation of the proceedings of the police; but Inspector Webb, who was on the ground before O'Brien's party came up, says that he had cautioned Frankland to be quiet, and that he was making a noise in a way to encourage resistance to the police. The injury by a blow on the head would be inexcusable, and highly deserving of reprehension and punishment; but the evidence as to the injury having been inflicted is conflicting, and if it were inflicted there is no proof who was the offender. Ellen Prosser's evidence may perhaps be viewed as corroborating Frankland's evidence as to the injury having been inflicted, but supplies no information as to the offender. 1962

Refusal to Bail.

Looking to the facts, we regret that all the nine complainants whose cases we have been considering were not admitted to bail, but when we refer to the provisions of the statute which confers the only power on the subject which the constable at a police station has, it seems clear that they do not authorize him to take bail for any persons charged with riot, which seems to have been the charge made and entered against all of these complainants. When, therefore, application was made to Sir Richard Mayne for directions, we do not think that he could properly have advised the police constable to transgress the limit of his legal authority. Some of the persons apprehended for minor offences, which though amounting to actual disorder were not charged as riot, might, in our opinion, have been lawfully admitted to bail by the constable in charge of the station, if application for that purpose had been made; still, as the power is discretionary, we do not think that the advice given to decline to exercise it, or the refusal to exercise it, can justly be made a ground for censure. 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47. s. 70. 6570

We do not think that Sir Richard Mayne was called upon, as was suggested, to interfere and act as a justice of the peace, in this case, by taking bail, or that he would have been warranted so to take bail, seeing the restrictions placed on the exercise of his authority as a magistrate by the following proviso in the statute which first established the New Metropolitan Police:—

"Provided always, that no such person shall act as a justice of the peace at any court of general or quarter sessions, nor in any matter out of sessions, except for the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crimes, the detection and committal of offenders, and in carrying into execution the purposes of this Act." 10 Geo. 4. c. 44. s. 1.

Complaints as to the Cells.

The confinement of the prisoners at Vine Street station during the night is a painful part of our inquiry. It was impossible to hear the evidence of the witnesses who underwent this infliction without being surprised and shocked at the sufferings to which they were subjected.

It appeared that at one time forty-three persons were shut up in a basement cell, imperfectly ventilated, and said to have been disused, except as a place of confinement for refractory prisoners. The dimensions of this cell were twenty-four feet in length by eight feet in breadth, and the height seven feet ten inches. The asphalte floor was partially wet with water, and there was an open convenience in one corner. The sufferings of forty-three inmates or of the thirty-three who ultimately remained there during a sultry night, may be imagined. One witness passed a second night in this cell with eighteen other persons, and declared, when examined, that he had never been well since. The cell in which Mr. Mair was confined and the other cells were also described to us as distressingly overcrowded and oppressive. 6624 3883 3939

We feel bound to point attention to the defective nature of the arrangements under which all persons taken into custody in Hyde Park and Park Street were sent to Vine Street police station, without regard to their numbers, and without suitable provision being afterwards made for their accommodation. The measures too tardily adopted for their relief by Sir Richard Mayne and the inspector in charge were insufficient. It appears to us highly fit that steps

should be taken to prevent a recurrence of similar evils. Every cell might easily be inspected, the number it was adapted to contain certified and fixed, and precautions taken that the proper limit should never be exceeded.

Charges by other Complainants against the Police.

In proceeding to consider the charges against policemen for misconduct, it will be proper to bear in mind the difficulties with which they had to contend in Hyde Park. They were engaged in efforts to check disorder and tumult during several hours, exposed to annoyance and insult, and often obliged to act under circumstances where it was difficult to discern the exact line of duty. Although surrounded by a vast multitude, they received little or no support in their exertions to maintain order. It is but just that a liberal construction should be put on the acts of men employed in such duties, and that their conduct should not be censured, except on clear and decisive testimony.

We propose to give short extracts from the evidence, and the results of our deliberations in the principal cases of complaint brought before us. It is not to be expected that we should in this Report enter fully into the facts, or state the reasons or circumstances which influence our decisions; but a short notice will prove that each case has received consideration, and the details given may serve to illustrate the general views we have expressed of the occurrences in Hyde Park and Park Street, and the conduct of the police. For this purpose we have included some cases of complainants where the offending policemen were wholly unknown.

It will be found that the difficulty of identifying policemen is peculiarly great. The similarity of dress, and the general similarity of size and deportment, exclude many distinguishing marks which assist in other cases. The numbers and divisional letters to which recourse is had for identification are very apt to be mistaken or mis-recollected. Two cases occur in which the witnesses state that they had inverted the numbers of which they were at first confident, namely, 155 for 551, and 174 for 147. Several witnesses admit that they had mistaken the number 80 for 84, and in many cases it was clearly proved that the witnesses were mistaken as to the numbers. The divisional letter, too, is another element of mistake, and we think has been the source of at least one error. These considerations show that we should be cautious in condemning any man on evidence of identity derived solely or chiefly from the number and
5405 the letter. It was stated by several witnesses that the scroll or border round the number and letter confused their sight, and was a great impediment in ascertaining the number.

The First Class of these Cases consists of those in which the parties aggrieved appeared as witnesses against known policemen.

W. Floyd's Case.

William Floyd, second master of the Philological School, New Road, states, that about half past four he was standing near the rail on the north
824 side of the Drive, and was put back a little by the police. That on this he
825 made a remark, that he did not see the difference between standing a few inches from the rail, and leaning on it. That some one seemed to have overheard this remark, and policeman 20 D called out, "Come on, then; is he not satisfied?" That twelve policemen or more then rushed under the rail, two of them seized hold of him, and 20 D struck him a heavy blow on the right shoulder with his staff, whilst the men held him. That he received three other blows on the back of his neck, shoulder-blade, and arms. That as the
842 policemen were leaving him he said, "Now No. 20 D, I shall mark you." That No. 20 D advanced again, and said, "Why did not you stand back?" and when witness Floyd spoke 20 D imitated his voice, which is shrill and peculiar.

864 *John Balbirnie* of Tavistock Terrace, Holloway, engineer, says he heard a policeman order witness Floyd back at a time when it was impossible, owing to the crowd, to get back. That immediately afterwards a rush of policemen under the rails took place.

William Bewlay, policeman 20 D, denies the conduct imputed to him, and denies having seen the witness Floyd on the 1st of July. He says the first

time he saw the witness Floyd was on the following Saturday, the 7th of July, when the witness Floyd came up to him in Wigmore Street, and said, "I "believe you to be the ruffian who struck me on the shoulder last Sunday." Another policeman confirms 20 D as to the witness Floyd having said in 9567
Wigmore Street, "I believe you to be the person that struck me." The witness Floyd states that he did meet policeman 20 D in Wigmore Street, and recognised him, and he spoke confidently and positively as to the identity of William Bewlay.

The result is stated at the conclusion of the next case, which is a charge against the same policeman.

J. Vassie's Case.

James Vassie, Marylebone Lane, servant to a brewer, between three and four o'clock was walking by the side of the Serpentine towards the Receiving House. The footpath along the river side was in the course of being cleared, and the crowd met him. That a rush was made by a number of policemen, and police- 1841
man 20 D, whom the witness identified as William Bewlay, struck him a violent blow on the shoulder which brought him to the ground. He was ill and 10,546
unable to work for a week afterwards.

William Bewlay, policeman 20 D, says, he believes the witness Vassie to be the same person at whom he struck after he had been knocked down by a 10,548
piece of timber; the man was making his way through the crowd on the north side of the Drive, and his running away made him think he was the person who had thrown the timber; he does not believe that he hit the man.

William Bewlay seems to introduce a transaction quite unconnected with the charge; it seems strange that Bewlay should so confound two distinct transactions, or think that Vassie was the same man at whom he struck, seeing that the places and facts are quite different. There is no reason why Vassie should state the place untruly.

The defence of William Bewlay 20 D, in this case, as in the case of Floyd's charge, seems to resolve itself into a question of identity. On weighing the evidence on each charge, we think that Floyd's and Vassie's complaints are both well-founded against 20 D. Floyd swore most distinctly to the identity of 20 D, after ample opportunity in Hyde Park for noticing his person and number. Vassie's opportunity for remarking the policeman who struck him was much less favorable, yet he spoke with perfect confidence to 20 D, and Bewlay's statement that he believes Vassie to be the same man he struck at tells against himself.

J. Martin's Case.

James Martin, ship's carpenter, says he belonged to the Royal Albert; served in the Naval Brigade at Sebastopol; was wounded in four places in the 1191
trenches, and invalided. That he was leaning over the rail on the north side of the Drive about half past four o'clock, when some hallooing and shouting arose, 1203
and the police made a charge inside the rail. That being a cripple he could not get away, but cried out he was a cripple and a wounded sailor. That he had a stick in his hand, and defended himself till overpowered. That he was struck in four places, one being on the thigh; this caused a wound on his thigh to burst out bleeding. That after having been struck, he kept hobbling 1229
about till he got an opportunity to take the number of one of the policemen who struck him. That he had not the means of putting it down but carried it in his memory. That the number was 349 A. When policeman 349 A was produced Martin said he was the man. 8159

George Mackrell, police serjeant 349 A, says he has been fourteen years in the police; and was on duty in the Drive from four to six o'clock; says he did not go out of the Drive on to the grass to clear the crowd back; but on one or two occasions, when carriages were passing and stones were thrown, helped to clear the crowd back from the rail, but did not leave the Drive; says he does not think it possible he could have struck the sailor, and is sure the sailor could not have called out as Martin said he did call, that he was a wounded sailor, without his knowing it. He does not recognize him at all, and says he would have suffered himself to be cut to pieces before touching 10,150
him.

The wounded sailor's story is a sad one, and was told in a simple honest manner, but the police serjeant accused disclaimed striking him with great appearance of sincerity, and looking to the evidence we think Martin may have fixed on the wrong man.

J. T. King's Case.

John Thomas King, aged 17, son of a farrier in Hart's Buildings, Westbourn Street, Eaton Square, says, he was in Hyde Park between seven and eight in the evening, and saw a policeman dragging a little boy along; that the mob
1124 got behind him, and pushed him towards the policeman; that the policeman struck him a violent blow on the forehead, and struck him three times on the head after he fell to the ground. That he cannot say whether the policeman may not have supposed that he intended to rescue the boy. That he was taken to the hospital by a stranger, Charles James. That the blows rendered him
1157 insensible, and he was unable to work for a week. That he still felt the effects of the wound; a touch would produce headache.

Charles James, 10, Smith's Court, Windmill Street, Haymarket, says he took J. T. King to the hospital; he identifies Charles Leach, 147 A, as the
3084. person he saw striking King; says the boy was rescued from policeman 147 A, and that the policeman then struck King, and knocked him down, and struck him again three or four times on the head.

John Thomas King, father of J. T. King, says that his son left his company in Hyde Park; that he afterwards saw a policeman knock down a young man, and strike him several times; that he believes the young man was his son, but
3126. did not know it at the time; that he afterwards saw the policeman's number; it was 147 A; and on seeing Charles Leach he says Leach is the same policeman.

5824. *William Smith*, 1, Prospect Place, Kingsland, fruiterer, and *Henry Sayer*,
5890. 6, Prospect Place, Kingsland, grocer, state that about half-past seven in the evening they saw policeman 147 A push a boy down, and then strike him twice or three times on the head. Smith is quite positive that the policeman's number was 147 A, and Sayer swore to the same number, and when he saw Charles Leach swore to him as the man.

9249 *Charles Leach*, policeman 147 A, says, that in the evening between seven and eight he took a boy into custody for throwing a stone which struck a child. That on his way to the Dairy Lodge the boy was rescued from him; that he was knocked down with a stick, which he took from the man who had it; that he was struck with another stick, which also he took; that a young man or boy took his truncheon from him, and attacked him with it; that he struck the young man with one of the sticks, knocked him down, and recovered
9253 his truncheon; that he only struck the boy once.

It is not certain that Smith and Sayer's evidence applies to King's case. It may be that they speak to a different transaction; if so their testimony discloses another charge against 147 A.

It is clear that Leach had a boy in custody, who was rescued about the same time when King was pushed against him. Leach may have attacked and struck him, under the impression that he was assisting in the rescue. Leach gives a different account from Charles James, and describes an encounter in which he got possession of two sticks, and struck a lad who had got possession of his truncheon. There is no evidence to corroborate Leach as to the encounter he speaks of, and we have no doubt that Leach struck the complainant. The most favourable interpretation is, that he struck King supposing him to have been engaged in the rescue; but if so, he struck him with unnecessary and reckless violence. The rescue and excitement may in some degree palliate this offence; but Leach's want of candour and misrepresentation are bad features in the case.

B. L. Smith's Case.

Complaint was also made against Charles Leach, 147 A, for apprehending Mr. B. L. Smith, a barrister, who was confined all night in one of the cells at Vine Street Station. Originally there was a charge made by Leach against Mr. Smith, the hearing of which the magistrate adjourned for a week, and the charge was ultimately withdrawn by Leach, but under what circumstances

or why is not very clear. Leach, however, stated on oath before us that Mr. Smith assaulted him, and that his conduct was riotous. Mr. Smith did not appear before us, and no evidence was given to affect the statement of Leach on this point, and under these circumstances we cannot hold that Leach exceeded his duty in making this arrest. 3298.

R. Woodward's Case.

Richard Woodward, 62, Wellington Street, Finsbury, carpenter and builder, says, he was in Hyde Park near the Dairy Lodge when the police were clearing the people back; he was prevented from going back by the crowd, and pushed forward by them, and not moving so quickly as the police desired was struck by a policeman with his truncheon across the eye, and seriously hurt; his face was cut and his eye blackened. 922 924

George Johnson, who accompanied the witness Woodward, and was with him in the Park, says that he happened to catch a glimpse of the policeman's number as his truncheon fell on Mr. Woodward's eye; the number was 593 A. 970

We entertain no doubt that Woodward was struck and injured by some policeman, but policeman 593 A was in Westminster Hospital ill of typhus fever when we sat to take evidence, and we have since ascertained that he died in the hospital on the 10th of August.

G. B. Coulcher's Case.

George Burdett Coulcher, law stationer, 50, Chancery Lane, says that he was walking in the carriageway of the Drive between half-past three and four o'clock. That several policemen caught hold of him, spoke rudely to him, and when he asked if it was not a public road they took him forcibly, and put him under the rail on the river side of the Drive, and policeman 229 A poked him in the stomach with his staff under the rail. That the witness Coulcher then went up to Superintendent Martin in the carriageway under some excitement, and argued with him, asking if it was not a public road, and if he the witness had not as good a right there as those passing in carriages. That Superintendent Martin would not argue with him, but said if witness came there to argue on public grounds the men had better help him, and he said to four or five policemen who came up, "Move this man." That the policemen took hold of him, and took him along, and tried to push him underneath the rail, but the crowd was too great for that, so they took him in their arms and threw him over into the midst of the crowd. 2696 2663 2691

As to the charge against policeman 229 A, the witness Coulcher did not appear when 229 A was produced in the court to identify him, and it was proved by this policeman, confirmed by the testimony of his landlord, that 229 A was at home and not on duty on the 1st of July. As to the conduct of Superintendent Martin, we consider that the removal of the complainant out of the carriageway was proper, and that the superintendent could hardly be expected to discuss the point under the pressure of duties which required his attention. The proceedings to remove the complainant were rough; but if he would not quit the carriageway voluntarily he exposed himself to some degree of compulsion, and it does not appear that he was hurt. If Mr. Coulcher had a right to remain, other foot passengers had also a right to remain in the carriageway, and it would be impossible to clear it for carriages. 8158 8954

W. Stephens's Case.

William Stephens, 19, Great Marylebone Street, Portland Street, hairdresser, says, he had accompanied a relative home to 115, Park Street, and was returning quietly along Park Street, when a crowd of people rushed passed him. That he stood aside near Grosvenor Street, and as he was turning to go on received a violent blow on the back. That he was next struck on the mouth. That a series of blows from fist and truncheon followed. That he was knocked down by a blow from a truncheon on the head. That one eye was blackened, his mouth severely cut, his lower row of teeth loosened, and his coat nearly torn from his back. He believes 80 C struck him several times. Before the policemen left him he was kicked in the stomach when down. 1542 1547

Elizabeth Bloxam, 35, George Street, Grosvenor Square, servant, says she
1636 saw the police attack the witness Stephens. That No. 80 struck him. She took his number, but did not put it down.
8160 On seeing policeman 80 C this witness said he was not the man, and so said the witness Stephens.

On seeing 84 C, Elizabeth Bloxam said the man she meant was not so tall or so stout as 84 C.

William Humphries, 3, Marylebone Lane, boot-closer, says he saw a
1694 policeman, whom he believes to be 80 C, but will not swear to him, beat and illtreat the witness Stephens. 84 C gave him a violent kick on his side. This witness, on seeing 80 C, said he was not the man he meant, but, on
8164 seeing 84 C, swore distinctly to him. The witness Stephens also, on seeing policeman 84 C, said he was almost certain that 84 C was the man who struck him on the mouth.

Edward Nightingale, 26, Pratt Street, Lambeth, carpenter's apprentice,
1802 says he saw policeman 80 C—he is not sure of the number, but thinks it was
1806 80 C—hit the witness Stephens in the face. 80 C kicked the witness Stephens's hat when it fell off, and hit Stephens on the back when he was in a gateway.

On seeing policeman 84 C, the witness Nightingale said that 84 C was the
8171 man who assaulted the witness Stephens; that he thought he was 80 C, but made a mistake in the number.

9018 *Charles Madgett*, policeman 84 C, says he has been two years in the police, and came with Superintendent O'Brien's detachment from Stanhope Gate to Park Street. He says he was in the rear, and went as far as Grosvenor Street.
9026 He denies the violence imputed to him, and says he did not strike anybody.

There is no doubt that the savage attack on Stephens was unjustifiable, and that he was seriously injured. The only question is as to the identity of the policeman 84 C as a party concerned in the attack.

Stephens is almost certain that Charles Madgett, 84 C, is the man who struck him on the mouth. Nightingale and Humphries both swore positively as to identity of Madgett, and as to his taking part in the violence done to Stephens.

We consider that there is sufficient proof that Charles Madgett took part in the illegal violence in this case.

R. F. Sandall's Case.

Richard Fuller Sandall, 50, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, undertaker, says he saw a crowd going to Lord R. Grosvenor's, and went out, and spoke to Mr. Bigby. That a policeman came up, with a silver band with C on it, and
2408 told him to move on. That he said to the policeman, "Why should I move "on? I pay rent and taxes, and I pay for the police." That the policeman then struck him under the ear with his clenched hand, more in the way
2409 of a push to make him move than a blow. That he turned round to remonstrate, and saw four policemen, and was struck again on the back of the head by the same policeman.

He says by what he can understand the policeman who struck him was Lester, but he does not know. When Lester came forward to be identified, Mr. Sandall was unable, through illness, to attend.

Robert Lester, inspector, nineteen years in the police, says he was in Park
8969 Street on the 1st of July; that he knows Mr. Sandall slightly, but has no recollection of seeing him, and certainly did not strike him. He has no coat
9003 with C on the collar; he belongs to the A reserve attached to the C division.

Mr. Sandall does not speak with any well grounded confidence as to Inspector Lester being the man who struck him, and after Lester's denial on oath it would be wrong to hold him to be the offender.

J. Staples's Case.

John Staples, law stationer, 11 Serles Place, Lincoln's Inn, states, that as he was crossing the Drive at the east end of the Serpentine, holding a little girl
5781 by the hand, a policeman spoke roughly to him, and flourished his truncheon

over his head in a most offensive way, saying, "Do you want your hat spoiled?" 5784
That he took the policeman's number, and it was A 376.

When the policeman 376 A was produced, Mr. Staples said he was not the 8271
man. The policeman 376 A stated that he was not in the Park on the 1st of
July; that he had not done duty for two months, owing to sickness; says 8277
that his uniform was with him at home.

It is certain this policeman was not the man of whose conduct Mr. Staples complained. Mr. Staples said he was not the man, though it is difficult to account for his mistake in taking the number.

T. M'Leownan's Case.

Thomas M'Leownan, Woodbine Cottage, Holloway, wholesale glover, says, that he was standing in the midst of a crowd, and heard policeman 63 A, in 5675
conversation with Thomas Prowse, 28, Tothill Street, Westminster, say to him, "Go along, you bloody barber!" both of them were excited. That he took a pencil and piece of paper, and told the policeman he would note him down, and report it. That the policeman made a motion with his arm and with his truncheon, whether directed to him, M'Leownan, or not he does not know, and said, "I will knock your head off," or something like that. That he said you 5677
had better strike me immediately. I will do my duty in taking your number; there are plenty of people to protect me. On which some soldiers said, "We will see this man does not interfere with you while you take the number 8950
down," which he did. M'Leownan identifies 63 A.

John Bray, policeman 63 A, says, he was on duty at Buckingham Palace 10,978
until 5 o'clock; that he then walked into Hyde Park, and going towards the 10,981
Magazine Barracks was surrounded by a crowd, struck by a stone, pushed, and shouted at; tried to get out of the crowd, but could not; says at first he has no recollection of using the expression, "Go along, you bloody barber!" but afterwards denies that he did use the expression; that he did not hear any one threaten to take his number; and does not know if there is such a person as Thomas Prowse.

Thomas Prowse did not appear before us; if he had come forward as a witness this case might have been cleared of doubt. The evidence, as it stands, is conflicting, and we do not consider the alleged misconduct and improper language to be proved with certainty against the policeman John Bray.

H. B. Maxwell's Case.

Hugh Bates Maxwell, esquire, Bury Street, St. James's, says he was in Hyde Park after four o'clock, and on the footway between the Drive and the Serpentine, and was standing quietly, when all of a sudden a rush was made from the car- 3160
riage drive by some policemen, who got under the rails, and drove the people back who were standing close to the rails, and calling out "Go outside! Go outside!" That he did not know what they meant by outside; and said, "I am outside; what do you mean?" But, instead of replying, one of them seized him by the collar, and pushed or rather pitched him forward as far as he could upon the shoulders of the people in front, and at the same time gave him a blow on his back with his truncheon; not, however, a severe blow.

James Smith of Liverpool, wine merchant, witnessed the assault on 1805
Mr. Maxwell, and confirmed that gentleman's statement, adding, that the policeman's number was A 3, 4, and he thinks 5, but is not sure.

When policeman A 345 was produced, Smith stated that he would not swear to him, and that Mr. Maxwell had said that he (Smith) mentioned another number to him.

Henry Saunders, policeman 345 A, was examined, and denied striking Mr. Maxwell.

Mr. Mitchell afterwards stated that he did not press the charge against this August 2.
policeman, and we exonerate policeman 345 A from this charge, but there is no doubt that unwarrantable violence was used towards Mr. Maxwell by some policeman on duty.

T. Cannon's Case.

Thomas Cannon, currier, 22, Great Earl Street, Long Acre, says, he was an
3757 invalid, and got into a crowd, which was rushing away from the police, and
3767 received three violent blows from a policeman's truncheon. That he would not be positive, but fancied he should recognize the man again. That he knows the difference between a serjeant and a constable. That he was struck by a constable; fancies the number was 12 A; it might be 120.

8601 When Edward Butt, police serjeant 12 A, was produced, the witness Cannon
8602 did not appear to identify him. 12 A is a serjeant; not a constable. He denied having struck any one on the 1st of July.

The witness Cannon was maltreated, but his evidence is insufficient to prove who was the offender.

The Second Class of these Cases consists of those in which witnesses complained of misconduct on the part of known policemen, but the persons alleged to have been injured or aggrieved were not examined or known.

Case of a boy hurt.

Joseph Albert Blanchard, 41, Moreton Place, Pimlico, upholsterer, says, he saw police serjeant 31 D on the ground, with a boy under him, bleeding at the mouth and crying, and when the serjeant rose from the ground and saw his
4232 victim was a boy, seemed ashamed, and walked away.

John Greaves, police serjeant 31 D, says, he had taken a boy into custody
10,156 who had been throwing stones, hooting, and hissing, and whom he had three
10,158 times told to go home; that the boy fell suddenly, and he fell upon him, and was hurt by the fall; he let the boy go, and went to the railings to recover himself. He says that he had been suffering for some years from palpitation of the heart, and felt faint from the hurt received in falling over the boy, otherwise he would have detained the boy.

The policeman's explanation seems satisfactory, and consistent with the witness Blanchard's evidence.

Case of a man struck.

Joseph Albert Blanchard, 41, Moreton Place, Pimlico, and *Zephaniah Berry*,
4244 Albion Works, Pimlico, engineer, state, that they saw an Irish policeman strike
4254 a man on the temple with his staff, and when the man fell the policeman kicked him. That Blanchard noticed the policeman's number to be 375 A, and told
4294 Berry, who put the number down. That they both saw the policeman again, and noticed the number and man to be the same. When policeman 375 A was produced, both these witnesses said that he was the same man. Blanchard said he thought this transaction took place about five o'clock, but he could not state the time exactly.

James Teasdale, policeman 375 A, says he has been five years in the police,
9866 and five years previously in the Irish constabulary. That he was at the Vine Street Station with Henry Austin at five o'clock, and did not return to the
10,203 Park until a quarter before six. He denies knocking any man down with his staff, or kicking any one. About ten minutes past six he took a boy into custody who had thrown a stone.

If the time of the transaction in question had been distinctly fixed as at five o'clock, the policeman 375 A would have disproved the charge by showing that he was then at Vine Street, but the time is not so fixed, and Blanchard mentions that ten minutes after the transaction he saw the policeman with a boy in his custody, which makes it probable that the transaction took place about six o'clock. The injured person does not appear, but Blanchard and Berry speak so distinctly to the facts, and also to the person and number of James Teasdale, that, notwithstanding his denial, we think this charge of violence is sufficiently proved against him.

Case of boy knocked down.

Charles Daniel, mining agent, 2, Upper Baker Street, says he took down the number of A 344 as being the man who had struck a boy whom he saw lying on the ground in the greatest agony. That he heard but did not see the blow given. That the policeman slunk away. On the production of police constable 344 A the witness says he cannot swear to the man, but to the number; says he looks like the man. The witness does not fix the time, but says the place was about 300 yards on the north of the Serpentine. Witness entered the Park about 4 o'clock, and left the Park about 8 o'clock, when the police cleared it. 3368 3415

Thomas Edwards, policeman 344 A, has been two years in the police; says he was on duty at Stanhope Gate from two till six o'clock; that he then went to Park Street, and returned to Stanhope Gate, and about eight o'clock marched across the Park with a body of fifty policemen to the Receiving House, and stopped there till marched home near ten at night.

It is impossible to reconcile the account which this witness gives with his guilt, yet the witness Daniel took down the number at the time. The witness Daniel does not identify the person of the policeman, and the boy stated to have been hurt does not appear. Under these circumstances we give the policeman the benefit of the doubt.

Case of violence in the Drive.

Robert Sims, clerk to a building society, 3, Stanfield Street, Whitehorse Lane, says, he saw policeman 12 A, whom he identified, attempting, with twelve others, to clear the carriage drive near the Receiving House, about three o'clock, and that he pushed and behaved rudely to a young gentleman, and when the young gentleman expostulated, 12 A took him by the collar and legs, and threw him over the rails on to the crowd. 2433 2439

Edward Butt, police serjeant 12 A, denies throwing any one over the rails, but says that when they were clearing the carriage drive, a young man was put over the rails by some constables, and that he pulled him over, and received him on the sward side; denies that it was done with violence. 8606

The young gentleman alleged to have been ill-treated does not appear. The facts admit of the explanation given, and we cannot fix blame on the police, who were engaged in clearing the carriageway at the time.

Case of threatening.

Robert Sims further states, that he heard policeman 429 A say to a man, "If you come here again I will mark you. You had better keep out of my "way." He says, he does not know what led to this expression. 2450

Robert Bridle, policeman 429 A, nine years in the police, explains that he was addressing a man who had been shouting at two broughams in the Drive when overheard by Sims. 8490

The explanation given in this case is probably correct; therefore we see no reason to censure the policeman.

Case of a man struck, supposed to be Bincroft.

William Oliver, 17, Quebec Street, Montague Square, says, he saw policeman 413 A run after a man who fell, and strike him over the head and over the back. That the man was taken away by several policemen. That this occurred on the north side of the Serpentine, three or four hundred yards from the Drive. The witness Oliver identified policeman John Winters, 413 A, when produced. 9 12

John Winters, 413 A, says, he did pursue a man some distance from the Drive, in the direction towards the Marble Arch; that a man ran between him and the person pursued and knocked both of them down; that he took the man pursued into custody, but did not strike him; that the man was Benjamin Bincroft, who had shouted and groaned, and been warned more than once; that he would not go away, but kept on shouting while a carriage came past, and the horse was frightened, on which witness pursued him; that Bincroft 7878 7081

was taken before the magistrate, and the case disposed of, without any complaint of violence being made by Bincroft.

7386 *Henry Edwards*, policeman 434 A, was present when Bincroft was apprehended, and confirms Winters as to his not having struck Bincroft.

We find no person to whom Oliver's evidence is applicable except Bincroft, and assuming that he was the person, we think the policeman has answered the charge.

Case of violence in Park Street.

William Humphreys of 3, Marylebone Lane, boot closer, says, he was in Park Street when the crowd were attacked by the police; that he saw police serjeant 21 C with his staff out, and if he saw any one he ran after him, and
1701 felled him to the ground; and that he never saw a madman commit more frightful devastation than that man 21 C; he ran from Park Street to Brook Street, and down Brook Street, after some people. The witness Humphreys
8167 swore distinctly to 21 C.

Vincent Gummer, police serjeant 21 C, says, that he was in Park Street; that
9140 he heard a man, who had a stone in his hand, say, "Give it the blues;" that he pursued him, and touched him with his staff as the man fell; that he after-
9151 wards pursued another man who threw a stone at the police to Green Street, but did not overtake him.

We find that Vincent Gummer acted with unjustifiable violence in dispersing the crowd in Park Street.

Case of striking at boys.

4361 *Edward Nugent Ayrton*, esquire, of 19, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, barrister,
4376 says, he saw near the Guard House policeman 387 A striking with all his force at the backs of boys of twelve or fourteen years of age who were running away. The witness was not near enough to see whether the truncheon actually touched their backs, but does not think it was from any want of attempt on the
8571 policeman's part if it was not so. Mr. Ayrton identified 387 A.

10,243 *Hugh Pigot*, policeman 387 A, says, that he had to accompany a picket of soldiers to the Magazine Barrack, and afterwards was with the police called in to disperse a crowd which had remained near the Barrack throwing stones; says that there were a great many boys; that he used his staff in a menacing manner, making gestures of striking at them, but did not hit them, his object
10,258 being to frighten them away.

The evidence against 387 A seems fairly to admit of the explanation given in the defence.

Case of a man in custody struck.

Charles Bradlaugh, 3, Warner Street South, Hackney Road, and *Joseph Albert Blanchard*, 41, Moreton Place, Pimlico, upholsterer, state that they
4120 saw a policeman strike a prisoner who had no shirt on in a cab; that the
4209 prisoner was holding up his hands as if to guard his head; that the policeman struck him over the temple with a truncheon.

8814 This evidence refers to a drunken man who was troublesome in Hyde Park,
8817 and taken by the police, but delivered over to the care of a friend. He after-
3532 wards broke loose from his friend, crossed the Drive, and plunged into the Serpentine. A boat belonging to the Humane Society put off, and brought him to shore. He was then taken to the Dairy Lodge. There he was very violent, and hurt one of the men who brought him in, and the park-keeper brought a pair of handcuffs which were put on him. He took his shirt off there. When sent away in a cab, with two policemen and another prisoner, he continued violent in the cab, and attempted to strike the policeman sitting
8894 opposite to him with his handcuffs, which led the policeman to strike him in
8898 endeavouring to protect himself. On the following Sunday the same man called at the Dairy Lodge, and asked for his cap, and not getting it he threatened
7295 the park-keeper. This man was violent and hurt several of the policemen. He
8871 does not appear to have been seriously hurt, and his own rough conduct warranted the violence used towards him.

Cases of violence in clearing the Drive.

James Marsh, 3 Clarence Place, Kensington, a retired tradesman, states, that he saw policeman 155 A knocking people down, pushing, poking them in the stomach, sending them under the rails between the east end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House, about four o'clock. 5744

When policeman 155 A was produced, the witness Marsh at first said he was the man, but expressed a wish to see him in uniform. 155 A was in plain clothes, and stated that he had not worn uniform for ten years, being employed by the Excise Office. 8227 8229

Policeman 551 A was afterwards called, and identified by the witness Marsh as the person he meant; he stated that he had inverted the number, and so fallen into error. 8572

Policeman 551 A was on duty in the Drive on the 1st of July, but denies having acted as stated; says that he took a man into custody who was charged with stealing a watch. 10,573 10,583

This evidence may raise a case of suspicion, but does not amount to certain proof, considering the error into which the witness Marsh fell as to the number, and the looseness of his testimony, which is not supported by any person injured by the acts imputed to 551 A.

George Payne, 3, Craven Place, Paddington, carver and gilder, says he saw policeman 554 A or 354 A in the Drive, and saw him rush at the people, and poke, push, and strike them, when Superintendent Hughes said "Move them back." 5502

Policemen 554 A and 354 A were both produced to the witness Payne, but he stated that he did not undertake to identify and could not identify the man by his features; but he added, that he had then no hesitation in swearing that the man who wore the number 554 was the person, as he had consulted several friends who witnessed the transaction, and who noticed the same man and the same number. 8212 8226

Policeman 554 A has been seven or eight months in the police; says that he was on duty on the north side of the Drive; that he did not receive any orders from Superintendent Hughes in the course of the day (the 1st of July), and denies the acts and conduct imputed to him. 10,444

We should not be justified in condemning 554 A solely on the statement of the witness Payne, who candidly admits that his confidence as to the number is derived from the statement of friends not examined before us.

Case of a boy kicked.

John Hodson, 21, East Road, Hoxton, news agent, states, that he saw a boy twelve or fourteen years old knocked down by policeman 385 A, and kicked by the policeman after he fell, under the rails, into the Park, from the carriage drive opposite the Serpentine. That a gentleman on horseback, with his groom, was passing at the time; the noise might make the horse plunge a little; witness cannot swear that the boy did not cry out. That he afterwards saw 385 A with another policeman walking a boy off in custody; also that after the boy was pushed inside the rails policeman 385 A rushed pell mell into the mob along with three or four other men, and they knocked every one about right and left, which caused a great disturbance. The witness Hodson belongs to the Sunday Trading Prevention Society, and is against the Bill. The witness Hodson identified policeman Thomas Wade, 385 A, when produced in court. 3202 3229 3265 3240 8284

Thomas Wade 385 A, when produced in court, says he has no recollection of putting a single boy under the rail. That he took two boys, whose ages might be sixteen and fourteen, across the carriageway, and put one of them over the iron rail into the Park where the crowd was. As to the other, he put his staff in under the rails, and requested the crowd to stand back to let the boy through. That the boy was forced back several times, but got through. He did not kick him through.

The result is stated at the conclusion of the next case, which is another charge against the same policeman.

Case of two men struck.

John Blandford, 24, Tothill Street, Westminster, army cap-maker, says he saw policeman 335 A in a charge of police in Hyde Park strike a young man, and fell him to the ground. That he judges three truncheons fell at the same
4506 time on the young man. That he helped to raise the young man, who shrieked wildly, and his face was distorted. In another charge witness Blandford says he saw policeman 385 A throw a young man down, and strike him across the back with his staff, saying in the way of apology, "You have put your foot between my legs."

8138 This witness identified Thomas Wade 385 A after he had put his hat on.

George Blandford, No. 2, Lillington Place, Vauxhall Bridge Road, porter, says, that policeman 385 A was in a rush made by the police, and struck a young man across the head. The young man fell, and screamed out, and went off senseless. This witness says he could recognize 385 A by a cut that he had on his lip. Thinks it was a hair-lip, but it might be something else.

The witness George Blandford did not appear to identify 385 A, who had
8323 not a hair-lip or any appearance of a cut on his lip.

Thomas Wade 385 A denies knocking any man down, or striking any young man on the head, or being present with two other constables when a young man
8326 was struck down. Neither of the persons alleged to have been injured appeared
8310 before us.

We are of opinion that Thomas Wade was guilty of unjustifiable violence.

Case of a man struck.

6078 *Robert Ward*, 3, Marsham Street, Westminster, plasterer, says policeman 113 A struck a young man a severe blow; but it is clearly proved by 113 A, confirmed by Martha Looder, who lodges in his house, that he was not on
10,637 duty in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, but was at home in his own house
10,645 until half past four, when he went on duty at the entrance of the Victoria Tower.

Case of boy hurt.

The same witness, Robert Ward, says that at a quarter past eight some sods were thrown, and an affray took place with the police, in which a boy was hit
6084 across the temples, and picked up by a life-guardsman, who looked a policeman in the face, and said, "You scoundrel, you want a licking; you ought to be punished." That witness called out the number of the policeman 392 A
6087 division. The witness did not see the policeman strike the boy, but inferred that he had struck him from what the soldier had said.

Policeman 392 A says, that in the course of assisting to clear the Park he
10,701 saw a crowd at a distance, and went into it. That he found a horse-guardsman holding a boy in his arms who was bleeding from the temple. The soldier said, "See what some of you have done. Should you not be ashamed of your-"selves." He says a man who appeared to be drunk called out his number. Denies that he struck the boy or saw him struck.

We cannot find on this evidence that policeman 392 A struck the boy who was bleeding.

Case of a pickpocket in custody.

The same witness, Ward, also states, that he saw a man who had been apprehended for picking a gentleman's pocket carried along by policemen with his face downwards; that the man called out, "I will walk now," but that they would not let him walk, and one of them caught him two raps on the thigh.

13,657 This evidence seems to refer to David Dalton, a pickpocket, who bit, kicked,
13,661 and otherwise injured several of those who apprehended him. He was rescued
13,758 once by the crowd, and was carried face downwards on account of his kicking and other violence. He was tried, and sentenced to six years penal servitude.

Case of violence in a rush of policemen.

Henry Horton, 16, Nicol Square, Hackney Road, clerk to a law stationer, states, that about half past three o'clock a rush of policemen took place, and he saw a middle-aged gentleman, who being rather corpulent could not move with the same facility as others, followed by policeman 20 A, and struck several times violently on the back and breast with this policeman's truncheon. 5586

The witness Horton did not appear to identify the person of 20 A, so that the case depended on his correctness as to the number and letter. 8226 10,464

Policeman 20 A was called, and also the inspector of the A Division, who proved that 20 A had leave on the 1st of July, and was not on duty or in Hyde Park at all, but at the time in question was at home in Grosvenor Terrace, Horseferry Road.

It seems clear that the witness Horton was mistaken as to the number or the divisional letter or both. 20 A is exonerated from the charge, although Horton took down the number at the time with a pencil on a card, which he gave to the gentleman who had been struck.

Case of a boy struck.

The same witness Horton also says, that he saw policeman 380 A beat in a very severe manner over the back and shoulder with his truncheon a little boy who had called out to him "Who stole the goose?" Horton did not come forward when summoned to identify 380 A when he appeared before us, and he had made no memorandum of the number and letter in this case, which therefore depended entirely on the accuracy of his recollection. 5610

Policeman 380 A was on duty in Hyde Park on July the 1st, but denies striking any boy on that day with his truncheon. 10,482

We do not consider the evidence decisive against 380 A.

Case of a man pushed down.

Thomas Couchman, of the Windsor Castle, Pimlico, publican, says he saw a policeman, whose number was 20, with another policeman, rush and push down a very respectable man, who was going away. Couchman did not exactly see the letter, but was told the policeman whose number he took belonged to the D division. Couchman, on seeing 20 D, said, I do indeed believe him to be the man. William Bewlay, policeman 20 D, denies any conduct that would warrant the charge of pushing any one down. 4427

The evidence in this case does not seem to us conclusive against 20 D, but there are two other charges against the same policeman, which we have found to be proved.

The Third and last Class of these Cases consists of those in which parties who had been injured appeared as witnesses, and gave evidence of the misconduct of policemen not known.

J. Gough's Case.

John Gough, 12, Wellington Place, Newington Butts, tailor, says he was in the carriageway of the Drive with his back to the rail. That a superintendent galloped down, and ordered the constables to make the people get under the rail on to the footpath. That he, Gough, was not able to get under instantly, owing to the crowd, four or five deep along the railings. That a policeman struck him on the hat, and when he turned round, and quietly asked what he did that for, one of the policemen gave him a severe poke in the stomach with his staff, which caused some suffering for several days. 702

T. Hawson's Case.

Thomas Hawson, 36, Wild Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Bootmaker, says he was on the north side of the Drive, and looked earnestly, trying to obtain a policeman's number, and the policeman gave him a thrust in the pit of the stomach, and almost knocked the wind out of him. 5314

A. Wallace's Case.

Augustus Wallace of Breadalbane House, 268, Oxford Street, hosier and glover, was crossing the carriageway of the Drive at the east end of the Serpentine, and saw a respectable man ill-used, and forgetting where he was said,
5410 "For shame, policeman!" Another policeman came up, and struck him a violent blow on his chest, saying, "What are you talking about?" This was about half past four o'clock. Wallace walked on, not wishing to get into any disturbance.

G. Jennings's Case.

George Jennings, writer on glass, 11, Gray's Inn Lane, states that a little after eight o'clock he was standing talking quietly with two or three persons,
2595 200 yards from the Serpentine, near the path leading to the Marble Arch, and
2601 suddenly received a violent blow on the right shoulder blade from the truncheon of a policeman, one of seven or eight who rushed past him, and went on and struck others. The blow was given with great violence, and he felt the pain twenty-four hours afterwards.

H. J. Tine's Case.

Henry John Tine, 5, Philpot Street, Commercial Road East, says he was in Park Street opposite Lord R. Grosvenor's when the policemen came up. That
2084 he did not run away at first when others ran, but afterwards ran, and in turning
2091 into King Street received a blow from the truncheon of a policeman, which knocked him down, and cut his head, causing a considerable flow of blood.

H. Pickenpach's Case.

Henry Pickenpach, a Sleswick Holsteiner, works as an engineer for Messrs.
5059 Maudslays. Says he was in Hyde Park, and accompanied the crowd thence
5067 to Lord R. Grosvenor's in Park Street, when the police came up, and told him to go back. That he could not get back so sharp as they wanted him, and they struck him in various parts of his body. That his head was cut open and bled; and that he was sent to St. George's Hospital by an inspector.

We see no reason to doubt that in all the last six cases the violence spoken to was committed; and in the absence of any explanation it appears to have been wholly unwarranted.

After full inquiry into the complaints submitted to our consideration, we have deemed it our duty to report misconduct on the part of various members of the police; a result the more to be regretted on account of the high character of that body; but if excesses were shown to have been committed by some, ample testimony was also borne to the moderation and forbearance of other members of the same body on the same occasion; and whatever blame may attach to individuals, it was through the exertions of the police that accidents were prevented in the Park, and property in that vicinity protected from damage. When the events of the day are properly appreciated, we think they will not be found to afford any just ground for lessening the confidence of the public,—a confidence founded on the experience of six-and-twenty years,—in the general good conduct and efficiency of the Metropolitan Police.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

(Signed) JAMES STUART WORTLEY. (L. S.)
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG. (L. S.)
GILBERT HENDERSON. (L. S.)

10th November 1855.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Copy of a Letter to Sir Richard Mayne, K.C.B., Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

Whitehall, November 16, 1855.

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you a copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the disturbance of the public peace in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st July, and into the conduct of the Metropolitan Police on that occasion. This Report, which was delivered to Sir George Grey on the 10th instant, has received his serious attention.

From the description given by the Commissioners of the nature and character of the assemblage in the park on the day in question, of the noisy and riotous proceedings which took place, and of the danger caused by them to persons in carriages and on horseback, as well as from the statement of the Commissioners that the crowd contained a sprinkling of bad and dangerous persons who required the control of the police, and who, but for such control, might have led the way and been followed by the thoughtless and inconsiderate to mischief and damage to property, the extent of which would only have been limited by the resistance they met with, there can be doubt that the interference of the police was indispensably necessary; and Sir George Grey is happy to find that, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the presence and acts of the police on the 1st July had the effect of preventing any such result, and that it was through their exertions that accidents were prevented in the park, and property in that vicinity protected from damage. It is also satisfactory to know that there was no evidence before the Commissioners of any loss of life or bone broken, or of any limb seriously hurt, or permanent injury of any kind inflicted. It is, however, with great regret that Sir George Grey finds that the result of the inquiry has been to establish, in the opinion of the Commissioners, charges of serious misconduct on the part of some members of the force, while they report that ample testimony was borne to the moderation and forbearance of other members of the body on the same occasion, and that when the events of the day are properly appreciated, they would not, in their judgment, be found to afford any just grounds for lessening the confidence of the public in the general good conduct and efficiency of the Metropolitan Police.

This high character which the force has acquired, and which is highly creditable to it as a body, and to those under whose immediate directions it has been placed, renders it the more important that every precaution should be taken to prevent its reputation being compromised and its efficiency impaired by misconduct on the part of any of its members. With this view I am to call your particular attention both to the general statements of misconduct contained in this Report, and to the particular instances in which the Commissioners have recorded their opinion that such misconduct has been proved against individual members of the police force.

The latter cases are not numerous, and may properly be dealt with in the first instance.

The first to which Sir George Grey feels it his duty to advert is, the case of Superintendent Hughes, who was charged with the general direction of the police in Hyde Park on the 1st July. The Commissioners state him to have been accused of undue excitement, of using improper language, of having been personally guilty of many assaults with his horsewhip, of issuing to the police without sufficient grounds orders to use their staves, and of failing to control many excesses on the part of the police under his command. The evidence in support of the first three of these charges was insufficient to satisfy the Commissioners of their being well founded; but, even after making allowance for the circumstances in which he was placed, for the obstruction of the road, for the obstinacy of what they term the "rough people" in the carriage-way and at the railings, and the fact of stones being thrown at himself and Superintendent Martin, the Commissioners think that Superintendent Hughes was not warranted in the order he gave the men to use their staves at the time that order was given, and that, although if the use of the staves had been strictly limited to the clearance of the carriage-road, they might have considered it justifiable, there was not the same necessity to drive the crowd from the railings, and still less less to clear the space between the rails and the water of the Serpentine. They also think that prudence required that the experiment of removing and keeping back the crowd from the rail should have been abandoned immediately the collisions attending it were perceived. The Commissioners further advert in this part of their Report to the conduct of parties of the police in dispersing at a late hour in the evening groups collected at a distance from the Drive, through it does not appear that any riotous or other illegal proceedings were going on in these groups. They do not, however, state that these parties of police were under the immediate orders of Superintendent Hughes.

The opinion of the Commissioners with regard to him, on a review of all the facts in evidence, is, that in endeavouring to discharge a difficult and embarrassing duty he gave too much sanction to the use of the staves, and exercised less control over his men than a due regard for the safety of unoffending individuals required; and they believe that by a more calm and forbearing course on his part, much angry excitement at the time and complaint afterwards would have been avoided. It is right, however, to notice the opinion of the Commissioners that, to remove and keep the people back

at some distance from the rails, so that the noises and gestures of the crowd might produce less effect, was the measure most likely to be effectual for the protection of persons using the Drive, and keeping the carriage-way clear, and that it was expressly directed by you, though, under the circumstances detailed in the Report, they state it to have been a task of great difficulty. They intimate, moreover, that it was attempted with an inadequate force, and that to this cause is to be attributed much of the violence which cannot be justified. Sir George Grey presumes that Superintendent Hughes was not responsible for the amount of the force at first employed, which must have been determined by the Commissioners of Police, and that the strong reinforcements which arrived between half-past 3 and half-past 5 o'clock were sent upon his application. With respect to the order for the use of the staves, Superintendent Hughes says that he gave it on his own responsibility, and that he gave it considering that the critical moment was come when, unless controlled, the dangerous elements of the crowd would become unmanageable, and serious mischief ensue.

There can be no question but that calmness and forbearance are as essential as firmness and resolution in an officer placed in command of a body of men engaged in preserving the public peace, and that a marked or habitual absence of these qualities would render a man wholly unfit for such a position. Sir George Grey has carefully considered the facts of the case as stated in the Report, and the opinion of the Commissioners, in order to determine whether the conduct of Superintendent Hughes, under the circumstances in which he was placed on the 1st of July, was such as to disqualify him from holding the office of a Superintendent of Police. After taking into account all the circumstances as detailed by the Commissioners, and after considering the long service of Superintendent Hughes in the force, and the general approval with which he had during such service discharged duties requiring great judgment and discretion, Sir George Grey is of opinion that, while it is necessary to mark with censure the conduct which the Commissioners have thought justly liable to blame, his dismissal from his office would be harsh and uncalled for.

You will convey to him the disapproval of the Secretary of State of his want of forbearance and judgment on this occasion, and enjoin upon him, in the strongest terms, the necessity of maintaining perfect self-control in the performance of his highly responsible duties, and of checking, both by his example and his orders, any unnecessary violence on the part of those under his command.

In connection with this part of the Report, I am to direct your attention to the recommendation of the Commissioners, in which Sir George Grey entirely concurs, that on occasions similar to that of the 1st July, a superior officer of the police ought to be on the spot. He is aware that this course has been adopted on the occasions on which, since the 1st of July, the attendance of large numbers of police has been required for the preservation of the peace, and it is obviously one which ought in all such cases to be taken. Sir George Grey has also already directed you to ensure on all such occasions the presence of a force fully adequate for the duty it may be called on to perform. The amount of force requisite for any particular duty must be decided by the judgment and experience of the Commissioners of Police. But it is obvious that the presence of an adequate force at any spot which is likely to be the scene of tumult or disorder, is not only the best precaution against a breach of the public peace, but the surest means for the prompt and effectual suppression of any outbreak which may occur. He is happy to know that the amount of force employed by you, and the measures taken for its distribution and employment on the recent occasions on which the extraordinary services of police have been required, have been such as completely to effect the object in view.

I am next to advert to the particular instances of misconduct specified by the Commissioners, in which they have named individual constables, against whom, in their judgment, charges of such misconduct have been established. Sir George Grey has felt some difficulty in deciding on the course which it is his duty to take in these cases. The misconduct imputed in most, if not all of these, amounts to an indictable offence, and it has been a matter for consideration whether indictments should not be preferred against all of these policemen for their alleged illegal conduct; but considering the length of time which has elapsed between the occurrences in question and the date of the Report, the probability that some of the witnesses who appeared before the Commissioners may not now be forthcoming, and the fact that in some of these cases the persons alleged to have been injured or aggrieved were not known or ascertained, it appears to Sir George Grey that the better course is to leave the majority of these cases to be dealt with upon the Report by the exercise of the power vested by law in the Commissioners of Police. The cases themselves are few in number, and Sir George Grey is of opinion that, with the exceptions to be presently mentioned, the ends of justice and the object with which the inquiry was instituted, can be satisfactorily obtained by this means. The policemen against whom the Commissioners have especially reported are—

398 A, since ascertained to be William Gearing, charged with the apprehension, without sufficient ground, of J. J. White, and of inexcusable violence to him while in custody.

George Thorpe, 363 A, charged with the unjustifiable apprehension of Henry Austin.

William Bewlay, 20 D, charged with unnecessary violence towards William Floyd and James Vassie.

Charles Leach, 147 A, charged with unnecessary and reckless violence towards John Thomas King.

Charles Madgett, 84 C, charged with taking part in illegal violence against William Stephens.

James Teasdale, 375 A, and Thomas Wade, 385 A, charged with violence towards persons who were not known or examined.

And Serjeant Vincent Gummer, 21 C, charged with unjustifiable violence in dispersing the crowd in Park Street.

Of these men Sir George Grey is informed that all are still serving in the police, with the exception of Charles Leach, who quitted the force in August last, and is therefore no longer subject to the authority of the Commissioners of Police. With regard to all these cases, with the exception of those of William Gearing, William Bewlay, and Charles Madgett, I am to desire that you will take into consideration the facts stated in the Report, as affecting each of the policemen, and the finding of the Commissioners, and that in the exercise of the power vested in you by law, you will award in each case such punishment, either by suspension or dismissal, as you shall think right, having regard to the ordinary course adopted by the Commissioners in the case of constables who are proved to have committed illegal or unjustifiable acts in the performance of their duty. In the three cases, however, of Gearing, Bewlay, and Madgett, the acts of violence deposed to before the Commissioners appear to have been so gross and unprovoked, that if they are satisfactorily proved, the mere dismissal from the force would be an inadequate punishment for the offence; and as the description of the witnesses against them renders it probable that the same evidence which was given before the Commissioners will be available on a trial, Sir George Grey thinks it right that an indictment should be preferred against each of these men. Sir George Grey has not included Policeman Joseph Butcher, 109 B, in the list of those against whom the Commissioners have reported, because, although they record their opinion that the arrest of James Bousted, who was taken into custody by him and other policemen who are not named, was not warranted by anything he had done, the constable appears to have acted in obedience to the orders of Superintendent Hughes, and no complaint is made against Butcher personally. The apprehension, moreover, of Bousted after the caution he is said to have received, may reasonably be supposed to have been sanctioned by your written order, quoted in the Report (p. 7), directing that any persons shouting or making any noise, or acting in any way calculated to cause disturbance or frighten horses, were to be cautioned as to the consequences and required to desist, and that if they did not immediately do so they were to be removed, and, if necessary, taken into custody.

In addition to these cases, in which the policemen were identified, there are others of a similar character, in some of which no evidence affecting particular constables was given, while in others the evidence of identity was not satisfactory. Some of these occurred in Hyde Park, but in Park Street especially the Commissioners state, that there were several cases of serious injury to unoffending individuals, which proved a discreditable exercise of violence.

It is impossible not to regret that persons of the character described by the Commissioners should have been mixed up with a crowd such as that which is stated in the Report to have been collected in Hyde Park, and at a later hour in front of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house in Park Street, as it cannot be always easy to distinguish between persons mingling in such a crowd accidentally or without any bad intention, and those taking a part in its illegal proceedings. The Commissioners, however, have not been unmindful of the difficulties with which the police had to contend. In Hyde Park they say the police were engaged in efforts to check disorder and tumult during several hours, exposed to annoyance and insult, and often obliged to act under circumstances where it was difficult to discover the exact line of duty, and, although surrounded by a vast multitude, they received little or no support in their exertions to maintain order. The Commissioners' opinion, therefore, on the several cases they have detailed is entitled to the greater weight, as having been formed after taking all circumstances into account, and I am to direct your particular attention to it, and to desire that injunctions may be given to all the officers of the police to exercise a strict control of their men, and carefully to restrain them from any acts of needless violence. The police will receive the full support of the Government in the execution of the important duties they have to perform, but those duties can only be usefully or efficiently performed by a cautious abstinence from any abuse of power, and from all acts which, if not strictly illegal, indicate a want of the temper and discretion which are peculiarly requisite in persons charged with the preservation of the public peace, and which Sir George Grey is happy to know generally characterize the Metropolitan Police.

I have now to turn to some other portions of the Report, affecting some of the general arrangements connected with the occurrences of the 1st of July. The first relates to the confinement of the persons taken into custody at the Vine Street Station. The remarks of the Commissioners on the defective nature of the arrangements with regard to the numbers sent to that station, and the inadequate provision made for their accommodation, appear to Sir George Grey to be fully warranted by the facts; and although he has been informed that the want of any provision for sending a portion of the prisoners, in the first instance, to other stations, arose from the number having greatly exceeded what was anticipated, he is not aware of any satisfactory reason for a larger number not having been removed from Vine Street to other stations after the insufficiency of the accommodation in

Vine Street had been ascertained. From communications, however, which he has had with you since these occurrences took place, he is glad to know that arrangements have been made, by your directions, for preventing, on any future occasion, the recurrence of mismanagement attended with such serious results.

Another subject very properly noticed by the Commissioners is, the delay in bringing the persons in custody before the magistrate. The utmost diligence ought undoubtedly to be used in taking before a magistrate persons arrested without the authority of a warrant; but as the delay in this instance was inquired into at the time, and its cause explained, and as directions have been given which will prevent the occurrence of any such delay on any future occasion, it is unnecessary further to advert to it here.

Sir George Grey does not understand the Commissioners to impute blame in any quarter owing to the refusal to admit the prisoners to bail. With regard, indeed, to those charged with riot, they correctly state that the constable at the station was not authorized by law to take bail, and that you could not properly have advised him to transgress the limit of his legal authority. With regard to the others, although the Commissioners think that they might have been lawfully admitted to bail by the constable in charge of the station, if application for that purpose had been made, they decline to censure the advice given not to exercise the power, and the refusal to do so, and they altogether acquit you of any blame for not having personally interfered for the purpose, as was suggested.

There is one other remark of the Commissioners which Sir George Grey thinks it right to notice. They advert to the difficulty of identifying policemen, and they give the statement of several witnesses, that the scroll or border of the number round the letter on the coat confused their sight, and was a great impediment in ascertaining the number. Sir George Grey is not aware that any better means of identification can be provided than the use of the numbers and divisional letters, but these ought to be made as distinct as possible; and I am to desire that you will consider whether any alteration can be made in the manner of affixing these numbers and letters in order to afford greater facility for prompt and easy identification.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) W. MASSEY.

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PROCEEDINGS

TAKEN BEFORE

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE

ALLEGED DISTURBANCES IN HYDE PARK

On the 1st of July 1855.

First Day.

Tuesday, 17*th July* 1855.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P.
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, ESQ.
GILBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The Recorder of Liverpool will now proceed to read the Commission.

Mr. Henderson read the Commission.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We have had referred to us some petitions that have been presented to Parliament, one or two of which appear to lay specific complaints. If those petitioners, or any other persons who have complaints to prefer, are present, the Commission are now prepared to hear them. I received a communication from a gentleman of the name of Mitchell. I do not know whether he is here.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I am here, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You appear on behalf of a gentleman of the name of Mair?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I do, who presented a petition to the House of Commons. I do not see my client here. I did not expect that the Commission would be open quite so soon as ten o'clock. I understood from Mr. Duncombe last night that the proceedings would not begin till eleven o'clock; but I have various cases of general misconduct that I could go into now, rather than lose your time.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We are ready to hear anything you have to bring forward. The course that we intend to take, as at present advised, is to hear any complaints that may be made, and then, after hearing all the complaints, we shall, if we think it necessary, call upon the police to state what their instructions were, and to give any evidence that they think desirable, in justification of the course they pursued. Therefore, any person appearing here, either by himself or by counsel, or in any other way, we are prepared to hear.

A person present asked whether the Court took cognizance of matters which occurred on Monday the 2d of July, as well as on the Sunday, stating that he had a complaint which arose on the 2d.

Mr. Stuart Wortley stated that the Commission was confined to the 1st of July.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have a case ready now. There is a person here now, Mr. Oliver, who is ready to go into it. This is as to the general misconduct of the police.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are you an attorney?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I am.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You propose to appear for him?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have no instructions, but I will examine him.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Does anybody appear here on behalf of the police or the Commissioners?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have the honour to appear on behalf of the police.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Will you favour me with your name?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) George Henry Ellis, of the firm of Lyon, Barnes, and Ellis.

William Oliver.

17th July 1855.

WILLIAM OLIVER, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1. Where do you reside?—15, Great Quebec Street, Montagu Square.
2. You were in Hyde Park, I believe, on the afternoon of the 1st of July?—I was.
3. About what time?—About half-past four.
4. Did you make any observation upon the conduct of the police?—I did.
5. Upon the conduct of any individual?—Policeman 413 A.
6. Any other number?—I did not notice any other number.
7. But you did make observations upon the conduct of other policemen besides 413 A?—I did not take any notice of any other; the policeman that I took notice of struck a man that he had run after.
8. Will you state what observation you made about the conduct of 413 A?—I called "Shame!" and called him a coward.
9. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What did he do?—I saw him running after a man, and the man fell, and when the man was on the ground he struck him across the back of the head with his truncheon, and across the back; I think across the loins.
10. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In what part of the park was it?—It was near the Serpentine, on the north-east side.
11. Adjoining the road?—Near the path that leads to the Marble Arch from the Serpentine.
12. Not adjoining the road that runs along the Serpentine?—It was some little distance up, about 400 or 500 yards.
13. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) 400 or 500 yards from the road that leads to the Serpentine?—Yes.
14. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did the policeman use unnecessary violence?—I consider that he used unnecessary violence, because the man did not offer the least resistance; he was down on his hands at the time the policeman struck him, which made me call shame upon him.
15. He was lying down when he was struck?—Yes.
16. Did you observe the first assault by the police?—No, I did not see that; I merely saw him fall and the policeman strike him.
17. Were the crowd making any noise at the time?—Several persons called him "Rascal!" and "Scoundrel!"
18. Before that were they making any noise?—I cannot say; I was in another direction. What they might have been doing I cannot say; I merely saw the man fall, and the policeman striking him.
19. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What distance were you from him?—I was about four or five yards.
20. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did the man appear to be in any pain when he was struck?—After they took him up his eyes appeared to be starting from his head,—whether it was from the effect of the blow I cannot say; and he was looking very pale. He appeared to me to be very much hurt, from his appearance.
21. I think you took no other number but this 413 A?—No other.
22. Did you notice any other attack?
23. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Before you leave that, did you ascertain who the man was?—I could not ascertain.
24. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You have not up to this time?—No.
25. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley*). About what aged man was the man that was struck?—I should say about 30 or 40; the man appeared to be in that state, that I could not state.
26. A full-grown man?—Yes; I cannot exactly say the age, because I did not notice the man so much as the policeman.
27. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did he resist the police at all?—Not at all.
28. He was on the ground when you saw him first struck?—He was.
29. Do you think he was taken into custody?—I merely saw two or three policemen take him off, and at the same time the hurdles were broken down which separate the park from the path, and I thought that the persons made an attempt to rescue; but whether they did or not, I cannot say.
30. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then, though you do not know who the man was, you saw that the man was taken off by the police?—He was.
31. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) But you say you do not know whether he was rescued?—I cannot say whether he was rescued. The hurdles were taken down, as I saw in passing that way shortly afterwards.
32. He was taken away by the police?—Yes.
33. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) How long were you in the park altogether?—I think I was in the park altogether about an hour; from half-past three to half-past four.
34. Where did you enter the park?—From the Marble Arch.
35. Where did you walk to?—I walked across to Lowndes Square, to Lowndes Street.
36. What opinion did you form from your walk of the conduct of the people in Hyde Park that afternoon?—I think the conduct of the people was very good.
37. You think there was very little crying out when carriages passed?
38. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I understand that he does not speak to that part of the transaction. You were not near the carriage-drive, were you?—I had to pass by the carriage-drive when I was going to Lowndes Street.

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39. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You think that the conduct of the people was on the whole very good?—I should say so.

40. There was very little calling out?—Very little; but when there was, the policemen began using their truncheons and running after the people.

41. Did you notice the policemen charging in a body—20 or 30 policemen all of a sudden rushing among a crowd of people?

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) You are a professional man; this is hardly the right way of getting at the facts.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) It is a very usual mode of examination.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is just as well not to suggest the facts to him.

I was going to say that in the evening I had occasion to return at about a quarter to eight, and then I saw the policemen, but did not take their number. They put me in mind more of a play at Christmas time than anything else, for they were, in numbers from about 10 to 20, running after the people and flourishing their staves about.

42. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then you returned through the park again from Lowndes Street about eight o'clock?—About eight o'clock.

43. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see the police strike any women?—I did not.

44. Did you see them strike any children?—No, I did not.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I do not quite know what course is to be taken; whether these are to be considered as charges against individual policemen, which are to be severally finished before another is begun, or whether the whole matter is to be taken together.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We have no power to adjudicate upon any crimes, nor to inquire into them as crimes. Our duty, I apprehend, under the Commission, is to inquire into the conduct of the police as public servants, and their relation to the Government in that respect, for the information of the Crown, in order that the Crown may take such measures as it may be advised. Therefore the course, as I stated at the outset, will be to hear all complaints in the first instance, and then to call upon the police to make any answer that they may think fit. You may cross-examine, but we shall not call upon you to answer each complaint in detail, and separately, inasmuch as we have no power to adjudicate upon it.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) My reason for asking the question was to know whether, as regards 413 A, the time for cross-examination had arrived or not.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) If you mean whether you should cross-examine before the witness has concluded his whole narrative, we think not, but you should cross-examine when he has concluded his narrative.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) And if he is recalled at any future time to corroborate any other part of the transaction, you will have another opportunity of cross-examining upon that part. The convenient course, I think, will be to cross-examine at the end of his examination.

45. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you hear the police use any bad language?—I cannot say that I heard any.

46. Not swear at anybody?—No, they did not.

47. I think you said that you did not see them strike either a woman or a child?—No, I did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

48. Has this been made a matter of complaint by you before against the police?—No, it has not.

49. There has been no inquiry about it?—No.

50. Has 413 A heard of the charge to this moment?—I really cannot say. He has not heard of any charge from me.

51. You did not attend at Marlborough Street? This man, you say, was taken into custody?—He was taken off by the police. I did not attend at Marlborough Street.

52. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You have never made this charge before?—No.

53. And you do not know that anybody has apprized this policeman of the charge against him?—No.

54. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You did not see what happened which induced the policemen to run after the man?—No, I did not.

55. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How long were you in the park in the first instance altogether?—I should say about an hour, not more.

56. Then I suppose that while you were crossing you lingered to see what was going on?—Yes; I spoke to one policeman of the D division, and he appeared to be very polite. But as regards any of the other policemen I have nothing to remark, except that as I was crossing the road by the Serpentine to go out at Albert Gate, I heard the policemen make the remark, "We are determined to have that man with the carrotty whiskers." That was the only observation which I heard them make. What he had done I cannot say.

57. How long were you there upon the second occasion, about eight o'clock in the evening?—About half an hour.

58. You say that you saw the police in bodies of twenty or thirty flourishing their truncheons?—I should say from ten to twenty.

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59. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did they give any notice before they charged?—I cannot say, because I was not close enough. I did not wish to be struck by them, and I merely stood at a distance, when I was passing through the second time.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have another witness here in Mr. Mair's case. I propose to call Mr. Henry Salsbury. I do not know, Sir, whether you will make any division as to particular cases, or whether you will take any evidence that comes before you; because I propose, in Mr. Mair's case, to make a distinct charge against two or three policemen.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Have you any other witness with regard to this particular charge against 413 A?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Not at present.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We are without information, except the two petitions which I have mentioned, and certain letters which have been addressed to the Secretary of State, making complaints.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) A whole bundle of letters was put into my hands last night.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There are one or two letters which have been addressed to the Secretary of State, making complaints, but with that exception we have no knowledge what evidence there is to be; and therefore it is impossible for us to arrange the evidence. It will no doubt be convenient, as far as you can, from your knowledge of the cases with which you are entrusted, to marshal the evidence, so that each case may be completed as far as possible before going to another. But we do not wish to tie you down to any particular course.

Mr. H. Salsbury.

17th July 1855.

Mr. Henry Salsbury, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

60. Where do you reside?—At No. 4, Staverton Row, Walworth Road.

61. I think you are a master tailor?—I am.

62. Do you know Mr. Francis Henry Mair?—I do, from the circumstance of having been thrown into collision with him through Mr. Mitchell, his solicitor.

63. I think you first saw him in Hyde Park?—I first saw him in Hyde Park; he was a perfect stranger to me, in every sense of the word, at that time.

64. But you observed him there?—I observed him.

65. On Sunday, the 1st of July?—On Sunday, the 1st of July.

66. When did you enter the park, and where?—I entered the park by the Marble Arch, on the Oxford Street side; to the best of my recollection, about half-past three.

67. I think you walked up to the end of the Serpentine?—I walked across the park; subsequently towards the Serpentine.

68. Where did you come at last, where you saw Mr. Mair attacked? Where were you standing?—I was standing at the east end of the Serpentine and at the north side of the ride.

69. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Near the dam?—Very near the dam, or near the footpath that crosses the dam.

70. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) And on the north side?—On the north side of the ride.

71. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It was very near where the footpath from Albert Gate crosses the drive?—Yes.

72. Are there some posts there?—There are, to the best of my knowledge. There must be, because the public can pass into the road by those.

73. When you were standing there, did you observe the police do anything to Mr. Mair?—I observed a gentleman standing there.

74. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where did you see Mr. Mair first?—He first attracted my attention from standing in the midst, in a good deal of excitement, the people being drawn into a mob or into a crowd.

75. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You observed Mr. Mair in the centre of the crowd?—Yes.

76. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where?—At the east end of the Serpentine, at the north side of the drive.

77. Near where you were standing?—Yes.

78. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were standing only a few feet from him?—A few yards from him.

79. You say that the police attacked Mr. Mair. How long had you been standing there when you saw the police attack Mr. Mair?

80. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He has not said that he saw him attacked. You had better ask him what he saw.—(*To the Witness.*) You say that you saw him in a good deal of excitement in the midst of a crowd. What did you see?—I saw him attacked by three policemen.

81. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I suppose you do not know the numbers of the policemen?—No; I was too good a judge to go into the midst of such excitement. I should have expected to get my head broken.

82. What did you observe the police do to Mr. Mair?—I observed them handling him with very great violence, to such an extent that I felt it as much, and as strongly, perhaps, as if it had been my own case.

83. When you first saw them attack him, were they striking him?

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) His expression was, "handling him."

They were rushing at him, and using him with very great violence, as if he had been committing violence; they thrust their hands into his collar, into his neck, and waistcoat.

84. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They collared him, did they?—Yes, with very great and unnecessary violence.

85. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see the police strike him, or attempt to strike him, with their truncheons?—I cannot say that I saw a blow struck; but I saw a sort of parrying stroke, as if the truncheons were being used.

86. Do you mean by "parrying," that they were parrying Mr. Mair's blows, or that he was parrying theirs?—He was parrying theirs.

87. Had he anything in his hand?—To the best of my knowledge he had some sort of slight walking-stick; I saw him parrying. He was in that position, parrying, when my attention was attracted to him.

88. Did you see the police at all using their truncheons, or were they merely using their hands?—That I could not undertake to say. I could not undertake to say that I saw a blow struck, though, from the position in which Mr. Mair was standing, the parrying position he was in would lead me to infer that blows had been struck.

89. Did you see him strike the police at all?—No.

90. Must you have seen him strike the police if he had done so?—I should say so. I should say it would have been impossible for him to have struck the police in any form without my having had evidence of it.

91. You say you saw them handling him very violently to take him off?—They then dragged him into the road with a great deal of unnecessary violence, inasmuch as he was a gentlemanly-looking man, and a man in delicate health, whose appearance, I should have thought, would have been a sufficient protection against their violence. They dragged him into the main road—what they did with him after that I know not. There was so much excitement at the time that I thought it expedient to get out of the way, for the safety of my own head.

92. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They dragged him away out of your sight?—They dragged him away out of my sight.

93. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How many policemen were there round him at the time when they dragged him away?—Three.

94. Did he make any resistance when he was being taken away in this violent manner?—None whatever.

95. Did he attempt an escape?—He did not.

96. When you were standing at the place where you saw Mr. Mair first attacked, you say it was a few yards from him; how many yards was it?—I should say five or seven yards from him.

97. You say that you had been standing there some minutes?—I had been standing there some minutes.

98. During the time you were standing near Mr. Mair, did you hear Mr. Mair make a single observation?—Not the slightest. The only manner that I noticed on the part of Mr. Mair was, apparently an extreme degree of surprise at being attacked in such a violent manner, and an appeal by a bystander to a mounted inspector. The excitement was so strong that I could not hear what he said, but I could see by his gesture that he was appealing to the mounted inspector, who gave instructions for him to be taken into custody.

99. Mr. Mair is rather a tall fine man, is not he?—A tall thin man, apparently in delicate health.

100. You say that you were only five or six yards from where he was standing; then if Mr. Mair had made any observation to the crowd, do not you think that, where you were standing, you must have heard it?—If he had made any excitement of any kind, I must have heard it.

101. The police charge him with endeavouring to excite the people. Did Mr. Mair call out or endeavour to excite the people while you were standing there?—He did not.

102. Did he tell them not to go back?—I did not hear him say so.

103. If he had done so, standing where you did, then you must have heard it?—I must have heard it.

104. Did he tell them not to mind the police?—I did not hear him say so.

105. Must you have heard it if he had done so?—I must have heard it if he had made that observation.

106. While you were standing there, near Mr. Mair, how did the crowd behave that were standing there?—They were flying in all directions from the assault of the police.

107. I mean before the assault how did they behave?—Somewhat as you might expect a crowd assembled under such circumstances. I observed no violence, except from time to time from the assaults of the police.

108. Just about where the assault took place, within ten or fifteen yards on each side of Mr. Mair, how were the crowd there behaving?—I did not observe any violence of any kind.

109. Did they make a noise?—I did not observe any.

110. Were they quiet?—Yes, as quiet as you would expect to find an assemblage of people. There was no rioting or calling out, that I observed, at the immediate spot where I was standing, and where Mr. Mair was standing.

Mr. H. Salsbury.

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111. When Mr. Mair was carried off did the crowd express any sympathy? What did the crowd say when Mr. Mair was carried off?—I think I observed, or heard, many persons say, "What a shame!"

112. There was a little excitement among the people?—There was evidently an excitement; though it was so usual an occurrence, that that, as an individual case, only created the usual amount of commiseration.

113. Was anything said about its being a shame to take an old man off, or an elderly man, or something of that kind?—The expression principally used by the populace was, "What a shame!"

114. Did you observe, in your walk that afternoon, the conduct of the police to any other person?—I observed, generally, what I should call unnecessary violence and excitement on the part of the police.

115. In what way was that manifested?—By their unhesitatingly pushing and thrusting at everybody—females or well-dressed persons—without any distinction.

116. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What do you mean by "pushing and thrusting"?—To the right or to the left.

117. In what part was that?—On the north side of the Serpentine, at the east end of it.

118. Do you mean in the roadway?—On the turf, in all directions.

119. Near the rails?—The police appeared to desire to make the populace move, and they used all manner of unnecessary violence apparently to induce them so to do.

120. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) To make them go on?—To make them go on; and they used no distinction as to sex or respectability.

121. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see the police strike any woman that afternoon with their truncheons?—I cannot say that I can call to mind any individual case of having seen a blow struck, though I saw well-dressed females used with a degree of ruffianism that I did not think it possible that the police would do.

122. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What do you mean by "ruffianism"?—Pushing them by the shoulders.

123. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not see any women struck, but you saw them pushed by the shoulders?—I saw them pushed by the shoulders.

124. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In a violent way, you say?—In a violent way.

125. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see the police make a rush amongst the people?—Upon several occasions, in companies of twenty.

126. Did they give them warning before they did so, or did they do it suddenly?—They did it suddenly, without any previous intimation.

127. That caused a great deal of confusion?—That caused a great deal of confusion, and all that excitement.

128. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What time of the day did you observe that transaction?—I should think, as near as my memory would serve me, it was about four o'clock.

129. It was shortly after what you had observed with regard to Mr. Mair?—Yes.

130. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you hear the police use any bad language—swearing?—I cannot say that I heard them use any bad language. They used rough manners towards the populace, as rough as they well could; but I cannot say that I heard them use any offensive language.

131. Have you seen the police dispersing crowds before, or any large crowd?—I have never seen a body of police dispersing a crowd. I was never so circumstanced. I have seen one or two interested in dispersing a crowd.

132. What is your opinion of the general conduct of the police?—The general conduct of the police, irrespective of that day, I think is decidedly good.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You mean with regard to that day?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I meant to ask whether the general conduct of the police is not good.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We have no inquiry to make except as to that particular day.

133. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) We have no complaint against the police in general, but only on that particular day. I merely wish to show that we have no animosity or ill feeling against the police in general. There is no doubt that the police do behave in general very well. Upon that day, what was your observation as to their conduct?—Upon that day they treated the people, I considered, with a great deal of unnecessary violence.

134. All throughout the park?—All throughout the park.

135. Do you know an inspector by his dress?—No, I cannot say that I do.

136. Did you notice any man appearing to be an officer of the police give any orders, or appearing to be giving any orders, to them?—I observed the mounted inspectors riding to and fro in the ride, and from time to time waving their hands, as if giving instructions to the men, but what those instructions were I do not know.

137. Did the police do anything different from what they had previously been doing when they received those orders,—did you notice that?—From time to time apparently they formed themselves into companies of twenty or thirty, as if acting under instructions, though, of course, being at a distance, it is impossible for me to say that I heard instructions given; but instructions appeared to be given to them to form into companies of twenty or thirty, and then they assaulted the people right and left.

138. Immediately after receiving those orders?—Immediately after receiving those orders.

139. But you did not hear what the orders were?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

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140. You came in by the Marble Arch from Oxford Street?—Yes.

141. You came down to a point a little above the road across the Serpentine?—I came across the park until I came to the road at the east end of the Serpentine.

142. How near were you to that road along which the carriages and horses go beside the Serpentine?—I was some eight or ten yards from it, and at other times I was further in, according to the crowd.

143. You say that you saw the police thrust their hands into Mr. Mair's collar with unnecessary violence?—I did.

144. Was he walking quietly with them, or was he resisting?—He was not resisting.

145. Was he standing still?—He was standing still.

146. With what did you see him parrying, with his hands or with his stick?—With his stick.

147. Above his head?—As far as my memory serves me, his hand and arm were in this position (*bending the arm*).

148. The stick was not lifted up?—No.

149. You would not infer that any blow was made at his head?—I should not,—not when my attention was addressed to him.

150. You say that you must have seen Mr. Mair strike the police, if he had struck them?—I do not see how Mr. Mair could have struck the police without my being a witness of it; I did not see him do so.

151. Could the police have struck Mr. Mair without your seeing them?—I should think not.

152. Am I to infer that you think that the police did not strike him?—I should say that the police did not positively strike him; they might have knocked him with their truncheons, but I should not say that a blow was struck.

153. You say that he was not resisting, but unless he resisted there could hardly be a scuffle?—The police made the scuffle, because Mr. Mair was standing perfectly passive at the time that he was rushed at. Being the tallest and most conspicuous of the populace, he attracted their attention, and he was rushed at; and it was the police that made the scuffle.

154. The scuffle was, rushing through the crowd to get at him?—Yes, to get at him, selecting him as the object of the attack.

155. What their reason for that was, you do not know?—What their reason for it was, I do not know.

156. You say that he did not call out, or excite the people, while you were there; how long had you been there?—I had been walking to and fro over that same ground, watching the progress of the excitement that was going on, some, perhaps, three quarters of an hour; and the observation which I made upon that occasion brought me to the conclusion, that the excitement was got up by the police, and was most unwise.

157. Were there many people arrested?—A vast many.

158. You say that the police rushed amongst the people suddenly, without giving them any previous notice; in what part of the crowd was that?—At various points.

159. As if acting from the direction of the officers whom you saw mounted?—They appeared to me to act under orders.

160. Where were those officers?—The officers were mounted, and riding to and fro on the ride.

161. On the road?—On the road.

162. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say that the police went in bodies of twenty or thirty amongst the people, and that they appeared to act under the direction of the mounted officers?—Yes.

163. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You say that they rushed on to the turf amongst the people?—They did so.

164. If their object was to clear the rails of the crowd, they were doing what you would just have expected of them; they were trying to clear the rails of the crowd?—But they were using a degree of violence. I never saw the police when they were engaged upon other occasions use such violence.

165. What do you suppose was the number of people assembled there?—It would be impossible to answer that question, for I have no conception what numbers represent in a crowd.

166. You speak of having seen a crowd dispersed by one or two policemen. Upon those occasions was it as large a crowd as this?—I was never in so great a concourse of people in my lifetime before, that I am aware of.

167. Then if two or three might be wanted upon those occasions, there would be twenty or thirty wanted upon this?—If their object was to disperse them, they were all wanted,—all the number that were present there.

168. When you speak of no notice having been given, were there not printed notices up about the park?—I believe there were notices placarded.

169. Did you see any?—I cannot say that I read them. I observed notices placarded, but partly my business and partly my recreation took me across the park, and, irrespectively of any notices that were placarded, I thought it was the Queen's highway and that I was entitled to it. I did not stop to read any notices, I thought them so unnecessary.

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170. I need not ask you whether you were following the horses or carriages?—I was not.

171. If you heard or saw other people frightening horses and carriages or riding-horses, you would not have thought that right?—Certainly not; it quite justified interference on the part of the police to prevent it.

Re-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

172. You say that, as far as you could see, the greatest confusion in the park was produced by the police rushing in amongst the crowd?—That is my impression. The excitement was of their own creation.

173. And the people, upon the whole, for a crowd, behaved very well?—Upon the whole they behaved very well. There was a very great proportion of noisy boys: "roughs" is the term that they make use of.

174. But they did not make any disturbance of the public peace, except merely calling out, "Go to church!"?—There was no positive outrage committed. From time to time there were personal jocular observations made upon the passers-by; but I saw no assault committed by stopping carriages, or anything of that kind.

175. Did you see anybody attack the police before they were attacked by the police?—I did not.

176. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say that there was no "positive outrage" on the part of the people; what is the meaning of that particular phrase?—I should call it an outrage if I saw any of the populace rush out and attack a vehicle or horseman.

177. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did not see that?—I did not see that.

178. Were any stones thrown?—I did not observe any stones thrown.

179. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) When you say "no positive outrage," it implies something passing in your mind as to what you did see. I should like to know why you use that particular phrase?—I should have thought the violence with which the police acted quite justifiable if the populace had rushed out into the highway, and molested either horsemen or carriages. But there were only observations made, which were personal towards the passers-by.

180. They were calling out to the persons passing by?—They were calling out at times to the persons passing by.

181. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I understand you to say that there was no great deal of that?—There was no great amount of that.

182. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What was the nature of the calling out?—I can scarcely give an answer to the question. There was a great deal of it,—the slang of the day, of various kinds.

183. Was it such as to indicate the purpose for which the people were collected together?—The observation was made very frequently, "Go to church!"

184. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was there noise enough to alarm a spirited horse?—The noise that the police were making would be decidedly enough to make any spirited horse alarmed.

185. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see that effect produced upon any horse?—I did not; there were so few horsemen or carriages in the ride; very few indeed.

186. How long were you there altogether?—I should say it was more than three quarters of an hour from the time I entered the park till the time I left it.

187. You went away?—I went away, thinking the excitement so strong; there was evidently a very strong feeling being excited on the part of the multitude against the police, on account of their violent treatment, and I thought it advisable to retire.

188. You attribute the increase of the excitement to the conduct of the police?—I should say so. They appeared to be breeding a disposition of antagonism by their conduct.

189. At the time that they collared Mr. Mair in the way which you described, you say that you saw no blows struck. Had they their truncheons at that time?—I did not observe them use them, not in his individual case. I observed them use them upon very many occasions.

190. But not with regard to Mr. Mair?—With regard to Mr. Mair I cannot say that I observed a blow struck with a truncheon.

Mr. F. H. Mair.

17th July 1855.

Mr. Francis Henry Mair, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

191. Where do you reside?—At No. 44, Charlwood Street, Warwick Square, Pimlico.

192. That is your private residence?—Yes.

193. You are an ecclesiastical agent?—Yes; an ecclesiastical estate agent.

194. For the sale and purchase of advowsons?—Yes.

195. You carry on business at 5, Tavistock Row, Covent Garden?—At 7, Tavistock Row, Covent Garden.

196. You have a large business and several clerks?—I keep five clerks and my son.

197. Were you in Hyde Park on Sunday, the 1st of July?—I was.

198. About what time was that?—I entered the park at the Triumphal Arch, about five minutes to four.

199. Were you by yourself?—I was.

200. Where did you walk to after you entered?—I walked on the southern side of the main ride.

201. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Going towards the Serpentine?—Towards the Serpentine.

202. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You continued your walk till you came to a stand somewhere. Where was that?—At the end of the Serpentine, where the road crosses the Albert Gate.

203. The east end of the Serpentine?—The east end.

204. Where the road crosses the drive?—Yes.

205. Did you stand near the posts?—I stood a few minutes at the southern side, at the eastern end, and then crossed over to the northern side.

206. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) On to the green?—On to the green. I should say that on crossing the road I was pushed over violently by two policemen, to whom I never spoke; and then I placed myself behind a rail through the posts.

207. You mean that your pace was quickened?—Yes.

208. You do not mean that you were pushed from the southern side to the northern, but that as you were going you were pushed forwards?—Yes.

209. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Then when you got on the green you stopped?—I stopped at the corner going through the post, and planted myself at the corner post, as near the post as I could do, because the rest was filled up five or six deep.

210. The rest of the rails were filled up four or five deep?—Yes.

211. When you were standing there, what did you do?—did you call out?—No; I stood quite still.

212. Did you utter an observation to a single person?—Not the least whatever for two or three minutes.

213. You were attacked by the police afterwards, were not you?—Yes.

214. From the time you first got to the spot, to the time when you were attacked by the police, did you utter a single observation to any single person?—Not at all to any person.

215. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You stood still and did not speak until you were attacked by the police?—Just so.

216. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Will you tell the Commissioners what the police did to you, and what you did to them?—After standing there two or three minutes pretty still, I observed a gentleman on horseback came up and give the policemen some particular orders; what they were I know not.

217. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say a gentleman on horseback; was he in uniform?—Yes, the superintendent; he gave some directions to the police.

218. You did not hear them?—I did not hear what they were; and immediately the whole body that was in the ride went up to the rails with their truncheons, and told the crowd to go back.

219. (*Mr. Henderson.*) To go back from the rails?—To go back from the rails.

220. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did they strike with their truncheons, or how did they carry their truncheons?—They held them up and made a sort of menacing action, and as the crowd were five or six deep in front they could not get back, and not getting back as quick as the police wished them they struck them indiscriminately right and left.

221. That you swear to?—I do; I saw it; I believe they retreated as well as they could.

222. Did any policeman strike at you?—Yes.

223. What is his number?—370 A.

224. Did 413 A. strike at you?—No.

225. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did that policeman strike at you with?—With his truncheon. He first of all came in a menacing attitude, not striking more at me than at the rest; but I being at the corner was better able to rush back than others who were in front. I stepped back, and I said "What are you going to do, fellow? are you going to kill us all?"

226. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Before that had he struck at you or only menaced?—He struck, and would have it me if I had not rushed back; his truncheon came close to me but missed me; but I was able to step back, which the others in the crowd could not do.

227. When you said that, what did he say?—"They are our orders." I do not know whether he meant that their orders were to kill us or not, but he said, "Those are our orders."

228. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) I suppose he meant that their orders were to make the people fall back?—I suppose he meant so.

229. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What did you say to him?—I believe I said, "Damn such orders."

230. Were you excited at the time by the sudden attack?—I was.

231. Were you in fear of being struck?—Certainly I was. He then came through the rails.

232. If you had not stepped back quickly should you have been struck?—I should.

233. You swear to that?—I do.

234. Where do you think you should have been struck?—I could not exactly say, but I should have been hit somewhere; it would depend upon the distance I was from him where he would have struck me.

235. Then at the same moment you said, "Damn your orders?"—Yes.

Mr. F. H. Mair.

17th July 1855.

236. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say that he struck at you with his truncheon; was it a blow or a poke?—It was a blow struck at me particularly.

237. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What did 370 A. do?—He then rushed through the post and struck at me again.

238. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was after you made that answer?—Yes; when I made that answer he rushed through the posts and struck at me immediately. I had this stick in my hand which I have now, and seeing him strike at me I involuntarily parried the blow, holding my stick so (*extending the stick forwards*), and the point of it just touched him in the groin, and his truncheon just touched me here (*on the thigh*).

239. The end of his truncheon struck you on the thigh?—Yes; which showed that I must have been at full length from him.

240. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you say you touched him. I suppose you mean to convey that you did not strike him?—Oh dear, no.

241. It was not a very violent touch?—No; I said immediately, "I beg your pardon, I did not mean to assault you."

242. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say it was an involuntary blow?—It was involuntary. People, on seeing a blow come to them, naturally try to ward it off.

243. If you had not held up your stick, would the truncheon have struck you?—I think it would, just the same.

244. It appeared to you it was an intentional blow?—Yes.

245. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It was wholly matter of self-defence?—When you see a blow coming, it is a natural thing to hold up your stick or whatever you have; but defensive is not offensive.

246. If you had not raised your stick you say you would have been struck; what did he do then?—He merely called "Assault;" that was the word he used.

247. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was that before or afterwards?—Afterwards; or at least it was, all in a sense, merely momentary; it might be simultaneous, probably.

248. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What did he do then?—Several policemen, I cannot tell how many, collared me at once, and used me very roughly; they got hold of my head, and, in fact, of every part they could get hold of, as if they were going to tear me in pieces. I never resisted the police at all, but they dragged me on the road, 120 yards probably.

249. They used you with great violence?—Yes.

250. Just explain what you mean?—I consider dragging any person that will go on violence.

251. You did not attempt to resist when you were taken?—Not in the least whatever; it would have been worse than folly to have done so.

252. Did they take hold of you by the waistcoat and by your coat?—Yes; and they tore my shirt.

253. When you were taken did you attempt to address the people?—No; I never said a word to them. I heard the crowd calling "Shame."

254. Did you notice any other policeman besides 370 A.?—I did not notice any other. I held up my hand, and called, "Who will see fair play," hoping that some person would follow me as a witness.

255. I believe a gentleman did follow you, did he not?—A gentleman did follow me, Mr. Bruce.

256. Mr. Downing Bruce; he gave you his card, did not he?—No; he did give me his card, but I knew him and he knew me.

257. You were put into a cab, were you not?—I was.

258. Where were you taken to?—Vine Street Station.

259. What time was it when you got to Vine Street Station?—About a quarter past four.

260. Where were you put?—We went first before an inspector, and the charge was made for assault and riotous conduct.

261. After the charge was taken, where were you put then?—Taken into a cell.

262. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The charge was for an assault and riotous conduct?—Yes; and my witness they would not hear.

263. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Had you any witness?—Yes; Mr. Bruce went as a witness.

264. You mean when the charge was given?—He was there; but they would not allow him to come in, or hear a word he had to say.

265. Did he offer to become bail for you?—He did; and they said they should not take bail for an hour or two; I must be locked up.

266. Mr. Bruce is a highly respectable man, he is a barrister, I believe?—He is a barrister, and editor of the "Civil Service Gazette," and they refused his bail.

267. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They said they would not take bail for an hour or two?—Yes.

268. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Where were you put?—Into a cell where there were three drunk and disorderlies as companions; they had been there ever since Saturday night.

269. What was the length of the cell and the width of it?—About ten feet long and about seven feet wide.

270. And what was the height of it?—I should think about eight feet; with two small cullender-like ventilators at the top.

271. About what where the sizes of the ventilators at the top?—I should think about a foot in diameter.

272. Two?—Two.

273. And one in the door?—One in the door, just about as large as I could put my face through; and in the lower part of the door another cullender ventilator about the size of a hat crown.

274. I think there was a privy in it too?—There was a privy in it too.

275. Not a watercloset?—No.

276. Was the smell very offensive?—Very; there were six of us in it all night.

277. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) All Sunday night?—Yes.

278. Two other persons were put in?—Two park rioters and three drunk and disorderlies.

279. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) One of the persons put in afterwards was a gentleman, a barrister, I believe?—Yes.

280. (*Mr Armstrong.*) Two other park rioters?—Yes, and three drunk and disorderlies.

281. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It was a very hot night that night, was it not?—Very; excessively so.

282. Did you suffer much during the night?—The moment I got in the stench was so intolerable that I called out, "For God's sake bring me some water, or I shall faint."

283. Did they bring you some water?—They did a few minutes afterwards, and I drank a pint, and felt myself recovered.

284. Did you tell them you were in delicate health?—No; I did not think I did.

285. I think you were paralytic about two years ago?—I was.

286. How many weeks were you confined to your house?—About 51 weeks. I was perfectly prostrate.

287. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was about two years ago?—Yes.

288. You have recovered from that?—I have, but I am very delicate in health.

289. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you suffer much during the night?—Very much indeed; you might see the perspiration run down my hands off my fingers. I suffered very much indeed. I laid down for a few hours on the leaden floor upon my back, finding the air was more pure at the bottom than at the top, otherwise I believe at times I should have been nearly suffocated. One of the drunk and disorderlies came up from the lower cell; he said ours was a heaven compared with what he had come from, where there were thirty-six in the cell.

290. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say you laid on your back?—Yes.

291. On a leaden floor you say?—I believe it was a leaden floor. I laid upon my back flat for some hours, finding that the air was more pure.

292. (*Mr. Michell.*) How did you behave yourself when you were in there?—did you conduct yourself properly?—That must be left to others to say; but I was very quiet.

293. You did not make a noise?—Certainly not; we had some noisy companions rather, and some ladies in the next cell.

294. When were you let out of this cell?—At ten o'clock on Monday morning.

295. On that night did anybody else come and offer to become bail for you on the Sunday night?—Mr. Skelton came at eleven o'clock at night.

296. Where does Mr. Skelton reside?—what is he?—He is an import and export ale and beer merchant.

297. Where does he reside?—At 10, Caroline Street, Bedford Square.

298. He is a man of respectable appearance, is not he?—Very; one of his brothers is a magistrate, and another brother is steward of Bethlehem Hospital.

299. A friend of yours?—Yes.

300. And Mr. Bruce is a householder?—Yes, at 9, Victoria Square.

301. Did they refuse to take Mr. Skelton's bail?—They refused to take any bail—it appears they had orders; they said they would take no bail from any person.

302. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say "They said;" who was that?—The inspector—the person on duty.

303. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did they say that they had no authority to take bail?—He said they had orders not to take bail.

304. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Then when you were let out of this cell did you hear any application made by anybody that you might have a little wine, that you were a delicate person?—Yes.

305. A little wine and water was the expression?—Yes.

306. Did the police refuse to let you have any?—They did.

307. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There was an application made by somebody on your behalf?—Yes.

308. Not by yourself?—No.

309. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It was made by myself; I made the application.—Yes; Mr. Mitchell, my solicitor, made the application.

310. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Your solicitor came to see you when you were there?—Yes.
(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I came on the Monday morning.

311. (*To the witness.*) Your solicitor stated to the inspector that you were in delicate health, did not he?—Yes.

312. And that you required some support, and he offered to bring you some wine and water, did not he?—Yes.

313. And that was refused?—It was for a length of time.

314. Was it afterwards given?—One small glass; a small glass of wine and water.

315. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) It was at first refused, but afterwards leave was given?—Yes; about four o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. F. H. Mair.

17th July 1855.

316. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Have you suffered in your health from your confinement?—I was very ill for a week afterwards from a very bad cold; I was so hoarse I could hardly speak.

317. At what time were you taken away from the Vine Street station-house?—I think it was about a quarter to five o'clock.

318. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You came out of the cell at ten o'clock in the morning, but remained in the station-house?—Yes; remained in the large open room.

319. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There were a great many persons in at the same time?—I should think 100; the room was excessively hot the whole time.

320. The policemen behaved very offensively, did they not?—Yes.

321. What did the policemen do?—When my solicitor came to see me they threw every obstacle they possibly could in the way of allowing him to see me.

322. Did they insist upon sitting when communications were passing between you and your solicitor? Did not several of the policeman insist upon sitting between you?—370 A. and his sergeant insisted that we should have no communication except in their hearing.

323. Did they insist upon that?—Yes.

324. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) 370 A. sat between you and your solicitor?—Yes; and when he was away his sergeant did. I do not remmember his number.

325. 413 A. was not it?—No; it was a sergeant; I do not remember his name. When in the room, 370 said the moment he saw me, "Let me speak;" he knew that I was a gentleman, and he was determined to take a gentleman as a warning to the rest.

326. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did not one of the policemen afterwards say to you something about apologizing?—I do not remember.

327. One of the policemen in his evidence said something; but never mind what; you do not remember it?—I do not remember it, unless it is put in another way. Oh! yes, I recollect now. I told him that I was a member of the press.

328. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Told who?—One of the policemen afterwards.

329. Was this in Vine Street?—In Vine Street.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I will give the very words from his deposition.

330. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You had better let him give it. (*To the witness.*) You say, "I told one of the policemen I was a member of the press," or "connected with the press?" —Connected with the press.

331. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That is true, is it not? you publish a circular, do not you?—I publish one of the periodicals.

332. Connected with your business?—Yes. He then said that, as I was a person of such respectability, he had no doubt that if I spoke to the superintendent he would dismiss me.

333. That was after they charged you with riotous conduct?—Yes.

334. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What period of the day was this?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was it on the Sunday or the Monday?—It was on the Monday, sometime in the course of the morning—twelve or one o'clock probably; sometime in the middle of the day.

335. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The middle of the day on Monday?—Yes.

336. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) When was your case heard before the magistrate? You were taken away at half-past five, I think you say?—It was heard about six o'clock.

337. You were taken to Great Marlborough Street?—Yes.

338. What was the result of your case?—Dismissed.

339. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Taken to Marlborough Street, before Mr. Hardwick?—Yes.

340. The case against you was heard and dismissed?—The case against me was heard and dismissed.

341. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Had you to enter into your own recognizances of 50*l.*?—Yes.

342. Mr. Hardwick said, I think, the other day, that there was no imputation against you?—He said there was no imputation against me for being seen in the park, or no imputation in being seen where the Judges of the land were.

343. He did not say that, but I think you said there were some Judges there?—Yes.

344. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Why were you to find security? I do not understand that? —No; I could not tell that, nor Mr. Hardwick could not tell it afterwards; but he said he had done so, and there were some technicalities which prevented him from withdrawing the recognizances.

345. Were the recognizances to keep the peace or to come up?—To keep the peace.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

346. I think you agree with what Mr. Hardwick said. I have only one question to put to you. I think you say you were standing some little way away yourself from the rails? —No, close to the rails.

347. And you felt a difficulty in getting back, from others being behind you?—No; I felt no difficulty in getting back.

348. Did you retire?—I did.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) The rest of the crowd could not get back, but he did step back.

349. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) I understand that it was by stepping back that you got into this affair?—It was so.

Mr. F. H. Mair.
17th July 1855.

350. Was there a great deal of noise before the superintendent came up and gave that order?—There was a noise, which there always must be in a great crowd in a large concourse of people; but I really saw not the least disposition to riot, but more to enjoy themselves by way of a lark; and during the short time I was there I saw two carriages go past evidently with tradespeople in, and they hurrahed them, and I saw several cabs go past, but they hooted every cab which went past to fetch prisoners; the crowd hooted, but whenever those one or two persons went past, tradespeople evidently from their appearance, they hurrahed them; and to show the disposition of the crowd, a water-cart went past, and first of all they began to hoot the water-cart, but somebody said, "Hurrah for the water-cart!" and they changed the tone directly. I mention that to show the disposition which the crowd evidently were displaying at the time. I saw the police hit several persons, most unoffending persons. For the short time I was in the park (for I did not enjoy myself for much more than ten or twelve minutes) I can say but little of what did take place.

351. Was there a large number of persons there at that time?—Yes.

352. Can you say how many?—No.

353. A good many respectable persons in appearance I suppose amongst them?—Yes, a good many; as many as might be got together in a London crowd.

354. Besides those there were there a good many of a different class?—There were a great many rough-looking people, as a matter of course, as London will always provide men of all classes.

355. (*Mr. Henderson.*) A good many boys?—A good many boys; but the noise was nothing at all equal to what it is coming home on the Derby day; horses who were not afraid coming home on the Derby day I think need not have been afraid to go into Hyde Park.

356. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Have you anything further to add?—I have to complain that I was twenty-six hours and a half before I was taken before the magistrate.

357. We have that already; you were taken there and kept all night, and you were not taken before the magistrate until five o'clok on Monday?—It was six o'clock before I was taken before the magistrate.

358. You did not leave Vine Street till past five?—I did not; I was there above twenty-four hours.

359. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you have a complaint to make against 413 A. Have you any complaint to make against 413 A.?—No; 413 A. was one of the parties who were pushing me about, I believe, afterwards, from his own evidence, but I do not know it of my own knowledge.

The witness withdrew.

Capt. W. Purcell.
17th July 1855.

Captain William Purcell, sworn.

360. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Where do you reside?—At present do you mean?

361. Yes; where are you lodging?—75, Jermyn Street.

362. I think you are a captain in the army?—I am.

363. The 50th foot, I believe?—I am.

364. You were in Hyde Park, I think, on Sunday the 1st of July, were you not?—Yes.

365. About what time did you enter the Park?—About half-past four or five.

366. Did you see Mr. Mair in the Park?—Yes.

367. Did you see him in custody?—I saw him in the act of being taken away by some policemen.

368. Where were you standing at the time?—On the opposite side of the road to that on which he was.

369. What did you notice with regard to the conduct of the police with Mr. Mair?—Mr. Mair did not seem to me to be offering any resistance; I thought they handled him rather roughly.

370. How were they handling him?—Seizing him by the collar, and taking him away in a rough manner, I thought.

371. Pulling his coat about?—Yes.

372. Showing his shirt?—Yes.

373. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Which you thought quite unnecessary, as he offered no resistance?—I thought it quite unnecessary, as he offered no resistance.

374. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How many policemen were there about him?—I cannot say; I think about four or five. I cannot swear to the number.

375. I think that is all you saw?—That is all I saw.

376. Was the crowd at the time quiet? Did you consider the crowd were behaving themselves well or badly?—They were shouting at cabs when they went past.

377. But just at that particular time did you notice any particular outcry?—No; I do not recollect anything particular at the time.

378. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How long were you in the park altogether?—About an hour and a half.

Capt. W. Purcell.

17th July 1855.

379. Can you give us any information as to the general nature and character of the transactions? What number of people were there for instance?—I cannot say what number of people were there; the roads were very much crowded.

380. A very large crowd?—Yes.

381. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) As a military man, cannot you form some guess as to the number?—I should say 150,000 people.

382. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) While you were there did any carriage pass?—No; I did not see anything but cabs with policemen in them.

383. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) It was at the cabs with the policemen in them that they were crying out?—Yes.

384. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) During the time you were there, there were no private carriages?—No; I did not see any.

385. Were there any expressions on the part of the crowd?—Simply at the cabs that went past; that was the only thing I remarked. I did not stay there very long.

The witness withdrew.

W. D. Bruce, Esq.

WILLIAM DOWNING BRUCE, Esq., sworn.

386. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Where do you reside?—9, Victoria Square.

387. You are a barrister-at-law?—Yes.

388. Of Lincoln's Inn?—Yes.

389. You are also editor of the "Civil Service Gazette," I think?—Yes.

390. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July in the afternoon?—Yes.

391. How long were you there?—Two or three hours.

392. Where did you walk?—Along the carriage drive.

393. Did you see Mr. Mair in the Park?—Yes.

394. I believe you knew him by sight, but did not know his name previously?—I knew him by sight; I had seen him several times; I did not know his name.

395. I think you had had conversations together on various matters?—Yes.

396. About what time did you first notice Mr. Mair in the afternoon?—I do not know the time,—about five o'clock; but at the time it occurred I was standing upon the opposite side of the road. I had been walking with Captain Purcell, and had left him a short time before.

397. Where was he standing?—He was standing opposite, on a sort of footway near where the Serpentine commences on the opposite side.

398. Did you notice him attacked by the police?—Yes.

399. How long before he was attacked by the police did you notice him?—Only a few minutes. I do not know that I had hardly seen him till just at that time.

400. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You could hardly say that you had observed him at all till that time?—No.

401. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How long had you been standing there?—A few minutes.

402. Ten minutes perhaps?—Not so long as ten minutes.

403. Was the crowd opposite you at the time orderly?—Yes, pretty well; they shouted occasionally at the cabs as they passed.

404. Did you notice Mr. Mair shouting at all?—Not at all.

405. Did you notice him speaking at all?—No.

406. Do not you think you would have observed him speaking if he had done so during the time you had been standing there?—He may have done so, but I could not tell.

407. I think you say you observed Mr. Mair attacked by the police?—Yes. They did not attack Mr. Mair in particular, but a general sort of attack. I think it was done to clear the footway.

408. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) A general sort of attack to clear the footpath?—I think it was, but I am not sure.

409. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You are not speaking of a general attack upon Mr. Mair; but that there was a general attempt to clear the footpath?—Yes.

410. The footpath that goes across the park?—Yes.

411. Was that to enable the passengers who wanted to go away to go?—Yes.

412. A general attack upon the part of the police?—Yes.

413. So as to open an avenue so that people might go away and disperse?—Yes.

414. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any great rush upon the spectators near where Mr. Mair was?—Yes.

415. By how many police do you think?—I do not know; a good number.

416. Twenty or thirty?—Yes, I dare say there were.

417. Had they their staves in their hands?—Yes.

418. Did they seem to be using them?—Yes.

419. Striking people?—Everybody.

420. They were actually striking people generally?—Indiscriminately.

421. Striking people where Mr. Mair was indiscriminately?—Yes.

422. I think you said they struck men, women, and children when you were before the magistrate?—Yes.

423. That was the fact, was it? You saw them striking men, women, and children?—Yes.

424. Did you notice them striking at Mr. Mair afterwards?—I think I did. Yes, I think I saw them strike at him; they appeared to strike at him, as far as I saw (I did not see very distinctly) at the lower part of the body.

425. Did you see Mr. Mair hold up his stick to defend himself?—Yes.

426. Did he strike them in return?—Not that I am aware of.

427. Do not you think you must have seen it if he had?—I think I must.

428. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you still on the other side of the road?—On the other side of the road. I was leaning on the iron rail.

429. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see Mr. Mair do anything more than defend himself?—No, certainly not. I did not see him do anything more.

430. Do not you think you would have done the same if you had been attacked?—Certainly.

431. After this scuffle what did the police do to Mr. Mair?—They took him away in a very rough manner—pulled him about.

432. Did Mr. Mair appear to be resisting?—Not in the slightest. I noticed him more particularly at the time, because I saw them taking him away.

433. He made no attempt to get away, I think?—No; not the slightest.

434. I think you went up to Mr. Mair and inquired his name, did you not?—I did.

435. And you went to the police station?—I did.

436. What took place at the police station in reference to Mr. Mair; who did you see there?—I saw other police. They did not want to let me go in at first. I told them I wanted to give evidence about a case, to explain something I had seen, thinking they would let Mr. Mair off if I explained it to them; they asked me whether I was a witness for the police or the prisoner.

437. They asked whether you were a witness for the police or the prisoner?—Yes.

438. What did you reply to that?—I told them that I was for the prisoner, and I thought if I explained it they would let him off, or that I would be bail for him even. I thought it was a very hard case.

439. What did they say to that?—That I could not see the inspector.

440. You only saw the policeman?—He refused to let me see the inspector; but I was in the station some time.

441. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*)—Do you know the number of the policeman who refused to let you see the inspector?—No; I do not remember.

442. (*Mr. Mitchell.*)—Then you did not see the inspector?—No, I did not.

443. Because they refused to let you?—Yes.

444. Did you tell them that you would be bail for him?—I did.

445. You do not know the number of this man who refused to let you see the inspector?—No, I forget. I put it down at the time, but I have forgotten now.

446. During the time you were in the park did you see other people attacked besides Mr. Mair by the police?—Yes, I saw a good many attacked. I thought the police behaved very ill altogether; because generally, I think, the police behave very well on occasions of this kind, and put up with a great deal.

447. Not on this afternoon?—No; but on all other occasions which I have seen.

448. Did they rush in large bodies amongst the people?—Yes.

449. Using their staves?—Yes.

450. All about the park, wherever you walked, you noticed that?—Yes.

451. Did you notice that the crowd were disorderly at all, except when they were attacked by the police?—They were standing and making a noise.

452. Was there much of that going on?—Not very much.

453. There were very few carriages I believe passing along the drive?—I did not see one; not an ordinary sort of carriage. I saw one or two single horsemen.

454. Did you see any one attack the police at all, all the while you were there?—No.

455. Did any one, in your opinion, attempt to obstruct any policeman in doing his duty?—I cannot say; that depends upon what he calls his duty.

456. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see any one strike the police?—No.

457. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) No attack was made on the police?—No; the police made an attack upon some soldiers, which I thought was quite unnecessary.

458. You say you thought it was quite unnecesary?—Yes; quite unnecessary. The people were cheering them; the soldiers wanted to retreat—to get out, and then the people began making a row.

459. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you hear any policemen swearing at any people?—I cannot say; I dare say they did.

460. Did you go into the cell the next morning?—Yes.

461. Was it a pleasant smelling place?—No; not very.

462. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The cell where Mr. Mair had been confined?—Yes.

463. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) About what time was it in the morning?—I do not remember. About eleven, I think.

464. It smelt very hot and offensive then?—Yes.

465. There was a privy in it, was not there?—Yes.

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466. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) I should like to know a little more of this transaction with the soldiers. Where did it occur?—Rather in the centre of the park.

467. Was this before Mr. Mair was taken?—No; afterwards.

468. Did I rightly understand that you left the park with Mr. Mair?—Yes; and I came back again.

469. What time did you come back?—Six or seven. I do not know what time it was; it might be much later. I was an hour or more coming and going back.

470. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You returned to the park about six o'clock?—Yes.

471. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Will you describe what you saw then?—I saw a number of soldiers in the centre of the park, and the people were cheering them, and they appeared to me to wish to get out of the way of it.

472. Was it near the guard house, the barrack there?—No, they took them there afterwards; they went up there.

473. Where?—About the centre of the park. They were moving about in different ways, and the people were following them.

474. Moving about near the Serpentine?—Higher up than the Serpentine; the upper part.

475. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Near to Bayswater?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

476. Was it near the magazine?—No, it was not near the magazine; they went down there afterwards to the magazine.

477. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you near enough to hear whether the soldiers were saying anything?—Yes.

478. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The people were cheering, and they tried to get away?—They tried to get away; they were very good-natured. I thought the soldiers and the people were very much excited.

479. What did the soldiers say?—I did not hear them say anything.

480. Were you near enough to hear them? Did they appear to say anything?—I should have heard them if they had said anything.

481. Did you see them stop as if they were addressing the people?—Oh no; they never did anything of the kind.

482. How many soldiers were there—about?—About ten or twelve, perhaps.

483. How did the police ill-use them?—They told them to go away, and they pushed them about very much.

484. Were the police in much force just there?—Yes, considerable.

485. More numerous than the soldiers?—Oh! much.

486. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) About how many?—Perhaps 50 or 60 altogether, not perhaps so many; perhaps 30.

487. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What number of soldiers?—10 or 12.

488. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What did the soldiers say or do when the police desired them to go away?—I do not think they could have got away very well; they walked about, and the people after them.

489. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Your impression was that they were wishing to get away?—Yes, I think they were.

490. That is your impression?—I think they were, but if they had wished ever so to get away they could not get away.

491. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What happened?—The police sent for a picket-sergeant from the magazine and the sergeant marched the men away.

492. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That might be the most judicious mode of proceeding?—I think a charge was made of something or other by the police with rioting or something of the kind.

493. If they wished to get away and were unable, that was the most effectual way to help them?—Yes; but I think the police charged the men with riotous conduct or something of the kind.

494. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They sent for a picket and took them into the barrack?—Yes.

495. Are you speaking of the magazine in the centre of the park?—The magazine near Kensington Gardens; it is near the centre of the park; it is not the one in the centre of the park, it is the one higher up.

496. You do not mean the powder magazine in the centre of the park?—No; it is not that in the centre.

497. You did not see any violence used by the police to those soldiers?—They pushed them about very much to make them go on.

498. They did not strike them, or anything of that sort?—No; I did not notice that.

499. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) When the picket came for them the police had nothing more to do with them?—The police went also with them, and made some charge against them; I do not know what it was.

500. Is there anything else particular that you observed?—No; nothing else.

501. There was a very large crowd I suppose?—Very large.

502. And a considerable noise?—Yes.

503. You yourself know what these things are; was it such a crowd as was likely to lead to a breach of the peace, do you think?—I think so, certainly.

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504. Such a crowd as it was desirable by judicious means, if possible, to disperse, I suppose?—Certainly.

505. It created a good deal of excitement and anxiety in the neighbourhood, I suppose?—Great.

506. Did you throughout the time you were there observe any violence towards the police?—There might have been some; I did not notice it particularly.

507. Any stones thrown, or anything of that sort?—No, I did not see any; people pushed about very much and all that sort of thing.

508. Did you see any persons wounded?—Yes, I saw several.

509. The police or the people?—The people.

510. What time of day was that?—About six o'clock, I suppose; six or seven o'clock. My experience of the police is that they always act with great good nature on occasions of this kind, from what I have seen before; they put up with a great deal.

511. You think that their conduct on this occasion contrasted with their general good conduct?—I think so; they said they had got special orders about it, that is one thing. I spoke to one or two of them myself.

512. Can you give the number of any one of those who gave you that information?—No, I do not remember.

513. Have you anything else you wish to add?—No; nothing else.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. George Smith Stredder, sworn.

Mr. G. S. Stredder.

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Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

514. You are a builder, I think?—Yes.

515. You reside, I think, at Stamford Street, Victoria Road, Kensington?—Yes, that is my private residence.

516. Your building-yard, I think, is in Knightsbridge?—Yes.

517 Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.

518. About what time did you enter the park?—At two o'clock.

519. How long did you remain there?—I stopped till seven.

520. Where did you walk during that time?—I walked from Kensington Gardens right through the Park to the Duke of Wellington's statue, and I walked backwards and forwards the whole time.

521. You walked along the whole of the drive, you mean?—Yes.

522. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) On the south side?—The west side.

523. The water side?—Upon the other side.

524. The north side?—Yes.

525. By the Humane Society's house?—Yes.

526. Backwards and forwards between Kensington Gardens and the Duke of Wellington's statue?—Yes.

527. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you noticed Mr. Mair in the park, did you not?—I did.

528. Did you see him attacked by the police?—Yes.

529. You say you saw him attacked by the police?—Yes.

530. Where were you standing when you saw Mr. Mair attacked by the police?—I was standing with my son at my arm, about ten yards from him.

531. How long had you been standing ten yards from him when you saw him attacked by the police?—I had been standing there about ten minutes.

532. During that ten minutes did you hear Mr. Mair make a single observation?—No; at that particular spot at that time it was very still.

533. At that particular spot at that time it was very still, during that ten minutes?—Yes.

534. You did not hear him make a single observation?—I am quite satisfied he did not.

535. That is, you must have heard him if he had done so with any loudness of voice?—Yes.

536. Will you just describe how the attack by the police was done?—I only saw the police make a rush. There was a mob coming across from the well where the people drank water; my particular attention was called to watch those who came across the road.

537. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The police?—No; I was watching the people.

538. You saw the people come across the road?—Yes; there were several respectable people and lots of boys together with those people. There were people that were respectable and people that were not respectable.

539. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You say there were a lot of boys?—A great number of boys.

540. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see them rush?—Yes; and also at that time there were a great number of boys on the trees adjoining; all about the trees; and then when Mr. Mair was attacked, there was a general halloo and "shame," and all sorts of mingled noises.

541. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did the police use their truncheons in attacking Mr. Mair?—I saw the truncheons up, beating in all directions, but I did not see them strike Mr. Mair at all.

542. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I am not quite sure that I understand this. You say the people rushed from the well across the road; was that before the police came up?—There

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was quite a column of people going across the road; that was before the police came up, and then in an instant there was a rush made by the police among the people, to clear the people off from the rails. I was standing about ten yards off.

543. Did they disperse that column?—They dispersed that column. I was standing ten yards off from the rails.

544. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was this an ordinary column of people coming across?—No, it was the ordinary crossing; the people came from Knightsbridge, and also people coming from the well.

545. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I understood you, a body of people?—A body of people.

546. Was it merely ordinary passengers?—It was a close body; more than is generally there; there generally is a body there on Sunday afternoon, but this, I think, was ten times the ordinary number.

547. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There was a large number there, was there; a large number in the park? This was not a rush from one part of the park towards the other across the park, but what you call a large number was passing there at the time?—That is it.

548. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It was not a marshalled column as it were coming together, was it?—No; some respectable people, ladies and gentlemen coming together, and others; but still there were a great many boys.

549. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Respectable people just crossing the road?—Yes.

50. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Some respectable people and others not so, just crossing the road?—Yes.

551. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Ladies and gentlemen?—Yes.

552. You saw the police charge at the place where Mr. Mair was; did it occur to you that there was any necessity for such a charge; what is your opinion upon that?—I cannot give an opinion, because I do not know why the police were charging at the time.

553. Were the people making any noise?—There was no noise at that particular time.

554. Suddenly there was a charge made by the police?—Suddenly there was a charge made by the police at that particular time.

555. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) No reason occurred to you why it should be made?—No.

556. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see Mr. Mair hold up his stick?—Yes, I did, being a tall man; he seemed as if he was poking his stick about him somewhere or other.

557. Did you see the police strike him?—Certainly not.

558. Did it appear that Mr. Mair was fighting with the police?—Certainly not.

559. Merely parrying?—Merely clearing the way. It struck me that he was among a lot of people and police together, and that he was clearing the way, holding his stick in that direction. I am quite satisfied that Mr. Mair struck at nobody. I am satisfied of that.

560. Except that he might have touched some one?—I cannot say.

561. But you are quite sure he was not fighting the police or striking anybody?—No, he was not.

562. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The police were not using their truncheons striking, were they?—No; they were only clearing the way, flourishing their truncheons.

563. About Mr. Mair?—About Mr. Mair and about that particular spot. I suppose there were 10 or 20 policemen there.

564. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say they were flourishing their truncheons, but not using them?—I did not see them using them. I must have seen some of them use them if they had used them at all.

565. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You cannot say they did not strike Mr. Mair?—No; there was a general charge by the police which scared the people. I was quite nervous at the time.

566. The charge was so sudden and so ferocious that you were quite frightened?—The ladies called out in all directions. The fact is, there was a regular scream at that moment.

557. Before that time, having walked through the park all the afternoon, did you notice any other instances?—I should say in one or two instances the police were perfectly right.

568. Did you notice any similar attack at any other part of the park?—I perceived one which I took several memorandums about, and also measured the ground at the time, and a more ruffianly attack or a more brutal attack I never saw in the whole course of my life upon the people.

569. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where was that?—At the very corner of the cottage of the park keeper on the Duke of Wellington's side—I call it the park side—the greensward side from the receiving house; there is the park keeper's cottage surrounded by some palings.

570. Near the receiving house?—About fifty yards on this side; it is fronting the carriage drive.

571. What time of the day do you speak of?—It was before this circumstance of Mr. Mair's. I should think it must be about three o'clock.

572. What did you see?—The first that attracted my attention was two superintendents on horseback, and I think the superintendents passed and gave the men instructions to form a road of a circular description.

573. To form a road where?—To form a road inside the green part—it was to clear the way in a half circular description.

574. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Do you mean between the railing and the grass?—Between the railing and the grass.

575. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you mean to drive the people back in a half circle?—To drive the people back in a half circle. At that time I should think there were at least 20,000 people there.

576. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) To drive the people back from the rails?—To drive the people back from the rails. To make myself more distinctly understood, there is a gate.

577. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say there were 20,000 people there?—I should think there were 20,000 people there. To make myself more understood, there is a gate at the back of this cottage,—I paid particular attention to that,—there is a gate at the back of that cottage, and they formed a true half circle from that gate to about 100 yards nearer the Duke of Wellington's side of the park,—that is nearly towards this affair of Mr. Mair's,—and it was clearing that circle that caused the disturbance; I am quite satisfied of that; it caused a disturbance, and caused disgust between the police and the people at that very time.

578. If I understand you, the people at the time, to the number of about 20,000, were collected there and standing against the railing of the road?—Against the railing of the road, and further back as far as the 20,000 would cause them.

579. A superintendent of police came, and in consequence of his orders the police forced them back in a semicircle?—Yes; the police forced them back in a semicircle.

580. That you think was the origin of the disturbance?—Yes; but there was more than that; there was an old woman crossing the road at the time who was actually knocked down and rolled in the sludge, in the dirt, and several people ran to assist her, and that was the cause of the disgust between the people and the police.

581. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you see the old woman knocked down?—I did.

582. How was that?—She was shoved down at the moment the road was cleared by the police; there was not a moment lost. They seemed to be young policemen. I am certain of that from what I saw of the conduct of the police last Sunday as compared with their conduct the Sunday before; the conduct of the police was quite different.

583. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The conduct of the police last Sunday week was quite different, you say?—Quite different.

584. The superintendents gave directions to clear all those people out, did they?—They did, and they made a rush upon the people in an instant. They said "Stand back;" and several respectable gentlemen whom I know, who live at Prince's Gate and Prince's Garden, and all about there, happened to be at that time walking from the Gardens down the drive, which is a very favourite walk, and actually some of the police got hold of those gentlemen, and they were very roughly handled; then the boys climbed the trees, and then that caused a regular disturbance between the police and the people; but this old woman who was knocked down caused more disturbance than anything else. She was an old woman in black. I dare say the police must remember the circumstance; we took particular notice of it at the time.

585. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In order to drive the people back in this way did the police get over the rails?—They got over the rails and under the rails as well.

586. They drove them back from the rails in a semicircle?—They drove them back from the rails in a semicircle.

587. Was any resistance offered to them?—Not at all; only a few gentlemen said they wanted to know what they were driven back for. They said their orders were to drive them back in order to clear the place.

588. Were any stones thrown?—Not at that time.

589. There was shouting, I suppose?—Not at that time, but after the old woman was knocked down then the boys began to hoot and yell, and it got then very loud.

590. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was any violence used by the police in putting people back in this way?—No; there was no violence used only with regard to this old woman.

591. No violence used; they only said "You must go back," and that was what caused it?—Yes.

592. The old woman was pushed back—she was forced to go?—Yes.

593. Was it intentional on the part of the police knocking her down, or was it an accident?—She appeared to be lame, and giving her a shove she actually fell into the gutter, and some gentlemen ran to her assistance.

594. You do not believe it was done for the purpose?—Oh no; I do not impute that to the police.

595. That excited the people?—Yes.

596. They used no violence to make the people fall back, but they insisted upon their falling back?—Yes; they did.

597. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was there any other part of the transaction that struck you particularly?—Yes. After this place was cleared, the police began to take some prisoners, and then I found out afterwards that the reason the semicircle was cleared was to keep the people back from the prisoners going into this garden of a place there; I do not know the name of the place.

598. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was what you collected, was it, that there were some persons in custody, and they thought they could not get them through without clearing the way?—That was what I found afterwards.

599. That was what you supposed?—That was what I supposed.

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600. After this place was cleared some persons in custody were taken away?—Yes; and there were a great many boys, and I am sorry to say besides the boys there were a great many people that I recognized myself as builders' labourers and plasterers' boys, who caused the greatest mob, and commenced hooting and yelling, not only at the police, but at the carriages, and I think that accounts for the charging of the police a great deal from the rails.

601. Then it was that the rioting began? The hooting began at the carriages?—At that particular time; and I think the police were perfectly right in clearing the rails from the boys at that time.

602. That was three o'clock?—I think it was four o'clock, and then came Mr. Mair's case after that.

603. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Whilst the hooting which you observed was going on at the carriages you thought the police perfectly right in making the people fall back from the rails?—Yes; I should say so at the time, and several gentlemen said so at the time.

604. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was that long before Mr. Mair's case occurred?—I think this was about half-past three, and I think Mr. Mair's occurrence took place about half-past four, because we all kept together on purpose to witness the whole of these transactions.

605. There had been carriages passing which had been interrupted before that?—Yes.

606. How was that?—By shouting and yelling from the boys, and, as I said before, a lot of rough people, that frightened the horses.

607. Had you observed any mischief done—any horses frightened?—I saw two or three carriages where the horses became very much alarmed; there were some ladies in one carriage, and some boys, and that sort of people, called out "Go to church! go to church!" That seemed to be the general opinion, and Lord Robert Grosvenor's name was mentioned on several occasions.

608. Were any horses o alar med as to become dangerous?—I should say there were.

609. Were there any riders?—There were two or three riders, but I only think they went there from curiosity simply; they did not seem to be gentlemen on pleasure, as is usually the case.

610. There were not many carriages there on that day?—No; I did not see above half a dozen altogether.

611. Did any horses actually run away?—I did not see them; I did not see that.

612. However, you say that at that moment the conduct of the populace was such in hooting at those carriages that you thought the police were justified in clearing the rails if they did so judiciously?—If they did so judiciously, that is my impression.

613. How late did you stay in the park that day?—I staid till seven o'clock.

614. Did you see anything of any transactions with respect to some soldiers?—Yes; I am coming to that. Mr. Mair's case came next; but I think my explanation as to the soldiers will satisfy you that the police were not to blame for that. I will come to Mr. Mair's case. After Mr. Mair was taken into custody it caused a general confusion, more than any other thing; he, being a tall man, could be seen. After Mr. Mair was taken into custody it caused a tremendous rush among people of all classes, both boys and men, and women, and ladies and gentlemen, and people of all descriptions.

615. That is, a general confusion among all classes in the crowd?—Among all classes in the crowd. The boys in the trees yelled most terrifically; the row was most tremendous.

616. (*Mr. Mitchell.*)—Expressing sympathy for Mr. Mair?—Yes; calling out "shame" in all directions.

617. How did they use him?—They collared him in this way, and dragged him. I do not think they gave him time to go over the rails; to the best of my recollection they dragged him through the rails.

618. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*)—Will you go on and state what occurred. After Mr. Mair was taken away you say there was a general confusion?—Yes; after Mr. Mair was taken away there were cries of "shame," and hooting and yelling; but during the whole of that time I do not believe there was a single stone thrown, but I think there would have been if the police had not remained quiet. I think from what I could see there would have been a general mêlée between the police and the people, but at that particular time the police kept quiet; if they had not been so I have no hesitation in saying there would have been a general mêlée between the police and the people certainly.

619. (*Mr. Armstrong.*)—Then what you mean is, that the police acted with prudence and forbearance at that time?—I do; that is what I wish to infer.

620. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*)—You think there would have been a serious mêlée if the police had acted otherwise?—I am certain there would, because at the time when the soldiers came in it caused a general sensation.

621. At what time did the soldiers come in?—The very moment Mr. Mair was dragged away the soldiers came across. I should think there were eight or ten soldiers.

622. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Eight or ten soldiers came across the park, do you mean?—Yes. I do not know the name of the regiment, they were belonging to the line; there seems to be some difference between the militia and the regulars. Among those soldiers there were some militiamen.

623. What number of soldiers were there?—Ten or twelve altogether.

624. At this moment they crossed the park. Did they cross the road?—I could not see in the general mêlée which way they came; but they were walking from this place across the park.

625. Some soldiers came and some were militia men?—Among those soldiers there were some militia men, it appeared, from what I could make out. I questioned a militia man myself, and so did the other gentlemen that were standing by, to find out the difference and dispute between the soldiers of the regular line and these militia men.

626. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was there some dispute between them?—There was some dispute between those soldiers and the militia men, I should say from what I could collect from the soldiers and the militia men together, and that was the reason why the police interfered and wished the soldiers to go away.

627. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were you near enough to hear what passed?—I was amongst them. I was close by them.

628. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There was some dispute going on between the men of the line and the militia?—Yes, between the men of the line and the militia. There were two gentlemen stood beside me, and they called a militia man on one side and asked him what it was, and the man said——I do not exactly understand the etiquette between the militia and the regular service, but from what I could make out what the man said, there was some ill feeling between the militia and these men of the line, so it appeared.

629. Some jealousy?—Yes.

630. There was some dispute going on between the militia and the men of the line, and that was in your judgment an inducement to the policemen to interfere with them?—That was so—that was the reason.

631. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley*). What was done?—It appears between these militia men and these soldiers there was some quarrel, no doubt.

632. What did you see the police do?—The police ordered them to go away.

633. Ordered the soldiers to go away?—Yes; but there were some rough looking men by those soldiers; they put their hands upon the backs of the soldiers and began to cheer them, and they put their handkerchiefs upon a stick.

634. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They cheered them because the police had desired them to go away, do you mean?—Yes; the very moment the police ordered the soldiers to go away.

635. And some people clapped them upon the back and began to cheer the soldiers?—Yes; and they put their caps upon a stick, and that again caused a great confusion.

636. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley*). Who put their caps upon a stick?—Some of those rough looking characters.

637. Not the soldiers?—Not the soldiers.

638. What direction did the soldiers go in?—The soldiers appeared to take a different road from those militia men. The soldiers went towards the barracks in the park, and the militia men turned round towards the Duke of Wellington's statue.

639. During that time did the soldiers harangue the people, or anything of that kind?—No; the soldiers said nothing to the people.

640. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was the dispute a dispute among themselves?—A dispute amongst themselves. The only thing I could collect from the militia man was,—and he made use of a very filthy phrase, which I do not think it proper to make use of here,—but I collected that they did not use proper politeness, or something of that sort, to their officers, and they did not like it all, and that was the dispute.

641. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you see the soldiers go to the barracks?—No; I saw them going that way.

642. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there any other part of the transaction which you wish to state to the Commissioners?—I think the police were very much to blame—very much indeed—in those two things; that was, in clearing that circle, and also very much in their usage towards Mr. Mair. That was the cause of all the disturbance, you may depend upon it.

643. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You think that all the disturbance arose from that?—Yes.

644. Those were the only instances you saw of any misconduct on the part of the police?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Thomas Adams sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

645. Where do you reside?—Frederick Street, Saint John's Wood.

646. You are a clerk, I believe?—Yes.

647. You were in Hyde Park, I think, on Sunday the 1st July; were you not?—I was.

648. What time did you go into Hyde Park?—I was there the whole of the afternoon; from two till six.

649. Where did you walk during that time?—Part of the time I was on the north side of the drive, and part of the time on the south; at the time I saw Mr. Mair I was on the south side of the drive.

650. You have heard where Mr. Mair stood?—Yes.

651. From the other witnesses? You have been in court?—Yes.

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652. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You were on the south side when you saw Mr. Mair?—I was.

653. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were you nearly opposite Mr. Mair?—I was opposite to him during the whole of the time that I saw him in custody; I did not see him taken into custody.

654. You saw him, I believe, taken along the drive?—Yes, I saw him, and followed him along the drive.

655. From the place where you saw him being taken to those posts where the footpath crosses the drive, what distance was it?—I cannot tell you; I can hardly tell you.

656. Twenty yards?—More; I think it was more; a much greater distance than that.

657. How was the crowd behaving about the time at which Mr. Mair was taken where you were standing?—When I first saw Mr. Mair he attracted my attention from his being excessively pale.

658. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was the time when he was in custody? He was in custody when I saw him first; he appeared pale and agitated, and he was in the custody of three policemen.

659. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Had they got hold of him?—They had fast hold of him.

660. How had they got hold of him?—One by the wrist and collar on one side, and the other by the wrist and collar and by the breast of his shirt on the other side, and another man behind him very roughly grasping the collar of his coat, and driving him along as hard as ever they could.

661. Did he appear to be resisting the police at all?—No; he was walking very passively.

662. He did not try to get away, did he?—No; he looked too frightened to do anything but walk on.

663. Did the people cry out "Shame!"?—They did, and those about me cried out "Shame!" They did not cry out, I believe, so much as they talked among themselves, what a scandalous thing it was.

664. You saw him put into a cab, I suppose?—I should tell you that the drive at this place was quite cleared; there were no persons in it, except the police; the drive was quite clear, and I left my little boy, who was with me, to go into the drive to speak to Mr. Mair, to ask him if I could go to his friends to procure him bail, or anything of that sort.

665. Did you know Mr. Mair before?—No, I did not know Mr. Mair before.

666. It was sympathy for him?—It was sympathy; I thought he was badly used, and that perhaps if he got his friends he would get bail.

667. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You went to speak to him?—I went to ask him where he lived, and I would go and tell his friends where he was going to.

668. Did you ask him that?—No; one of the superior officers of the police; either an inspector or a superintendent, I do not know which. I told the inspector where I was going to. He told me very roughly in slang language to get out of that, or he would take me along with him.

669. You told the inspector that you were going to him, and he told you to get along?—Yes.

670. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He made use of some slang language?—Yes.

671. What was it?—Hook it, or cut it, or something of that sort.

672. He threatened to take you into custody?—Yes.

673. Was that simply for making an inquiry about Mr. Mair?—That was all.

674. During all the time you were in the park,—you appear to have walked over a considerable portion of it,—what was your opinion as to the way in which the police behaved?—My impression was——

675 What did the police do?—During the whole of the afternoon the police appeared to me, whenever they had the slightest excuse for it, and frequently without any excuse, to behave with great brutality to the crowd, whenever they could possibly do it with impunity. I noticed particularly that they very frequently struck with their staves where it was not likely to be returned. I noticed that very much.

676. Did you see them strike any women?—I did; I saw three women knocked over the path that afternoon.

677. By the police?—By the police.

678. With their truncheons?—By their truncheons or their hands.

679. Did you see any children so used?—No; I can hardly say I saw any children. I saw boys knocked about, but perhaps they deserved it, some of them; but I particularly noticed that the crowd, from the time I first went in until I came out again, were in the most perfect good humour, with the exception of one or two occasions when an occurrence like that of Mr. Mair's took place; then they got angry, and got rather rude; and then they would go back into their own good-natured way again until something else got them up.

680. Then your opinion is, that where any riotous conduct took place, as far as you saw, the police were the first aggressors?—Yes; wholly owing to the violence of the police.

681. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say the crowd were very good-natured, and if they were occasionally otherwise it was owing to what you considered the violence of the police?—Exactly.

682. (*Mr. Henderson.*) How long were you in the park?—From two till nearly six.
683. Did you go into the thickest part of the crowd?—No. At one time I was in the thickest; for some little time I was in the very thickest, or rather the crowd got round where I was, and became thick where I was standing.
684. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) I suppose any one standing still was pretty certain of that?—He would get into the thick of it once or twice, at any rate.
685. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you try to get out of it as soon as you could?—I did. I was rather curious to see the end of it. I did not go away very quickly.

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The witness withdrew.

Mr. JOHN GOUGH, sworn.

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686. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Where do you reside?—12, Wellington Place, Newington Butts.
687. What are you?—A tailor.
688. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.
689. When did you enter the park?—As near as I can guess, about half-past three in the afternoon.
690. When did you leave it?—About half-past six.
691. Do you know Mr. Mair?—I do not know him personally; I saw him here this morning.
692. Did you see that gentleman in the park?—I did.
693. When you first saw him, what was he doing, or what was being done to him?—I was within a few yards, perhaps about thirty yards, of the crossing on the north side of the road, and I heard a little bit of a noise of people crying "Shame!" and I turned round, and I saw Mr. Mair being dragged by three or four policemen, I cannot say which; one, I think, had got his knuckles in his neckerchief, from what I could see, in this manner, and another his coat, and one behind: they were taking him in what I thought a very rough and violent manner; in fact, I never saw more brutal conduct in my life anywhere. I was struck twice by the police myself.
694. Was Mr. Mair resisting at all?—Not in the slightest.
695. And not attempting to get away?—No.
696. Did he appear to be ill?—I cannot positively say, because I never saw the man before in my life, so I cannot say as to his appearance.
697. That is all, I think, you saw of Mr. Mair?—So far as Mr. Mair is concerned, that is all.
698. You were in the park a long while; where did you walk during that time?—As I said before, I got there about half-past three, and I placed myself in the road with my back against the railings.
699. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) When you first went in?—When I first went in.
700. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you continue there all the time?—No, I did not; I had been there some few minutes, when one of the superintendents or inspectors, I cannot say which, for there does not appear to be any distinction in their dress, came galloping down on horseback, and ordered the constables to make all the parties outside the rails get under instantly. I, amongst the rest, endeavoured to do so.
701. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean within the road by the outside of the rails?—Yes.
702. The inspector ordered the police to clear the road?—Yes, to clear the road: to drive the people on to the path: we were not able instantly to do so, inasmuch as the pressure against the railings,—for I should say the people were four or five deep,—would not allow us to do it. The constables drew their staves out, and struck several across the back, and me upon the hat. I turned round, and I said, "What did you do that for?" very quietly, and one of them gave me a very severe poke in the stomach, from which I suffered several days.
703. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) With what?—With his staff.
704. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do you know the number of that man?—No: unfortunately I was too much excited at the moment, for I was glad to get out of their way, for they appeared to act so indiscriminately that I was glad to get away from them. I saw one little boy get his head cut very much in trying to get underneath the rails, because the people could not let him in.
705. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You do not now know the numbers of any of the police who acted violently?—No; I did not take the slightest notice all the time I was there of any police. In fact, I never gave it a single thought.
706. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) In your opinion, were the people quiet first day; did they make much noise, or were they very disorderly?—No; I should say certainly, from what I know of public assemblies,—and I have travelled some few hundreds of miles myself, and seen some large assemblies in most of our large towns,—and I never saw a more orderly set of people in my life, I pledge my honour.
707. Then, in your opinion, all the riotous conduct that took place upon that occasion was caused by the police?—From what I saw of it, certainly. Of course I cannot say anything more.
708. Did you see them strike any women?—Well, just about the time that Mr. Mair was taken down the road, a body of I should say from thirty to forty constables came down

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from the neighbourhood of the Receiving House, with their truncheons drawn, and they were knocking indiscriminately, right and left. I saw a woman knocked against a tree, and one little boy under foot.

709. Knocked by the police against a tree?—Yes.

710. Do you mean knocked with their hands, or by their truncheons?—I cannot say which; but I rather think it must have been by hand.

711. The police charged suddenly, did not they?—Quite so.

712. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see the woman struck?—No; the woman was thrown back.

713. Thrown back on the road?—She would have gone down if it had not been for the tree, no doubt.

714. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not see any horses frightened, did you?—No; I only saw two carriages the whole of the afternoon go up. I saw lots of cabs.

715. Cabs for the police?—Cabs for the police.

716. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was there any noise going on?—There was a little hooting at the police as they came by; shouting at the police; but I saw nothing further.

717. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That is when the police were taking off people, I suppose?—In the cabs they appeared to be full.

718. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You saw a boy on the ground?—I saw a boy on the ground; he fell just at my feet; I helped to pick him up.

719. Do you know how exactly it was he came to fall?—I think one of the police, from what I could see, tapped him on the shoulder; the boy was trying to run at the time, and. I think he must have tripped over some one's foot.

720. His fall was by accident?—I should not say exactly by accident, but I cannot say it was purposely done; there is no doubt the boy was struck.

721. But you think he tripped over somebody's foot?—I cannot say.

722. You do not think he was knocked down?—I do not think he was knocked down by the truncheons; but I think, having been struck,—indeed he was struck across the shoulders, for I asked him afterwards, and he said he was struck across the shoulders by the police.

723. You did not see that?—I did not.

724. Was it before or after Mr. Mair was taken into custody?—Before; some time before; I should say an hour and a half before; a good hour when I was struck upon the hat.

725. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was before Mr. Mair was apprehended?—Yes.

726. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You never saw a more peaceful or orderly assembly in your life?—No; there was a number of rough people there; of course I was one of them myself, as far as that went; I considered the principal portion of them was like myself, working men.

727. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) We do not call a man rough because he is a working man; we do not take that to be the meaning of the observation?—There was a number of men in working clothes.

728. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Working men are as peaceable as any other class of men?—I have no doubt of it.

729. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were they all peaceable?—Yes, from what I saw.

730. You saw no disorderly conduct?—I saw one stone thrown; that was the only thing I saw in the whole afternoon.

731. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What time was that?—I should think it was somewhere about the time, as near as possible, when Mr. Mair was taken; some little time after he had been taken; perhaps a quarter of an hour afterwards, as near as I can guess; about a quarter of an hour afterwards.

732. After the excitement had subsided?—Yes.

733. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What was the stone thrown at?—I do not know whether it was thrown at a policeman; it was thrown at the foot of one of them. I could not see where the stone came from. I saw where it went. That was the only thing I saw of a riotous character the whole afternoon.

734. It fell at the foot of one of the policemen?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

735. Was the mob so peaceable that it always made way for the police readily?—I do not know; I did not see that any policemen wished to come near.

736. I thought you said some came near from the Receiving House?—Then there was a perfect charge; they had their staves down, knocking indiscriminately right and left.

737. Was it necessary to clear the way?—Certainly there was a road outside that was perfectly clear, behind the people was also clear, there was plenty of room to get to the right or to the left. I saw no resistance offered at the time.

738. You think they would have opened for them?—Certainly; I have not the slightest doubt of it.

739. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You think, if they had quietly come forward, the people would have opened for them?—I have no doubt about it; I consider that their conduct was very bad indeed that afternoon. I have assisted them on many occasions hitherto, and have always made up my mind to do so, but with such conduct I could not.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. EDWARD THOMAS, sworn.

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Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

740. Where do you reside?—20, Ebury-street, Pimlico.

741. What are you?—A builder.

742. A master builder?—Yes.

743. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

744. What time did you enter it?—I should say from about a quarter to three to three, and I left about a quarter to six.

745. Where did you walk during that time?—I walked from Albert Gate up to the Serpentine, and on the side of the water, to go down to the receiving house; and I had got about half-way down, when the Superintendent Hughes came on horseback with 20 policemen, and formed a line across the road, walking up and clearing the road, and all at once Superintendent Hughes sung out, "Clear the whole of this mob away from that side," and immediately the policemen jumped over the rails with their truncheons, and charged the whole of the mob, and struck me on the back.

746. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Where were you?—On the south side, towards the water.

747. You named the person that gave the order?—Mr. Hughes. Superintendent Hughes; he was on horseback. I inquired his name, and they told me so. I have no personal acquaintance with him.

748. He said, "Clear the whole of those people"?—"Clear the whole of those people from that side."

749. Was that from the south side?—Yes, nearer to the water.

750. Between the ride and the water?—Yes; they got their staves out, and charged the whole lot to drive them along.

751. Were they doing anything at this time?—Not the least. There was no stone throwing, no hallooing, or any description of disturbance at that time.

752. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do you know where Mr. Mair stood?—Yes.

753. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Mr. Mair was on the opposite side?—Yes, beyond the posts.

754. You said something occurred afterwards that occurred to you?—The police formed on the side, got over the rails, and began driving us along.

755. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That was where Mr. Mair stood?—No; before you come there. Mr. Mair's concern occurred half an hour afterwards. One of them came to me, and said, "Go on." I turned round and said, "You will allow us time to go on; you see that there "is no room to remove. Why do not some of you go in front, and get them to clear the "way?" They cleared us as far as the rails and the crossing.

756. That is at the east end?—Yes, leading to Cumberland Gate. I then got out of the crowd, and went down to the spring, where the inspectors,—two or three,—Tunstall or Tunnelly I think was one, and two others, were standing with the reserve of police, about I suppose 60, and I said to them, "You may depend there will be a row directly: Mr. Hughes "is aggravating the people as much as he can." They said it was a bad job, and they went away up to the ride.

757. They said to you that it was a bad job, and they went away?—Yes; they heard the shouting directly afterwards, and they went up to the ride.

758. Your object in speaking to them was to induce them to go and interfere?—Yes, certainly. I thought it was a pity that he should act in such a stupid manner as he did.

759. They went, as you thought, for the purpose of preventing it?—I do not know. They heard the shouting, and they went off directly to see what was the matter. I went back to where I came from, down by the water again, to see what was the result. I felt very much interested in it, and shortly after Mr. Hughes came down again on the opposite side, on the north side, I should say, with about 20 policemen with their staves drawn, and when he got about 20 yards from the crossing or near to the receiving house——

760. You had gone a good way up the Serpentine, then?—No; I had gone about 40 yards.

761. You got 20 yards from the receiving house?—No; from the rails. I had gone up past the rails.

762. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Twenty yards from the crossing?—Yes, towards the receiving house. He came back again, and he went up towards the park gate, and he said, "Knock them people off them rails!"

763. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were there any people on those rails?—Yes; leaning over the rails; and he said, "Drive them people away; knock them away;" and, without telling them to move, they indiscriminately took their staves, right and left, and knocked everybody that was near them, within three yards. I said to the policeman that was standing in front of me, "Do not you think that is a disgraceful thing? For God's sake let them come on this side." They were coming, and they were attempting to drive them back again on the water side. "You see there is not room for them to get from behind."

764. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was that addressed to some policeman?—Yes; it was to one standing in front of me. As the policemen knocked them from the rails, they got under, and came on this side, to the Serpentine side, wherever they could, and they attempted to drive them back again. However, a lot of them got here, and there was no room, they were so wedged in, to get into the grass plot, and they not only drove them, but they knocked them down, and would not allow them to get away; just the same as slaughtering a lot of flies. I then went about twenty yards the other side the crossing, and I saw Mr. Mair taken.

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765. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you notice the numbers of any policemen who behaved in this manner?—Unfortunately I did not. I think I can get the number of the one who pushed me, from a friend of mine.

766. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You saw Mr. Mair taken?—I merely saw him taken; I saw he was quiet.

767. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You saw Mr. Mair attacked by the police?—I just saw him caught hold of; I did not see what he did. I could observe him laughing. I did not see anything else; that was when the police made a rush to him.

768. He had not been exciting the people or calling out?—It was too far off.

769. You were opposite?—I was about twenty yards from him; I could not see it.

770. You saw him taken away with violence?—Yes; very much so.

771. Will you describe the manner?

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We have had it described often enough, and no question has been put upon it.

772. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did the people cry out "Shame!"

Yes.

773. From sympathy?—Yes. Allow me to observe, that from the crossing up towards Hyde Park Corner the police were in excellent order; there was hardly any disturbance there.

774. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean the crossing over from that well?—Yes.

775. From the crossing to Hyde Park Corner, the police were in excellent order?—Yes; so far as I could see each way.

776. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Superintendent Hughes was riding?—Yes.

777. Where did he ride to; did he ride up to Hyde Park Corner?—Yes; once or twice he did.

778. In your opinion, this charge must be attributed to the orders of Inspector Hughes?—To nothing but that. He was the origin of the disturbance entirely.

779. Did you notice Inspector Hughes in the other part of the day?—Yes, the whole of the afternoon.

780. Did you notice any other instance in which he misconducted himself?—There was one man that was laughing, and he ordered them to go and take him into custody; nothing but laughing; and they took him into custody.

781. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Laughing at him?—Laughing at his manner of giving his orders about; the man seemed mad, in fact.

782. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was he intoxicated?—I was not near enough to see that.

783. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You would have thought it ludicrous if you had not thought it dangerous, but you thought it serious?—I did so.

784. Some man laughed, and he was ordered to be taken into custody, and he was taken into custody?—I do not know exactly; but two policemen carried him over by the arms and legs; they tried to pull him through.

785. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You are certain that it was simply and purely because he laughed?—I heard no more.

686. You saw the man do nothing else but laugh?—No; I did not see him do anything else.

787. He did not say, "Take him into custody because he is laughing"?—No; he said, "Take that man into custody." Whether he was a pickpocket or not I do not know, or whether he knew him.

788. What sort of man did he appear to be?—A working man; a respectably dressed man.

789. You were in the park some time, and the opinion you formed is, that the crowd was orderly?—They were quiet and orderly.

790. The riot was caused by the police, from whatever you saw?—Yes, most undoubtedly, that was the origin of it.

791. You saw no one attack the police?—No; not until they were attacked first.

792. There were no stones thrown?—Not till after Superintendent Hughes gave that order, "Drive them away;" nor were any sticks used till after Mr. Hughes ordered the police to charge them from that side; that was the first I saw of it; there was no riot or hallooing before that; so much so, that I observed that they were all quiet, and I was just saying at the time I think it is pretty quiet; it seems as if they would go very comfortably. My opinion is, that they would have done so if it had not been as I have described.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis:

793. As I understand you, you say that the disturbance was chiefly at the spot between the receiving house and the crossing from Albert Gate, and that at other places the police behaved well, and the mob were quiet?—Yes.

794. That is on each side; between the park on the one side and the Serpentine on the other?—From the receiving house to where the crossing is from the Serpentine.

795. The disturbance occurred in clearing that road?—Yes; they were more towards the receiving house; hardly any from the other.

796. It was clearing the road at the east end of the Serpentine?—Yes.

797. At what time in the day was it that Superintendent Hughes gave this order?—I should say about a quarter past three; about that. I can hardly tell. I did not notice

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the time; it was about a quarter to three when I entered. I spoke to the inspectors first, and said, "They all seem to be very quiet, and you seem to enjoy yourselves:" and they said, "It seems to be all quiet at present, and we hope it will continue so." I said, "I will take a walk up the Serpentine and see." I got about half way to the receiving house, when I was stopped.

798. Do you know the names of the inspectors?—No; I think Trunstall is one, I think, of the D division.

799. Do you know to what division they belonged?—To the D division.

800. All of them?—No; there were some of the A division.

801. Who were those who received the order to knock the mob away from the rails?—I cannot tell: they were on the north side; they went on that side, and I was very glad to keep as far from them as I could.

802. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say there were both the A and D divisions, but you cannot swear to any number?—No.

803. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Nor to any letter?—No; I did not think of taking the letters nor numbers. A friend of mine that was with me took one of their numbers.

804. Do you say that was the number of the man who struck you?—Yes.

805. Your friend will tell us the number or the letter?—He is not here.

806. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Had you any opportunity of seeing the conduct of the policemen at the east end of the Serpentine and near Apsley House?—Yes. I went and stood there during the remainder of the afternoon.

807. Did you notice anything wrong on their part?—No.

808. Was there any sort of disorder?—There were two or three little slight disorders, but nothing very particular.

809. How did they conduct themselves on those occasions?—Very well; they did not use any more violence, I think, there, than was absolutely necessary, if they wanted to take them into custody.

Mr. Mitchell stated, That this was all the case that he had to represent with regard to Mr. Mair, but he had other witnesses in court as to the general conduct of the police.

(*Mr Armstrong.*) Anybody who is here now had better take this opportunity of giving his evidence.

Mr. William Floyd, sworn.

Mr. W. Floyd.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

810. Where do you reside?—25, Great Quebec Street, Montague Square; that is my private residence.

811. You keep a school?—I am employed as second master in a large school in the New Road; the Philological School.

812. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes, I was.

813. At what time?—I was there about four o'clock.

814. When did you leave?—I was there about two hours,—from about four to six; perhaps I was home at half past six.

815. Will you detail to the Commissioners what you saw as to the conduct of the police?—I wished to give some evidence about it, and I wrote to the Home Office upon the subject. I merely wanted to state the circumstances which occurred to myself, which I will now do. Without the slightest intention of getting into the crowd, I went for a walk into the park, intending to go to Kensington Gardens——

816. (*Mr. Henderson.*) How did you enter the park?—By the Marble Arch. And on my way towards Kensington Gardens I heard some shouting down towards the Serpentine. I went down near to where it was, and I found myself on the north side of the drive; I suppose near the receiving house. I do not know the names of all the places, but I believe it is the place where the Humane Society have some men stationed.

817. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Your curiosity was excited?—Yes. I went towards where there is a bunch of trees. Some policemen were standing near there. I heard afterwards that that was the place where some one was to speak. However, I did not know anything about it at the time. There were several people standing behind, and I found in front of the crowd a line of policemen drawn up, so I pushed a little through the crowd to look in, being tall, to see what there was, and I found there was nothing but a blank space inside, and the police seemed to be preserving this spot. I wondered what it could be for, and I attempted to go forward, but one of the policemen gave me a punch of his elbow, and told me to stand back, and that I must not go any further that way.

818. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was it a sort of semicircle there?—Yes: I of course drew back, and went back.

819. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They appeared to be keeping the ground?—Yes: they appeared to be making the spot clear. I went away from there, and went on towards the gardens, still keeping on the grass at the north side of the drive, and I went still on towards the gardens.

820. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were you hurt?—Not particularly. I was more struck at the rude manner in which the policeman spoke. They generally give you some reason for what

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they do, but he assigned no reason, and he gave me a stroke, and said that I could not go any further that way. As I went towards the gardens, I was met by one or two friends, members of an institution that I am connected with, and I turned with them. They said that they were going the other way, and I went with them back again past this place, where I was before, and as we went back we noticed the police making a succession of sorties amongst the crowd, but as we went along we kept back behind the crowd.

821. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Where did they make those sorties from?—From the drive, which was all the time, I should say, perfectly clear. Those people were standing inside the rails, four or five in a line.

822. The drive was clear?—Yes; this was on the grass side of the rails. I was behind the people again.

823. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The drive was clear, and it was from the drive that the policemen issued?—Yes; now and then I saw the policemen formed in a line, quite across the road from one side to the other, and then when they made a charge at the people of course this line made quite a body, and they charged in amongst them, and cleared the railing for the space of about twenty or thirty yards; all the people by the railing rushing, for a time, back into the grass. Then it was, on one of those occasions, that I got at the rail, and when the people were rushing back from the grass I found myself amongst them, standing down at the railing again, for they went back again to it, and they seemed to be left there unmolested for a little time. On one of those occasions I got next to the rails, and by that time there was only one friend with me. We were standing next the rails, when a policeman, walking along in front of us, said we must stand further back; he did not say so in anything like a rough manner; he was walking on, and said it almost as a matter of course. I understood it to be a warning that we must not go under the rail or go on to the road. He said it in such a quiet way that I was almost disposed to say, by way of a joke, "I do not know; it is no easy matter to get back with such a pressure." When another man next to him said more decidedly, "You must stand back." I said, "Yes, I will stand back, as soon as the crowd behind will move out of the way; as soon as the crowd will let us." In the meantime I pushed back, and endeavoured to do so.

824. What happened then?—After I had succeeded in getting back, my friend said, "I do not think we can get much further." I said, "I do not see the difference between standing here a few inches from the rail, and leaning upon it." Some one overheard me say this, and one of the policemen said, "Hallo, is he not satisfied?"

825. You said, "I see no difference between standing here and at the rail"?—Yes, and the policeman said, "Is he not satisfied." They all had their staves out at the time, and policeman No. 20 of the D division it was who said that. So he called out, and said, "Come on then; is he not satisfied?" That was his expression, and then I do not know how many, but somewhere between twelve and twenty policemen rushed over and under the railings. When they made the charge, the people from behind gave way a little, and I had room to step back. Then, however, some of the party seized hold of me. Two of them collared me at each side, and tore my coat and waistcoat.

826. They did not strike you?—Yes, they did, afterwards, but not till two of them held me; I believe three; I believe one had me by the back of the neck as well. The others crowded around me, and No. 20 came to my right-hand side, and struck me a heavy blow on the right arm while these men were holding me.

827. With what did he strike you?—With his staff; and either he or another,—I suppose another, for the two blows came so close together that I do not think they could have been given by the same truncheon; I received another blow upon the back of the neck, on the shoulder-blade.

828. As you believe, from another person?—Yes. At the same time, two others must have struck me on the left arm, so that they must have gone in a systematic way to work to cripple both arms. I received four blows altogether at the same moment almost, as if they were determined to disable my arms in an instant.

829. Did you observe any number besides 20?—No, I did not; I noticed 20 once or twice before he called out to me. I saw him look exceedingly savage, as if he was very angry,—in fact quite out of temper,—long before he made his charge upon me; he was a large, stoutish man, and he particularly attracted my attention.

830. (*Mr. Henderson.*) When did you first notice his number?—Before he called out to ask, "Is he not satisfied?"

831. Do you know the man's person?—I know him now, personally. I have met him since; and he almost produced an altercation in the street the other night when I passed him by.

832. Did you notice his number on that occasion?—Yes. On the same occasion I pointed him out to a friend of mine, a clergyman, and said, "That is the man who struck "me in the park, and led the party on."

833. Did you see his number then?—I saw the number first, and I looked round at his face, and I said, "That is the man who struck me in the park on Sunday."

834. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You immediately recognized him?—Yes. I immediately recognized him by the number; and when I looked at his face, he was very angry, and he said, "Do you want me?" without my speaking to him.

835. Then you say he recognized you?—No; he did not recognize me. I did not speak to him in the road that day at all; but he said, "Do you want me?" In my

account I had gone so far as to say, "that they had struck me on the left arm so far that "I was completely disabled."

836. They struck you on both shoulders?—Yes, and the bruises are still to be seen; the marks are still on my arms and shoulders too.

837. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Have you noticed them to-day?—Yes; I noticed them in dressing, and they could be seen from where you are sitting now. It was immediately after that, when they had done this, and my coat was torn, and I was in this state, that the people all about cried "Shame!" and there was a good deal of commotion about it. Some few of the people in the crowd, I understand afterwards, knew me; and if it had not been for the uncertain sort of way that matters seem to be in at present with regard to this inquiry, I might have many witnesses here; several on the spot gave me their names.

838. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) After what they had seen done to you?—Yes. When the policemen had used me in this way, they let me go; they knew they had no charge against me. I did not raise my stick, or do anything.

839. Several persons in the crowd offered to give you their names, to give evidence of what they had seen?—Yes.

840. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If you will furnish us with the names and residences of those persons, if you wish it, we will communicate with them?—Those were men that I know nothing about; I had not seen them either before or since. If anybody should doubt or contradict what I have said, then I may, perhaps, do so. A friend was with me at the time; and I said, as they were leaving me, "Now, number 20 D, I shall mark you; I "shall take your number."

841. As the police were leaving you?—Yes; some of the people round me, seeing that I noticed his number, said, "Yes; there is number so and so, and number so and so," who did the same; but, in the confusion, I could not catch the numbers. I believe one or two of the persons whose names I have here may perhaps know some other numbers. When I called out to number 20, that I should know him, and keep his number, they made a second rush at me, and this time, as they came on, said, "Why did not you stand back?" or "Why do not you stand back?"

842. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Had you returned to the railings?—No; then they had driven me away from the railings. When I saw them coming on again, I drew back, and I said, "I was going back, and am going back now;" and this man then held out his truncheon towards me, and imitated my voice, and said, "Ah!" the same man, 20, as if he was exceedingly indignant about something or other. I was obliged to go away, and I left it, and went back a little way. Of course the people round me talked about it a good deal, and I believe it was from a feeling of shame at what occurred, on the cry of "Shame!" that was heard, that they did not touch me a second time when I came back. I went off, as soon as I could get away from the crowd. I went away behind, and walked about for some little time, and then I went away. I think that is about the extent of the evidence that I can give about it.

Mr. Ellis stated, That he had nothing to ask the witness; but the witness would understand that policeman No. 20, of the "D" division, would probably be examined on this point, if the witness liked to be present on the occasion.

(*Mr. Armstrong to the witness.*) If you have the addresses of those gentlemen who said that they would come forward as witnesses you had better communicate with them, and bring them here.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

843. I think you say that you have already made a complaint about this?—Yes; I wrote a letter to the "Times" about it the next day, and I mentioned the number of the man there. I also wrote to Sir George Grey, but I did not mention the man's number. As soon as I heard that this Commission was to be appointed, I said I had something to say about it.

844. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say that you wrote to Sir George Grey to say it?—Yes; to say that I was a complainant and a sufferer; and since that, when I heard of the Commission, I said I wished to appear.

845. (*Mr. Ellis.*) If you had mentioned the number then an inquiry would have been made, and we should have been prepared to meet the case.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) You will have an opportunity of doing that if such inquiry should afford you the means?—I believe there is a gentleman in court now who said that he had seen how I was handled.

846. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) I have your letter here that has been referred to by Sir George Grey?—Yes; it was merely that I had been ill-used.

847. If there are any of those gentlemen whose addresses you have got, whom you wish to be examined before this Commission, if you will send their names and addresses, addressed to the secretary here, we will summon them. We have no power to compel any one to appear?—The only thing is, that a great many of those men, whose time is like mine, very valuable, I suppose would not like to come unless it is absolutely necessary. If it is absolutely necessary, I suppose they will come, and I would come.

(*Mr. Balbirnie.*) I recognize this gentleman as being in the park on the first of July. I cannot go so far into detail as he has gone.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If you can give us any information, it is desirable that we should have it.

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Mr. JOHN BALBIRNIE sworn.

Examined by Mr. Stuart Wortley.

848. Where do you live?—At Holloway.

849. What is your address?—49, Tavistock Terrace.

850. What is your profession?—I am an engineer.

851. You were in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July?—Yes.

852. What time of the day did you go there?—I think about four o'clock.

853. (*Mr. Henderson.*) How did you enter the park?—I do not know the name of the gate, but it was between the Marble Arch and Apsley House from Grosvenor Square.

854. From Grosvenor Gate?—Yes, it may be; I cannot speak positively to that.

855. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did you see?—I saw a great crowd of people on the north side of the drive.

856. How far did you penetrate into the crowd?—As soon as I found there was a crowd I kept clear, but finding an opportunity of getting into the drive, I did so.

857. What did you see?—The drive was clear of both pedestrians and equestrians; there were very few people in there but the police. I had no difficulty in walking. I kept moving towards the receiving house without any interruption from any one.

858. The police did not interfere with you?—Not in the least.

859. Did you get as far as the receiving house?—I did; but before that I saw partly that which this gentleman just now described.

860. What part of it did you see?—In going towards the receiving house I noticed the policeman (I was close by him) order this gentleman back.

861. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Mr. Floyd?—Yes.

862. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where was Mr. Floyd then?—On the park side of the rails.

863. Leaning on the rails?—Yes. I was in the drive, and the police did not molest me.

864. The policeman ordered Mr. Floyd back?—Yes.

865. Did you hear what he said?—He said that he could not get back, the crowd were pressing upon him, and he was right in saying so. They were four or five deep behind him.

866. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say that that was quite true, for the people were four or five deep behind him?—Quite true; and the policeman who first told him to move back, seeing that what he said was correct, passed on. He spoke in a very good-tempered sort of way, and he did not seem at all angry, and not at all ill-tempered. Then either the next or the one following (they were walking quietly on, the police were in single file) that came to him, singled him out from the others. When I say that, they spoke to him in a very rough, angry sort of voice, and ordered him back. I had got a yard or two by this time walking towards the receiving house, and what answer he made, if he made any, I do not know; but almost immediately after I saw this policeman, whose number I do not know,—it might have been No. 20 D,—I saw this man and several others push under the rails, and finding a disturbance about to take place I made the best of my way on. I did not wait to get into any row myself. On looking back I saw truncheons being moved pretty freely about, but I did not go back to see the particulars.

867. You did not see any actual violence committed on either side?—I saw the police striking amongst the people, but who they were, as to their numbers, I cannot tell. The people, certainly, gave no provocation at that period.

868. When you say that you saw truncheons moving pretty freely about, are we to understand that you thought the police were striking the people?—I am sure of it; I saw them distinctly. I had got by them some little distance on. I did not go back, as I did not want to get a blow.

869. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Being here to-day, and seeing this gentleman in the box, you recognized him?—I never saw him till the 1st of July, nor since then till I saw him in court to-day.

870. The early part of the transaction you can speak to. Then you go away?—Yes; as to his being struck on the arms I know nothing about it.

871. You saw them going at him?—Yes.

872. You saw them striking about, but who they hit you did not know?—No. I should like to speak with reference to what I saw as to the conduct of the superintendent of police. I do not know his name, and I do not identify him here, and I would not like to guess at his name. I can describe the horse better than the man.

873. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Will you describe the look of the man, and also describe the horse?—After passing Mr. Floyd, and getting on towards the receiving house, the people were standing perfectly quiet. Amongst those who were standing near the receiving house I noticed one man in particular, that struck me from his appearance as being a remarkably fine built man. He was on foot, not a policeman, but a fine, manly looking fellow.

874. Was he a labouring man?—I should say, from what I afterwards heard and saw, that he was; then he was in a good suit of broad cloth. I thought to myself if I were a recruiting sergeant you are the sort of man I should like to lay hold of, and send you out to the Crimea. After looking at him for a minute or two I went on to the opposite side, the Serpentine side of the drive, and that was the first time that I remained standing from

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the time I first entered the drive. At this time I saw two superintendents of police on horseback. I was standing on the footpath then, and I went to the opposite side to see what the police were going to do on the south side of the drive, the Serpentine side of the road, and those two superintendents came along on horseback, one of them a stoutish man without any whiskers,—I do not know his name,—on a chesnut horse, and the other was a dark-haired man, with dark whiskers, on a black horse.

875. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Will you describe the first man's complexion?—A sallow face, without whiskers; the other was on a black horse, and he had black whiskers; they were riding quietly along the drive, approaching Apsley House, towards it, from the receiving house close by it; the horses heads were turned towards Apsley House. The first-mentioned of those two superintendents, the one on the chesnut horse, pointed with his finger into the crowd, and said, "Seize that man," or words to that effect; he might have said, "Take that man prisoner."

876. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did he point into the crowd?—Yes, he pointed into the crowd, and he pointed out an individual, and a number of policemen on the Serpentine side of the road rushed across the road, evidently anxious to carry out the order of the superintendent, but not knowing which man he pointed to, and they looked at him as much as to say, give us more distinct and definite orders. He then indicated the man a second time, the people in his neighbourhood having withdrawn from him, and then the police rushed at him and got under the rails, eight or ten of them; a lot of them.

877. Was that the man that you had observed before?—The same man. When he found that the police were coming to him with their staves in hand he stood back, and asked them what they wanted him for; he had done nothing. They made him no answer, but rushed at him and knocked him down with their truncheons.

878. Did you see where they hit him?—I saw him get one blow on the neck; I believe that was the blow that felled him.

879. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did he receive several blows?—I should not like to say that positively; I think so; there were so many round him.

880. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You saw him receive one on the neck, which felled him?—Yes; I believe it did; he was overpowered by a great number. Some resistance on his part was made, but he was overpowered and carried into the back of the receiving house by the legs and arms. I think there were three men to each leg, and one or two to each arm; I think so. He resisted. At least, when I say he was carried to the back of the receiving house, I think he was; I saw him carried in that direction. When I saw another disturbance I went away again. I was rather anxious to ascertain what this man had done to justify such treatment; and, rather than speak to the superintendent, who was in a very excited state and quite out of temper, I spoke to some of the police in the neighbourhood, and asked them where this person was to be brought up on the following day, intending to go to the court and hear the charge, if any, against this man; and if any charge was brought against him I intended to tell the magistrate what had been done to him. I did not indicate any one.

881. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you get an answer?—Yes; "Bow Street," from the different policemen, which I need not tell you turned out to be incorrect information.

882. There was some question about what police office they were to be taken to?—I learnt that they were taken to Marlborough Street.

883. But there was some question, was there not, about it?—I went to Marlborough Street, and I heard that they were remanded from Monday. I went on Tuesday to Marlborough Street, and this man, whom I saw on the Sunday, I recognized in the dock, about receiving sentence; that sentence was dismissal, no charge being made against him.

884. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The same man?—Yes; whom I went to speak for, if there had been any charge; and if he was punished I meant to have stated what I had seen.

885. You thought that they might have had some reason quite independently of what was then occurring for taking this man into custody?—Yes; and if they had had any reason I should have said nothing.

886. If there had been nothing but what occurred on this occasion, you would have told what had happened, and how this man had been ill-used?—Precisely. The man was released, and I followed him to take his name, just to bring his case forward, but he escaped, and I never saw him again.

887. You went to Marlborough Street, and you saw him in custody, and you saw him released?—Yes; I think Mr. Ballantine had his case in hand. I think he was defending a batch of prisoners, of whom this man was one. I afterwards saw the same superintendent further down the drive, nearer Apsley House, before you get to the crossing, order the the police in a similar manner to disperse the crowd who were standing quietly inside the rails.

888. That was the man on the chestnut horse?—Yes; the same man; I do not know his name.

889. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was between the crossing and the receiving house?—Yes.

890. But opposite the Serpentine?—Yes.

891. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Nearer the end of the Serpentine?—Yes; to the west of the receiving house I did not go. I speak of the east side of the receiving house, between the pump and the receiving house. This superintendent appeared to take great delight in seeing the people knocked about.

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892. What makes you say that?—From the manner in which he ordered the police to disperse the people who were doing nothing; he had a smile on his countenance when they were using their truncheons among the people. That is all that I have to say.

893. There is nothing else that you wish to add to your evidence?—No; I merely want to speak of the bad conduct of that superintendent.

894. Can you form a judgment of the number of persons collected there on that afternoon?—I was told they were very much more numerous before I entered the park; before I got in I heard that a great many had gone away.

895. There was a very large crowd, I suppose, then?—Yes; I think I can form an estimate. I think when I was there there were 40,000 people, but they were dispersed over a very large area of the park.

896. Was the noise and the excitement, such as there was, confined to any particular spot in the park?—When I heard any noise or saw any crowd I tried to avoid it, and I kept away.

897. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you hear any noise?—I heard a great deal of shouting.

898. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In the neighbourhood of the Serpentine?—On the north side.

899. What kind of shouts?—The noisy sort of sound that you hear emitted by a crowd of people.

900. I mean before the police attempted to disperse them, did you hear any?—The first attempt on the part of the police at anything like arbitrary conduct was as to Mr. Floyd; up to that time I heard no noise.

901. Was there any cry of "Go to church?"—There were one or two vehicles that came along the drive, and I certainly did hear that cry of "Go to church," but I believe that was carried on to a greater extent in the immediate neighbourhood of Apsley House. I came in at Grosvenor Gate, and came near Apsley House, and there I saw the people who cried out "Go to church" to the few carriages that were there.

902. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you notice the conduct of the police in that part of the park at all?—The police throughout seemed to me clearly enough not inclined of themselves to interfere with the people, but they seemed to be under superior orders. With the exception of that one policeman who I saw talking in a rough tone of voice to Mr. Floyd, I saw no others act intemperately except from direct orders from the superintendent, whose name I do not know.

903. The orders that you refer to were the orders issued to them by their superior officer?—Yes, by the superintendent of police; at least, I imagine he was the superintendent; he had a blue surtout on and no number.

904. He was in uniform?—Undress uniform I suppose they call it.

905. A blue coat?—Yes; buttoned up to the chin. I do not think I should be far out in hazarding a guess as to his name.

906. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You had better not?—If both the superintendents had acted alike I believe there would have been no disturbance.

907. The one with the dark hair and black whiskers behaved well?—Yes; and I think if he had been there alone there would have been no disturbance.

908. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You acquit him of any blame?—Undoubtedly; he appeared from his countenance to disapprove of the order of his colleague.

909. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He did not interfere in any way that you thought reprehensible?—Not in the least.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

910. You say that he was a stoutish man, without whiskers, and on a chesnut horse?—Yes.

911. Can you tell us his age?—It is rather difficult to guess that; I should think he was about fifty.

912. Was he a very stout man?—No, but a muscular man; a stout built man.

913. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was he pale?—He had a sallow face.

914. He was in company with a person, on a black horse, with dark whiskers?—Yes, a younger man.

915. (*Mr. Ellis.*) It was the first whose conduct you find fault with?—Yes.

916. Not the second?—No: I believe that if the second had had supreme command there would have been no disturbance.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Richard Woodward sworn,

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

917. Where do you reside?—At 62, Wellington Street, Finsbury.

918. What are you by business?—A carpenter and builder.

919. A master carpenter?—Yes.

920. You were in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July?—Yes, at three o'clock; from that time to about a quarter to six, and then again from about half past six to half past eight.

921. Will you detail to the Commissioners shortly what you saw there?—On that day I went with a friend to the Park. I was unwell suffering from diarrhœa, and I went from motives of curiosity and for the benefit of my health. I was there about from between Albert Gate and what I think is the receiving house at the park-keeper's house, the north side of the carriage drive, and I reckon that there was 20,000 or 30,000 people there; and there were some boys who got an eel which they threw about the park, which caused the eruption —some ragged boy it was that commenced the first disturbance in my estimation, and from that at last I believe the police got the eel, and from that the people began to accumulate in large numbers. Immediately after this (I had a young man with me) seeing the crowd accumulate, I pulled him back from it, saying, "George, do not go so close to the crowd;" that was close by the roadway, not between the roadway and the Serpentine, but between the roadway and the park; and after that of a sudden there were two superintendents or inspectors on horseback, who ordered the police to clear the road, and they cleared the road, pushing the people back with their staves, not pointed, but with their fists and the staves, and me amongst the number, in the chest, and being unwell I said, "Do not do that, I will get back as fast as I can." By that time they had cleared the roadway, I should say ten or twelve yards from that up the park, and from 80 to 100 yards in length, forming a kind of circle; and there was a policeman raised his staff and struck me across the eye quite unawares, for I gave him no ground for it, and he wounded me seriously in the face.

922. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were you within the space that they were clearing?—I was within the front; they drove us back I should say ten yards from the railings and the roadway, and at that moment, through the policeman pushing me with the staff, I said, "Do not do that, I will get back as fast as I can," which was utterly impossible from the masses of people who were coming to that spot, and those coming from behind pushed us still further forward towards the police.

923. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) A policeman struck you across the eye with his truncheon? —Yes, and evidently if he had hit me on the temple it might have been serious.

924. Where was it?—It was a very serious wound; it formed a black eye, and cut my face, which was bleeding at the time; there were many witnesses saw it. I have but one witness, a young man with me, but I dare say from the circumstances some gentleman in court may come up.

925. You say that you could not get back at that time?—Not quicker than I did. I went slowly back, I could not run in any shape. Seeing this sudden blow across my eye, the people cried "Shame" round me; a number of gentlemen that were there and my friend took down the number of the policeman, and likewise others that were there. A gentleman present lent me a pencil, and perhaps that circumstance may recal it to his memory, and he may appear as a witness.

926. You do not know the number yourself?—No, I cannot swear; I think I should know the man by seeing him. My witness can prove it.

927. Can you furnish us with the number?—Yes; it is No. 593 of the A division.

928. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You do not know that yourself, but you have a witness who will prove it?—Yes; he is in court now. The policeman was a tall man about six feet high; but a violent blow like that made me at the moment that I could not tell what surrounded me. I did not fall down, but fell back against the people. Just after I came to my senses I saw a middle-aged person (a woman) lying on the ground, with some four or five policemen about her; a person in mourning, a respectably-dressed female; she was between the crowd and the railings and the carriage-road.

929. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) She was on the ground?—Yes, with four or five policemen around her.

930. (*Mr. Henderson*) What were they doing?— They were urging her on; not striking her, but hustling her with their truncheons. She had been evidently knocked down or pushed down in the rush by the onslaught of the police. I should say that there were fifty or sixty policemen at that time there. After it took place, from the natural feeling at the time, and the cries of "Shame!" by hundreds, I felt that if I had had a stick or a weapon of any kind I should certainly have resisted, under the feelings that I have stated in the petition, which I left in the hands of Mr. Duncombe. My resentment was so strong that I could have resisted, and I do not know where it might have ended, for if I had resisted, hundreds would, I am certain, seeing how I had been used.

931. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did not resist?—No; I had no stick with me, and I reckoned generally that that was entirely the beginning of the outrage, as I conceive, on the part of the police. There was no disturbance whatever before. Perhaps a boy or two might have cried to a hackney carriage "Go to church," but not sufficiently for me to notice. The persons that were there near me persuaded me to write a petition to one of the representatives of the borough in which I reside, and state the circumstances to him; and they said that they thought, from the numbers that were being taken off to the station house, it was no good going there, or to the police office the next day, and seeing that I was not arrested, the best thing I could do was to make it known, and to solicit an inquiry. I went from that spot after receiving this injury, and walked about the park, at a distance from where the police were interfering with the people. There was a great deal of noise and rioting afterwards. I hoped to see some of my friends and acquaintances, and I met with one just before six o'clock, and we went and had some refreshment, and came in again for the purpose of recognizing the policeman.

Mr. J. Balbirnie.

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932. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Afterwards there was a great deal of noise and rioting?—Yes; a great deal afterwards.

933. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In different parts of the park?—Yes; I went right away from the carriage-drive upon the grass.

934. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you notice the conduct of any of the police afterwards during the noise and disturbance at any time?—At a distance I saw the staves waving, but not to prove anything. I went to a distance off the road, I and my friends, and tried to identify the particular policeman who had assaulted me.

935. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did you mean by saying you hoped to see some of your friends?—To point out to some friends to be witnesses in other parts of the park of the conduct of the police.

936. Were there any friends whom you knew, who were there?—Yes; one I met there who was a witness of the conduct of the police. I met him at five o'clock.

937. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean the conduct of the police on some other occasion?—No; generally on that day. The blow I received was a very severe one indeed; of course, my cheek was cut, and a black eye to a person in business is very awkward; almost ever since it has been a great injury to me, for I could not follow my business.

938. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Had you arranged with any friends that you should go there on that day?—Not at all; I have some friends residing at that end of the town, and I thought it probable that I should meet them; and as it was, I met one, besides the one that I took with me.

939. How late in the evening was it that you observed the conduct of the police?—The crowd had then very much diminished; it seemed to accumulate after I was struck, from all parts of the park.

940. Did you go into Park Street?—No; at different parts of the park I saw the police, and soldiers expostulating with the police at various parts; some of them stated that one of their men had been struck, and that if they had seen it, they would have prevented it, but nothing of any particular moment.

941. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were they militia, or soldiers of the line?—I think soldiers of the line; so far as I know, I think they were Guards. I do not think that they were militia.

942. What time was that?—It was in the evening.

943. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At what part of the park?—Towards the centre of the park, towards the marble arch and the receiving house, only high up, away from the drive.

944. Near the barrack?—No; in the centre, between the three ponds, away from any building, among the trees.

945. Is there anything else that you wish to add?—No; not that I know of.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

946. With regard to the soldiers, do you know the uniform of the Life Guards?—I cannot swear to that. I have no experience in their dresses. Some of them, I think, were in undress, in red jackets, with caps, and some of them with a kind of red frock coat on—the new uniform.

947. Where there any in red jackets and white trousers?—No; I do not think that I saw any so dressed.

948. At the time that you received this blow, that was about the time at which this old lady was knocked down in the road?—Yes; I saw her after I had received the blow.

949. Do you know the division of the police that was employed in clearing the park where you stood?—The A division.

950. Did you hear an account given of the accident to this old lady before?—No; I heard nothing about it, either before it or after.

951. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you hear of it to-day?—Yes; and I thought that witness was going further on to state what had happened to me, because what he had stated was what I had embodied in my petition to the House, as to the distance and as to the old lady.

952. He seemed to think that what had happened to the old lady was an accident?—Probably it might be; still she was on the ground, and I saw four or five policemen round her, with their staves drawn.

953. Are you sure that they were not helping her off the road from where she had fallen?—Decidedly not. By their manner, she seemed to be expostulating with them.

954. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) It might have been an accident?—Yes; by the sudden rush, by the onslaught of the police, she might have been pushed down; I cannot say that she was struck down.

955. I think the last witness said that he was not sure that she was not a little lame?—I cannot say; I did not see her stand upright at all.

956. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You have a witness, have you not?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

GEORGE JOHNSON sworn,

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

957. Where do you reside?—62, Wellington Street, Finsbury.

958. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You live with the last witness, do you not?—Yes.

959. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where is Wellington Street?—Goswell Street.

960. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What are you?—A light porter.

961. You were in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July, were you not?—Yes.

962. How long were you there?—From about three to six o'clock, and then we came out of the park and had some refreshment, and went in again and walked about.

963. You were with the last witness, were you not, all the time?—Yes.

964. Will you detail to the Commissioners what took place with regard to the police?—The first that I saw was a boy with an eel. I was standing against the railings, and Mr. Woodward called out to me to come back out of the crowd. They were chucking this eel about from one to another, and afterwards it appeared that the police got hold of it and took it away. Then there was a sort of circle formed with the police, to shove the people away from the railings, and we were told to get back, but we could not go fast.

965. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You could not get back?—No; Mr. Woodward was shoved in his bowels by a policeman with his truncheon, and afterwards struck on the eye.

965. Do you know the number of that policeman?—Yes, 593 of the A division.

967. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was it the same policeman who pushed him with the truncheon and afterwards struck him on the eye?—Yes.

968. How do you know the number?—I happened to catch a glimpse of it as his truncheon fell on Mr. Woodward's eye. I got hold of Mr. Woodward's arm.

969. Do you know the man by his person as well as by his number?—I think I should.

970. You say you caught a glimpse of it; did you put it down?—A gentleman lent Mr. Woodward a pencil, and he put it down.

971. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was that from your dictation?—Yes; and there was a good many that hallooed out the same number of the policeman who saw it.

972. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are you sure that you saw the number 593?—Yes, quite sure.

973. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Can you describe the man at all?—He was a tallish man.

974. With dark hair or light hair?—I could not notice particularly, the crowd was so great, we were pushed about so, to get back out of the way.

975. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What occurred after that?—The next was I saw a smallish diminutive person down on the ground, a woman, against the railings, and there were a good many policemen round her, four or five trying to push her under the railings on to the green part.

976. Where did you go to then?—We walked about the park for some time after, till six o'clock or a little after, and then we went out and had some refreshment, and went into the park again. We met with a friend of Mr. Woodward's as we were walking about the park, and he advised us to walk into the park again to see whether we could see this policeman.

977. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not meet with him?—No.

978. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What time did Mr. Woodward get home that evening?—He was home at about half-past nine I think.

979. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You went home with him?—Yes.

980. Was his eye doctored?—Mrs. Woodward bathed it with some warm water, and that when he got home.

981. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It was not bad enough to require a medical man?—No; but it was very much cut, very much disfigured for several days after.

982. Did he walk home?—Yes.

983. Is there anything else you wish to add to your evidence?—Nothing else.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

984. Could you recognize the police constable if you saw him?—I think I could.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to To-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Second Day.

Wednesday, 18*th July* 1855.

PRESENT:—

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P.
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, ESQ.
GILBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there a gentleman here of the name of Francis Jullien, or have you had any communication with him, Mr. Mitchell?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Of 36, Alfred Place, Bedford Square?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) A letter from him has been sent by the Secretary of State. You will be kind enough to write to him.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Perhaps, Sir, I may mention, with reference to Mr. Jullien's case, that the copy of his letter which has been transmitted to you by Secretary Sir George Grey is the only copy which there is of that letter; though I applied to the Home Office for it yesterday, there is no copy to be had, and I know nothing of the case till it comes on.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We will let you have a copy of it; it is in our hands, and I will just give it to the Secretary (*To Mr. Mitchell.*) Have you any witness?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir; I propose to call Mr. Harcourt Aubrey first.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is to be understood that any persons who have complaints to make will put themselves in communication with you, and that will relieve them from all expense and trouble.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) And if any letters are handed to me, Sir, I will communicate them.

HENRY HARCOURT AUBREY, Esquire, sworn. *H. H. Aubrey, Esq.*

Examined by Mr. Mitchell. 18th July 1855.

985. I believe you reside at 76, Stanley Street, Eccleston Square?—I do.

986. You were formerly in the 31st regiment, and subsequently in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, I think?—Yes.

987. I believe you served in the Peninsular war?—I did.

988. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you hold Her Majesty's commission?—Not now; I have retired from the service.

989. You did?—Yes; two commissions, one in the 31st and the other in the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

990. What rank had you?—Lieutenant.

991. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You entered the Army in 1807?—My first commission bore date 10th September 1807.

992. I think you were abroad, in Italy and Sicily, during the riots of 1848–49?—Yes; I have resided a great deal in Italy, and France also, and Spain.

993. You saw a good deal of the rioting and insurrection which took place at that time?—A great deal.

994. I believe you have had occasion frequently to disperse mobs as a military officer?—In the course of my service, certainly, I have frequently assisted in it as an officer.

995. Not only abroad, but I think in England as well?—I have been present at riots in England, but it is a great many years ago; the circumstances have escaped my memory; it is forty years ago.

996. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July last? –I was.

997. At what time did you enter it, and when did you leave?—I entered the park about four o'clock in the afternoon, and I left it about half-past six.

998. Where did you walk during that time?—I walked round by the Serpentine.

999. Were the people pretty quiet? There was a large number of persons, I think, in the park at the time?—There were a great many people there, certainly.

1000. There were a great many persons well dressed, I think?—Yes, they were of all descriptions; some were the common description of people—a great many of them—others were respectable-looking persons, and there were also a number of ladies and gentlemen, some accompanied by their children.

1001. I believe, while you were walking by the Serpentine, you observed a policeman attack two lads; will you shortly describe to the Commissioners what took place?—My attention was attracted to it.

H. H. Aubrey, Esq.

18th July 1855.

1002. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At what spot was it, first of all?—Close to the Serpentine river. I was walking close to the Serpentine river, when my attention was attracted by a one-horse chaise coming up very quickly; the horse appeared to have been frightened by the shout of the mob.

1003. At what part of the Serpentine was it?—About the middle of the Serpentine.

1004. On the north side?—Yes, close to where the drive is, close to where the carriages go round.

1005. Somewhere near the Humane Society's Receiving House?—Very near; not quite so far on as that, but nearly. I attempted to get nearer to the rails to see what it was, in fact whether there was any accident, to have a better view of the horse, and just before me there were two boys, as it appeared to me, leaning over the rails.

1006. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You went to see what became of the horse?—Yes, I wanted to get a view of the horse to see whether any accident had happened, and these two boys were close to me, just before me,—in fact they obstructed the view. One of them was about 17, I should think, and the other rather younger. A policeman came up,—he was a young man himself,—and he struck one of the boys with his truncheon over the head; I should say he struck him a violent blow over the head, and said to him "Stand back! Stand back!" and immediately afterwards he, I cannot say struck the other boy, but he poked his truncheon into his stomach in the most violent manner I ever saw—quite savagely. The boy did nothing; he did not say one word, that I heard, and I did not see him do anything at all.

1007. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I believe these boys had been standing before you for some time, two or three minutes?—The whole thing might have taken up about five minutes, not longer than that, because I was passing on; when I turned on the right hand there were these boys. I wanted to see all I could. Directly that I came close to them, the policeman, a young man, came up and struck one of them violently over the head, and pushed his truncheon into the stomach of the other boy; so violent was it, that the boy fell back where I was.

1008. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean the second boy?—The second boy.

1009. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say that neither of them had done anything, as far as you observed?—Nothing whatever.

1010. Had you been there, do you think, long enough that you must have seen it if they had done anything?—Yes; if they had cried out or done anything, I must have seen it.

1011. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I believe you particularly observed one boy, because he was standing before you?—Yes, they were both standing before me; one was taller than the other, they were close together. I thought they were brothers, but the policeman struck one over the head, and he pushed his truncheon into the stomach of the other in the most violent manner possible. Immediately afterwards the man saw that I had my eye upon him, and I suppose thought that I wanted to take his number, and had observed what he had done, he immediately crossed on the other side, and he pushed his truncheon—he assaulted two other persons, also quite boys, on the other side.

1012. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then you did not succeed in getting his number?—I did not.

1013. *Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) On the other side did he strike or poke?—He poked.

1014. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Should you know that policeman again if you saw him?—My sight is rather defective; I really cannot say.

1015. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Cannot you give any further description except that he was a young man?—He was quite a young man; but I was very desirous of ascertaining his number, and of seeing him again, for I was determined to get it if I could; but immediately after he had struck the other boy, one of the boys whom he struck on the other side ran away towards the Marble Arch, up that way, and then a body of police rushed after him. A great many of the mob were knocked down by the police, and were run over by the police.

1016. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Could you see the policeman's letter so as to see what division he belonged to?—No, I did not.

1017. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I believe you noticed the conduct of the police after that?—I did. I remained on purpose to witness it.

1018. You remained on purpose to watch their conduct?—Yes. I saw them afterwards return with several boys and some young men whom they had captured, many of whom had the blood streaming down their faces from the blows they had received from the truncheons of the police. Then afterwards they put them into cabs, and took them away. Many of them were in a very bad state indeed.

1019. Did you see the policemen rushing at the people at all in bodies?—Certainly. When the boys ran away, of whom they appeared particularly to be in pursuit, the people before them naturally gave way, seeing a mob of persons coming; and then the police seemed to be exceedingly irritated at that, and pursuing them exactly as if they were pursuing an enemy, poking away right and left with their truncheons, and knocking them down; they seemed to have no mercy upon them.

1020. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was this on the grass or in the road?—On the grass. There was water on one side, and the grass on the other.

1021. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) They were not only striking at the boys whom they were pursuing, but also at the people?—So it appeared to me. I was not close enough to tell exactly.

1022. Did you see any person trampled on by the police?—I saw a number of boys tumbling about, and the police going over them when they were down there, but the crowd was so great, that it was impossible to avoid trampling upon them.

1023. Did you see them striking any women?—No; I cannot say that I did. I heard many people near me say that women had been struck, but I did not see it myself.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We cannot take that.

1024. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) From your experience in mobs connected with your military profession, do you think that the police acted wisely on that Sunday?—I should say not. It depended upon the orders they had received. I can only compare it to a charge of cavalry, and, instead of having sabres, having truncheons.

1025. They struck as vigorously as cavalry, as it appeared to you?—I certainly thought that they appeared to be in good earnest, and the proof of it was that the men who were captured had the blood streaming down their faces; there could be no mistake in that.

1026. How did the crowd personally conduct themselves?—Very good humouredly. I saw nothing at all to provoke all that violence on the part of the police. I heard nothing. It appeared to me to be all joking. They certainly called the police a few names. I think "Bobbies," or something of that kind; but I did not see anything at all to warrant such violence on the part of the police as I witnessed.

1027. Then all the rioting that you saw you think was caused by the police, and not by the crowd?—I do.

1028. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Will you explain that, if you please. You do not mean that the crowd was assembled there in consequence of that?—What I mean to say is, that I think if there had been no police there at all, there would have been no rioting. I mean to say that the police, by rushing on and striking people in the way they did, caused the scene which afterwards took place.

1029. You mean that there would have been no personal collision, no personal violence?—Certainly not, as far as my opinion goes.

1030. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) And no serious disturbance?—No, as far as my opinion goes.

1031. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Would they have let the carriages pass quietly?—With regard to that, I do not know whether they would have let them pass without some remark, or something of that kind; but I was in the park all the three Sundays; I was in the park on the first Sunday, and there was nothing but good temper. It is true that they called out "Go to church," and things of that sort, but it was laughing and joking more than anything else. Then the police behaved admirably; they bore it with very good temper, and I was astonished to see how they bore it; they never gave way to that violence at all. It was on the second Sunday, the 1st of July, that that terrible scene took place in the park. It appeared to me exactly as if the police had received counter orders, first to behave quietly and to pass it all over, and, secondly, that they were sent there with orders to act in quite the contrary way.

1032. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You assume that?—Yes; it appeared so to me.

1033. (*Mr. Henderson*). Would you have hesitated to drive through the park in a carriage with ladies at that time?—Not the least in the world.

1034. There was no risk of anything to alarm the horses?—With regard to alarming the horses, it is impossible to say what horses will do; they might be frightened at boys shouting or hallooing; it is very probable.

1035. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You have told us that the occasion of your making this particular observation was from seeing a horse frightened and running away, and going at such a pace that you thought some accident might happen?—This was on the second occasion.

1036. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was there anything on the Sunday in question to have prevented persons driving in their carriages in the park?—No one would desire to run the risk of having the horses frightened and meeting with an accident; it would be more prudent to remain out of it, because after the first Sunday it was evident what the intention of the mob was, to annoy those who were riding there.

1037. How was that evident?—It was evident, from what appeared in the papers, that there was to be an assemblage.

1038. You were in the park?—Yes.

1039. From your observation, was there or was there not any ground to prevent carriages driving round the park as usual?—I should say that it would be more prudent not to do it.

1040. Why?—On account of the multitude, and on account of the noise. As far as noise went, there was a great deal; but I mean to say that I saw no violence on the part of the people. I saw no stones thrown, or anything of that kind.

1041. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Could you collect from anything that occurred, what the object of the assemblage there was?—Everybody knew what the object was; that the object was, if possible, to make known that the Beer Bill, not the Beer Bill exactly, but the other Bill, the Sunday Trading Bill, was an obnoxious Bill, and that they took that means of making it known.

1042. Did you collect from anything which passed what means they meant to resort to to make it known? Did you collect from the conduct of the mob, or from anything that passed, whether the object was to prevent people driving in their carriages in the park?—That was very clear; I saw it the first Sunday.

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1043. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You arrived at that conclusion the Sunday before, and you would not have thought it prudent to go there the next Sunday?—Yes.

1044. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you did go the next Sunday with a carriage, or essayed to go?—Not on the second Sunday, but the third Sunday.

1045. On the 8th of July you went with a carriage?—Yes; I did not go with a carriage on either of the other Sundays, but on the third Sunday I did go with a carriage.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We cannot go into the third Sunday, and can only go into what happened on the first Sunday so far as it may account for what happened on the second; that is the only importance of it, inasmuch as it may throw light on what passed on the second Sunday.

1046. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I wish to ask the opinion of the witness, whether it was safe to go on the second Sunday; he saw so little on the second Sunday to alarm him, that he actually went on the third Sunday with a carriage?— On the third Sunday I was turning in, with a few others, and a policeman came up, and very civilly said, "I think you had better not go there, Sir, because you may get insulted." I asked, "What are your orders; have you orders to prevent persons going round?"—He said, "No, Sir, not at all; you may go if you please, but we merely advise you not go."

1047. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Now you are speaking of the third Sunday?—Yes; he said, "We advise you not to go, because it may lead to a breach of the peace."

1048. On the first Sunday you were there too?—I was there on the first, second, and third Sundays.

1049. Did you observe on the first Sunday whether the carriages were in point of fact driven out of the park?—No, I did not see that they were driven out of the park. The great mob was collected opposite the Serpentine, and when I passed that particular part the boys and men called out "Go to church, go to church, go to church," and all that, but all very good humouredly. I did not see them stop any carriage.

1050. What effect had that in the course of the afternoon as regarded the carriages?—I saw a great many of them driving there the whole time, backwards and forwards.

1051. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What effect had it on the horses?—It made the horses jump, but I never saw any accident.

1052. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was no carriage run away with?—Not that I saw.

1053. Were no ladies obliged to get out of their carriages?—Not that I saw. I heard so.

1054. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You saw no one assault the police, or interfere with the police?—No.

1055. You saw no stones thrown or rails broken, or anything of the kind?—No.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You have now come back to the 1st of July.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir.

1056. (*To the witness.*) You saw one or two horses startled; that is usual where there is a crowd?—Yes.

1057. For a crowd of 40,000 or 50,000 people you consider, I think you said, that they behaved very orderly?—I have seen few crowds acting in so orderly a manner or behaving so well as they did; that is my opinion.

1058. I believe you have come forward rather willingly upon this matter solely from public motives?—I have spoken a great deal about this to many friends of mine, and I stated that I hoped there would be an inquiry into the conduct of the police, for I considered it infamous and brutal. The next morning I saw an advertisement in the paper that anybody who had witnessed the conduct of the police was requested to communicate to Mr. Medley, on which I wrote a note to Mr. Medley, and said that I had been there, and should be very happy to come forward. I had not the smallest idea when I wrote this letter that it was to be made public, because I am not a person to court popularity as a supporter of a mob law by any means; afterwards, on seeing this, I wrote a letter to Mr. Medley which I requested him to give to Mr. Duncombe to read in the House, saying that I was not a party to the publication of that letter, and I should be very much obliged to the Commissioners if they would allow that letter to be read.

1059. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You knew nothing of Mr. Medley?—I never saw him before in my life.

1060. He was merely the person referred to, and in consequence of that you wrote to him?—Yes; Mr. Medley came twice to my house, but it so happened that I was not at home at the time. I never saw him till this morning. If the Commissioners will allow me to read this letter, I wish to justify myself.

1061. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Allow me to look at it (*the same was handed to the learned Commissioner*). Does it state anything more than you have stated just now, because you have justified yourself most amply, as it appears to me?—It contains nothing more than my statement that I was no party to the publication of that letter.

1062. You have stated that here; there is not the slightest imputation upon you. It is stated in this letter that you were no party to the publication?—I was no party whatever to the publication. My nephew is one of Her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers, Sir William Molesworth and I should be sorry for him to suppose that I published that letter.

1063. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is the letter which you wrote in answer to the advertisement, saying that you could give some information, or were willing to do so?—Yes.

1064. Then that letter being published annoyed you?—As to me, I do not regret at all

that it was published; but it has annoyed other parties, who have fancied that I came forward to gain notoriety; I am perfectly indifferent to it.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) You may have it read if you please.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I do not think that we need burthen our notes with it, but if it is satisfactory to you it may be read; there is not the slightest imputation upon you.

(*The letter was read by the witness.*)

(*Witness.*) I am very much obliged to the Commissioners for having allowed me to read it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

1065. Who is Mr. Medley, to whom you wrote this letter?—I have not the slightest idea who he is; I never saw him in my life till this very morning.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) It is not Mr. Mitchell?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No.

1066. (*Mr. Ellis, to the witness.*) I think you say you do not know who Mr. Medley is?—I never saw him until this morning, at the hotel opposite.

1067. Did you write to him?—I wrote to him in consequence of an advertisement which said that those persons who had witnessed the conduct of the police were desired write to such a place.

1068. Will you give me the address to which you wrote?—Certainly.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I will give you the address.

1069. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You say that you saw many people with the blood streaming down their faces from the truncheons of the police?—I did.

1070. Did you see the blows struck and the blood follow?—No; I did not see the blows struck because these were the men who were in the custody of the police. They were bringing them towards the cabs to take them away to the station.

1071. Is it possible that they might have been bleeding from having been struck with stones?—I cannot say. I do not say that I saw the blows struck; they may have proceeded from stones.

1072. You did not see any stones thrown, I think, did you?—I did not.

1073. You do not know how many police were wounded on that day, do you?—I do not.

1074. You do not know how many convictions took place for throwing stones and assaulting the police on that day?—No; I know nothing at all about it.

1075. You think the mob conducted themselves good humouredly?—I do.

1076. Did they show any disposition to attend to the recommendations of the police in the first instance to clear the rails of the ride?—I never saw that they offered any resistance; that is to say, the boys who were there; they went away. I did not see any disposition to oppose or to fight with the police. Nothing of the kind, certainly.

1077. After the rails were once cleared did the mob return to the rails?—On the Sunday when I was there I did not see that the rails were cleared at all. If they were cleared, it must have been when I was on the other side. It was very difficult to see what was going forward on the rails from where I was stationed.

1078. You saw what happened on the first Sunday?—I did.

1079. And on the second Sunday I think you did not bring your carriage to the park? No, I did not bring my carriage to the park either the first or second Sunday; I was walking.

1080. But you did the third?—Yes.

1081. Is not the inference that the police had made it more safe by their conduct for persons to bring their carriages the next Sunday?—I do not know whether they had made it safe or not; I did not stop to consider that. The first and second Sundays I had no desire to go in a carriage; on the third Sunday I had occasion to go with a lady and gentleman in a carriage, and I went there.

1082. Do you think it is the duty of the police to make the roads through the park safe for the public or not?—I should think that we pay the police for that—for security—of course, I should think so. I do not know any other use that they are.

1083. I think you say that your service in the Line preceded your service in the Blues?—Yes; I was a long time in the 31st regiment. I served in Malta, Gibraltar, and Sicily before I went into the Blues.

1084. In Sicily you served under foreign command, did you not?—No; I served under Sir John Moore.

1085. I have only one other question which I am obliged to put to you, and it is an unpleasant one. Do you know Messrs. White, Broughton, and White, of Great Marlborough Street?—I do.

1086. Have they had any occasion to be dissatisfied with you lately?—I had some affair with the Neapolitan Government, in which I was exceedingly ill-treated, and they were the solicitors, and, as I consider, entirely betrayed my interests. I do not consider it necessary to enter into all that now; I do not see what it has to do with it.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I do not see what this can have to do with it, unless it is with a view to show excitable temper, or something of that sort.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) My object is that Mr. Aubrey may be prepared, in case it should be necessary to call Mr. Broughton, to say that the evidence which he has given on a former occasion is not true.

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(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We must judge of the evidence by itself, and if this evidence is to be contradicted, it must be by the evidence of other persons who observed the same thing and give a different account of it.

(*Witness.*) My character is before the world. I do not think you have any right to ask that.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) If you are seeking to impute that this witness has given a different account of it at a different time, then you may cross-examine him about it.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) It is whether he is worthy of credit.

Re-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1087. I think when the police cleared the rails, the crowd went back from them as well as they could; they did not show any disposition to resist the police in any way?—Certainly; they always appeared to me to be peaceably and quietly disposed; it was only on the onset of the police that they were irritated to that degree.

1088. The people were four or five deep by the rails?—I should think more than that.

1089. And they cleared away as well as they could, and the police did not attempt to prevent their coming back to the rails again?—No.

1090. Did they do that?—I did not stop to observe exactly what they did; there was a disturbance, and I got out of it myself as fast as I could, I assure you.

1091. The mob obeyed the police as well as they could, considering the number of persons?—Certainly, in my opinion.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) They did not all disperse, but it may be argued whether it is necessary that they should; whether a mere order of the police is a sufficient order to prevent people going into the park.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We will not go into that discussion, if you please.

1092. (*To the Witness.*) You say you got out of it as soon as you could. To which part of the park did you then go?—I got out of it as soon as I could, for this reason; before I crossed over, the press became so great that it was with great difficulty that I could keep myself out of the water when the people were crowding—the boys.

1093. You say you got out of it as soon as you could. What part of the park did you then go to?—Then I crossed over on the other side up by the Receiving House, and then went very much behind, and it was when I was going home that they came rushing towards the Marble Arch in pursuit of a boy; there was an immense crowd.

1094. I understood you to say, that you remained there from half-past four till half-past six?—Yes. It was half-past six, and more, before I got out of the park; but I did not remain at that particular spot.

1095. When that transaction was over, to what part of the park did you go?

1096. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you cross over to the south side of the Serpentine after you saw those boys?—Yes.

1097. Was it there that you were very nearly pressed into the water?—It was there in the first place that I was very nearly pressed into the water. Then, when I got on the other side I was obliged to get shelter behind a tree, for the mob was so great that the police drove the people away in all directions; and they kept running away; and if I had not got behind a tree, I considered myself in great danger of being captured myself.

1098. It was on the transit, between the Serpentine and Rotten Row, that you saw what you have stated?—I do not understand you particularly; the water is on the left side, and the road in the middle, and the rails on the other side, where all the carriages go down.

1099. I have supposed you to state, that after those boys were struck you went to the opposite side?—Yes.

1100. That was between the Serpentine and Rotten Row?—No, on the other side.

1101. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) On the other side of the road?—Yes.

1102. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Merely the other side of the road?—Yes.

1103. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) This transaction of which you have spoken I suppose lasted about a quarter of an hour, or half an hour at the outside?—Yes; it might have been about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes.

1104. In what part of the park did you spend the other two hours?—I remained at the back part till the crowd appeared to disperse, and I went out again, passing that way, but I did not leave the park till half-past six o'clock.

1105. Did there continue to be this collision between the people and the police during the whole of that time, or what was the state of things?—Not continually, but at intervals. Scarcely half an hour passed without a collision of some kind.

1106. You say that the crowd rushed by you, followed by the police?—Yes.

1107. Up towards the Marble Arch?—Up towards the Marble Arch.

1108. Where were you then?—At the upper end; I saw it very plainly.

1109. At what part were you?—About the middle of the park—between those railings and the Marble Arch.

1110. At what time was that?—I should say about half-past five.

1111. Are you able to judge whether the police might have been at that time endeavouring to prevent the crowd from going to Park Street?—I was not near enough actually to say.

1112. You did not go to Park Street, did you?—No, I did not.

1113. Were the mob at that time going in a direction which would have led them to

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Park Street, towards Grosvenor Gate?—I was going towards the Marble Arch when the people all came running up towards Park Street, and I understood that the police had captured some boys who were running away from them.

1114. Did you see any part of the crowd go through Grosvenor Gate towards Park Street?—I did not.

The witness withdrew.

J. T. King.

John Thomas King, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1115. Where do you reside?—In Hart's Buildings, Westbourne Street, Eaton Square.

1116. How old are you?—17.

1117. You are just 17 this month, I think?—Yes.

1118. What are you by business?—A blacksmith, an assistant to my father.

1119. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

1120. About what time were you there?—Between 7 and 8.

1121. With whom were you walking?—With my father.

1122. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In the evening?—Yes.

1123. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any policeman dragging a little boy along about that time?—Yes.

1124. What did you do when you saw that?—I went to go towards them, and the mob got at the back; I was pushed in front of the mob, and 174 A came up and struck me a violent blow on the forehead which nearly stunned me.

1125. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you pushed towards the policeman who had the boy in custody?—Yes; 174 A struck me a violent blow on the forehead.

1126. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Is that the mark which is on your forehead now?—Yes.

1127. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did he strike you with?—With his truncheon.

1128. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) The wound is there now, I think?—Yes.

1129. After he struck you what happened?—Whilst I lay upon the ground partly insensible, I felt three other blows from the same policeman.

1130. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did this blow fell you to the ground?—Yes; I had one just below the scalp.

1131. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you sufficiently possessed of yourself to be able to say that it was the same policeman?—Yes.

1132. You say you were partly insensible?—Yes.

1133. Were you able to say that it was the same policeman who struck you the other blows?—Yes; because I have had evidence from other parties; it was the same policeman.

1134. Then you were not so insensible but that you could see him?—I could see him, and know who it was.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) The witness is telling us what he really does not know.

1135. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not take the man's number then, I think?—No.

1136. But somebody else took the number?—My father took the number.

1137. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not observe the number yourself?—No.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) There is a witness, Sir, who can speak to that.

(*To the Witness.*) Just state what you know yourself, not what has been repeated to you.

1138. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Though you do not know the number, it was the same man who struck you the four blows?—Yes.

1139. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Which blow was it that rendered you insensible, was it the first blow or the last blow?—The first blow partly, and the second blow below the scalp did quite; the third was somewhere about the jaws, I cannot say where it was.

1140. When you say that it was the same policeman who struck you those blows which made you insensible, are you speaking from what your father told you, or from what you saw yourself?—Partly from what I saw myself, and partly from what my father told me.

1141. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What became of you after that—you were insensible, you say?—Yes.

1142. When did you come to your senses again?—While they were dressing the wound in the Hospital.

1143. In what hospital was that?—In St. George's Hospital.

1144. After they had dressed your wounds, I think you left?—Yes.

1145. You went home?—I went home, and I was obliged to get another doctor.

1146. How long were you unable to work?—For a week.

1147. How long were you under the doctor's hands?—Four days.

1148. Who took you to the hospital?—Two young men.

1149. What were their names?—I only know the name of one.

1150. How came you to know his name?—Because he took me to the hospital, and then he accompanied me home.

1151. He voluntarily came forward and took you to the hospital, and then took you home?—Yes.

1152. He was a stranger to you?—Yes; and then called the next morning.

1153. He gave you his address?—Yes.

1154. What is his name?—Charles James.

1155. Is he in Court?—I cannot say.

1156. Charles James, 10, Smith's Court, Windmill Street, Haymarket?—Yes.

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1157. Do you ever feel the effects of that wound now?—When anything happens to touch my head I do.

1158. What effect does it produce?—A headache, so that I can do very little work during the time.

1159. Did you assault the police?—Not in any way.

1160. Or throw stones?—No.

1161. Or in any way interfere with the police?—No.

1162. Or with anybody in the park?—No.

1163. Your father is a master blacksmith, is not he?—Yes.

1164. Have you ever been in any disturbance of this kind before?—No.

1165. Were you ever taken up before?—No.

1166. Your father is not here, is he?—No.

1167. He will come, I suppose, if it is necessary?—Yes.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) It will be necessary and important; otherwise, on the part of the police, they cannot make the requisite inquiry, because this witness does not know.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I will take care, Sir, that his father and the boy are here to-morrow.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Mr. Ellis, do you ask this witness anything?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) It is new to me, Sir.

1168. (*To the Witness.*) I do not understand what you mean by being pushed in front of the mob. In which direction was the mob going?—The mob was going towards the carriage-drive, seeing a policeman dragging a little boy on.

1169. On what part of the park was this?—Close to the carriage-drive.

1170. There are several carriage-drives. Do you mean by the water?—Yes.

1171. The mob was rushing down there?—Yes.

1172. Were you behind the mob?—I was standing, and the mob came on after the policeman, and they pushed me to the front.

1173. Who pushed you?—The mob did.

1174. Were you going in the same direction as the mob then?—No, I was standing still.

1175. They ran over you, then?—They did not run over me, but they kept me in front of them, and the policeman struck me.

1176. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you in the pathway when the mob so pushed you forward?—I was near the pathway; I was not on the pathway.

1177. Were you on the green grass?—Yes, just off the path.

1178. Were the police taking this boy along the road?—They were making their way towards the road.

1179. Were the crowd at that time doing anything or shouting?—I heard them cry "Shame!" that is all I saw.

1180. You say you did nothing with the police?—No.

1181. Did you see any stones thrown at that time?—No.

1182. You saw no violence towards the police?—No.

1183. Any attempt to rescue the boy they had got?—No.

1184. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Will you tell me the name of the doctor under whose hands you were in St. George's Hospital?—I have a certificate.

1185. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is not from the doctor of the hospital, I think?—No.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He spoke of two doctors, the one at the hospital, and the doctor at home.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) He said that the doctor attended him four days.

1186. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The doctor who attended you for four days was not the doctor at the hospital?—No.

1187. Who was it?—Dr. Scatliff.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) "47, Sloane Square, July, 1855."

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The name is J. P. Scatliff.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) It is obvious that this young man has had a recent wound.

The witness withdrew.

James Marten.

JAMES MARTEN, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1188. What are you?—A carpenter; I am a turner by trade, but I am a carpenter.

1189. You belong to the "Royal Albert," I think?—Yes.

1190. Where do you reside?—21, Fitzroy Place, New Road, St. Pancras.

1191. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What do you mean by belonging to the "Royal Albert;" she is in the Black Sea, is she not?—Yes, at Sebastopol.

1192. Were you wounded and sent home?—Yes, invalided.

1193. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) In how many places have you been wounded?—Four.

1194. Were you engaged in the trenches?—Yes, a part of the time.

1195. You were a part of the Naval Brigade?—Yes, latterly.

1196. Were you wounded in the trenches?—Yes.

1197. And you are a cripple?—Yes; I have a wound in my arm and a wound in my chest. I have my chest-bone broken, and my head open, and a place in my thigh.

1198. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July were you not?—I was.

1199. About what time?—About four o'clock.

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1200. Between four and five I think?—It was about four when I first went in.

1201. Where did you walk?—Across the park towards the Serpentine. I went towards the Knightsbridge part.

1202. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Which way did you go in—by the Marble Arch?—Yes.

1203. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were you attacked by the police?—Yes; after standing there a few minutes I went up to see the crowd, there was a little hallooing and hooting, I thought the police were dragging somebody about, so I went up to see what it was; after standing there a few minutes the police made a sortie inside the rails. I was inside, leaning over the iron rails past the horse road, the drive.

1204. You were not crying out, I suppose, or making a noise?—Neither; I took no active part in it at all. I was not able to protect myself, so I am sure I should not do so.

1205. Did you speak to a policeman at all, or at all interfere with him?—No.

1206. When you say an active part, did you take any part against the police?—None at all.

1207. You did not in any way interfere with them?—No; nor speak to anybody that was near me, no more than just looking on.

1208. You say the police made a sortie?—Yes.

1209. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Out of the drive, on to the green?—Yes; inside the rails.

1210. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were you struck by a policeman?—I was.

1211. Do you know his number?—Yes; 349 A.

1212. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where were you strck?—On the thigh first, and I got several blows from a policeman that was in the horse road, as well.

1213. Were you struck with his truncheon?—Yes; when they made the sortie the mob dispersed; a great many of them rushed away, and I being a cripple could not get away so well as the others, so I was left last. I happened to have this stick in my hand, the policeman made a regular charge on me as he could not catch the others; I cried out that I was a cripple, a wounded sailor; however, he paid no attention to me, and I was obliged to get on the best way I could, till I was overpowered by this one in particular. Had I been armed, I should have done as well as anybody else; I should have stood in my own defence.

1214. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You told the policeman that you were a cripple?—Yes, more than once.

1215. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You had a stick in your hand?—Yes.

1216. Is that the stick?—This is the stick.

1217. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It reminded you of an attack of the Russians, did it not?—It reminded me of a lot of wild beasts more than anything else.

1218. You cried out for quarter, I think?—I did, but they showed no quarter.

1219. Did he strike you on any of your wounds?—Yes, on the one in my thigh, and burst it out bleeding, by which I lost a great deal of blood. I had several blows on my arm, but one on my thigh particularly, which burst it out on account of the wound not being quite healed; it was fast closing up, but was not quite healed.

1220. Are you quite sure that this policeman knew that you were a cripple?—Only from what I told him, and from my appearance he might have judged that I was an invalid.

1221. Were you so mixed up in the crowd, that he could not see what you were or who you were?—I was standing on the bank; there were two people standing in front of me, so that he had a better chance of seeing me than many others; he was in the horse road, and I was on the bank rather higher up.

1222. The crowd rushed away, and you were left alone?—Yes.

1223. That you will swear to?—Yes.

1224. You had not a crutch at the time?—I had not.

1225. A stick?—This stick.

1226. This 349 A, notwithstanding he saw you were a cripple, continued to strike you with his truncheon?—He did.

1227. You are quite sure of that?—I am quite sure. I could swear to the man. I will swear to him in any dress.

1228. (*Mr. Henderson.*) How do you know his number?—I took his number.

1229. At the time?—No. I was obliged to keep hobbling about. I kept sight of him as long as I could, till I got an opportunity of taking his number. I never lost sight of him all the time.

1230. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean in order to give you an opportunity of seeing his number?—Yes. He kept walking about, and I could not take his number till he went to speak to the inspector in the middle of the crowd, and then I took his number.

1231. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you take it down at the time?—No. I had not the means of taking it down, but I have it in my memory.

1232. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean until you had an opportunity of fairly reading his number?—Yes.

1233. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He left you, I suppose?—Yes; and I was trying to hobble away the best way I could towards the Marble Arch; and the crowd went back again, a great many of them; in fact, I might say the whole of them. Another sortie was made, and before I could get very little further I was knocked down again.

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1234. Did you take the number of the man?—The third time I got up and hobbled on as well as I could, I saw the mob was coming again, and I was obliged to throw myself over an iron hurdle. The mob was driven up as far as this hurdle, and then went back again.

1235. How were the mob behaving at this time?—I thought very peaceably; as much so as might be expected from such a multitude of people.

1236. Were they crying out at all?—No more than when they saw any horses or carriages, they cried ot "Go to church," or something to that effect.

1237. Did they make a great tumult?—No, nothing for a mob like that; the principal who shouted out were some small boys.

1238. Did you see any stones thrown?—Not one. I heard that some had been thrown, but I did not see one.

1239. Did you see any act of violence done by the people or any rails torn up?—Not by the people. I saw a piece of wooden railing thrown up into the air, but I cannot say whether it was thrown up by the people or by the police, or by whom.

1240. You say you were invalided?—Yes.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you ask him anything, Mr. Ellis?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) No, Sir.

1241. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I think you said that you were obliged to defend yourself?—I was obliged to parry him off a little, but I never struck the man.

1242. With your stick?—Yes.

1243. He did not take you into custody?—No.

1244. He did not charge you with assaulting the police?—No; he went back into the middle of the road and spoke to the inspector, and then laughed.

1245. There was no accusation against you of an assault?—None whatever. I defended myself in the best way I could.

1246. If they had had any charge of that kind to make, they would have taken you?—Yes. Several gentlemen who were there spoke about it, and said what a thing it was, but I did not have presence of mind at the time to ask them their address, or they might have been here now.

1247. (*Mr. Ellis.*) As there is some little doubt about the number, though you are positive, I think you say, that you can identify the man?—I can, in any dress.

1248. (*Mr. Henderson.*) I think you say he struck you where your wound was—Yes.

1249. Was it a violent blow?—It was, because the blood rushed out directly, and ran down my legs.

1250. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That might have been from the state of the unhealed wound?—I considered it a violent blow because I felt the pain of it; it was very great.

1251. (*Mr. Henderson.*) If you had not been wounded, would you have considered it a violent blow?—Yes, but it would not have had that effect. I had several blows upon my chest as well, but this was the first man who struck me. He was the principal man. I was struck underneath the rails.

1252. Did they strike you or poke you?—They struck me.

1253. Did they appear to you to be waving their truncheons at people's heads, as if they were passing them backwards and forwards, so as to make people move?—No; they struck them as hard as they could deal the blows out.

1254. How do you account for the policeman striking you on the thigh?—He took a back-handed blow and struck me on the thigh, and with another blow he struck me on the shoulder.

1255. You think they were indiscriminately striking where they could?—Yes.

1256. Not merely waving their truncheons to make the people stand back?—No; I tried to get away as well as I could.

1257. Did they appear to you to be using their truncheons for the purpose of inflicting injury or to make people get out of the way?—They appeared to me to be doing it for the purpose of inflicting injury, and they seemed very careless whom they hit at all; they hit anybody.

1258. After this transaction did you go home?—I hobbled out as well as I could, I went out at the Marble Arch, till I met a young man that I knew, and he helped me home, and I held my stick in the other hand. I was confined to my bed till Mr. Medley came to me to see the wound.

1259. How came Mr. Medley to know anything about it?—Hearing that an advertisement was in "The Times," I sent for the newspaper.

1260. And did you write to Mr. Medley?—I went to Mr. Medley; I hobbled down in the best way that I possibly could.

1261. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) In consequence of the advertisement in "The Times"?—Yes. I thought that I was one of the principal people who were hurt, and that I was jusified in doing so.

1262. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did the police order the people to stand back?—Yes, they certainly ordered the people to stand back several times.

1263. Before the sortie was made?—Yes; I heard them halloo out to stand back, but that was only signifying out of the horse road. Sometimes a boy would run across, or something of that sort, which is frequently done.

1264. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you stand back, or could you stand back?—I was right

inside the iron rails. I was on the grass-plat side, and they were in the carriage drive of the park. *James Marten.* 18th July 1855.

1265. Did the crowd stand back when the police desired them, or what did they do?—They kept back to the rails, and all that were inside the rails who ran their feet underneath were obliged to draw them in, the police knocking them in; but I never expected they would make a sortie inside the rails. I thought that was sufficient.

1266. You understood the order to stand back to be to stand back inside the rails?—Yes; otherwise I should have got away sooner.

The witness withdrew.

HENRY BEAL, sworn. *Henry Beal.*

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1267. Where do you reside?—9, Charles Street, Portman Square.

1268. What are you?—I am a table-decker.

1269. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is that?—Attending parties, the aristocracy and gentlemen.

1270. Setting out the tables?—Yes.

1271. Preparing the feast?—Yes.

1272. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I believe you have travelled about a great deal?—I have, a good deal.

1273. In Russia?—Yes, and France and Germany.

1274. In the way of business or pleasure?—Generally business.

1275. You have been employed by a great many respectable persons in your time, have not you?—Yes.

1276. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.

1277. What time of the day was it?—I went into the park about three o'clock, and remained there till six, on the north bank of the Serpentine, about 100 yards, as near as I can tell, from the Receiving House.

1278. Were you standing there the whole of the time?—I was.

1279. During that time, were the people quiet?—Very quiet, they appeared to be; at least, there did not appear to be any riot or disturbance. There were some discordant noises which I heard, such as "Go to church," and some noises, but no appearance of any disturbance, and nothing like a riot or any bad feeling.

1280. Did they seem willing to submit when the police ordered them to go inside the rails and outside the rails, and whenever they told them to go?—They did not manifest any disposition to oppose the police.

1281. What was the conduct of the police during that time?—The first that my attention was called to the police was from their striking a poor boy, who was hanging over the opposite side of the rails; I was on the north side of the bank, and this boy was hanging over. I saw no stones thrown. I saw nothing in the way which induced me to think that they were doing anything to set the police to act in that way; he came and struck this boy over his shoulder and over his head; a woman was in the way, and she got struck as well.

1282. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see her struck?—I did not; but I was told that she was struck.

1283. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see the boy struck?—Yes.

1284. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Tell us what you saw yourself, if you please.—Then the police commenced a general attack indiscriminately, without regard to age or sex; they struck with their truncheons right and left, in all directions; there was a cry of "Shame," at striking this boy from the north bank, and they immediately made, about forty or fifty of them, a rush on the side where I was, and they drove us back I should think about forty or fifty yards, striking all that came in their way with their truncheons.

1285. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) On which side were you?—I was on the north side of the rails from the carriage drive.

1286. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Towards the east end of the Serpentine?—Towards the east end of the Serpentine, on the north side—on the north side of the carriageway.

1287. About what time was this?—I should think about four o'clock, or near upon that; as near four o'clock as possible.

1288. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you struck?—No, I got out of the way, or else I should have been. I was obliged to get out of the way. I was near to the rails, and was obliged to get away a considerable distance; and I kept away after there had been such an attack. After that, I saw them attacking the people in different places, striking them about the shoulders, some on the head, some on the sides, some about the hips, about the loins, and on their arms they struck them; they seemed to act with the greatest violence and the greatest brutality. In short, I never witnessed such a scene in my life in any country, which I consider a disgrace to a civilized nation. Having been a ratepayer for about 30 years, I considered that we did not pay those men to beat about those who came to be quiet in the park.

1289. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*)—We want the facts rather than opinion. You think they acted with unnecessary violence?—Yes.

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1290. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see any woman struck?—I did not; there was a woman in the midst of where this boy was struck, and whether she was struck I cannot say.

1291. I understood you to say that it was without regard to sex?—Yes, they took anybody.

1292. Did you see any woman struck?—I saw them striking all that came in their way, but I did not see any one particular individual.

1293. Did you see any woman struck?—No, I cannot point out any woman.

1294. But whether you can point her out or not, did you see her struck?—No, I cannot say that I did.

1295. You made use of a phrase which would lead one to suppose that they had struck women; you said that they made no distinction of age or sex?—Yes; when I see a crowd levelled in all directions, where there is a crowd of people, I must suppose that women will get the blows, as well as men and children.

1296. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did not see any woman struck?—No.

1297. Did you see any women who had been injured?—No.

1298. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see any women about where the police were at that time?—Yes, several women. I saw several women standing about me; they were all of them struck, but not whilst I was there.

1299. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Had you any difficulty in getting out of the way?—There was some difficulty; the crowd was so great that there was some difficulty to get back. After this general attack which they made upon the people, I kept farther back from the rails, for I did not consider it safe to be near the rails, without having a broken head; they seemed to be using their truncheons very freely about that time in all directions.

1300. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did people call out at all "shame?"—Yes, they did, and then they made a rush on them immediately, striking at all that they could—they appeared to me to be striking at all that they could.

1301. Did they seem to be receiving orders from anybody to do this?—I should suppose that they had had instructions.

1302. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Do not give us your supposition; did you observe any orders?—No.

1303. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any mounted policemen riding about?—I saw them riding about, but I knew nothing of the instructions; it was impossible.

1304. Did you see those mounted policemen communicating with the other policemen who were on foot?—I saw them communicating with them several times.

1305. Did those rushes which were made among the people follow immediately after the communications?—Yes.

1306. You are quite certain of that?—They followed almost immediately after those communications were made to the men from the superintendent.

1307. Did you notice any particular superintendent?—I noticed Superintendent Hughes, whom I knew personally, and that is the only one.

1308. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What sort of horse was he upon?—I cannot say, there were such a number of people to attract my attention.

1309. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say you knew him before?—Yes; I did not witness anything particular in his conduct from the others. I knew him personally and saw him there.

1310. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is he a stout man?—Yes, a tall, stout man.

1311. Does he wear any whiskers?—I think he does, I am not quite positive.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I believe, Sir, there is no doubt that the man who was described yesterday was Superintendent Hughes.

1312. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was he the person who made the communications which you saw?—No; I did not observe him give any particular directions; there seemed to be several of them together, and from whom the directions came I cannot say.

1313. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) But he was one?—He was one of the parties who were riding about there.

1314. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) And you noticed after he had given orders that a rush took place?—No; after the orders had been given, I did not say by whom; after the communication they acted with their truncheons.

1315. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There were three or four superintendents on horseback, were there?—Yes.

1316. (*Mr. Mitchell*) You did not see any stones thrown, did you?—Not one; I watched very closely to see whether there was any violence on the part of the people, but I saw none.

1317. In your opinion, the violence and confusion which took place were caused entirely by the police?—There would have been no disturbance but for the police.

1318. That is your opinion?—That is my firm opinion.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Do you ask this witness any questions, Mr. Ellis?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I think, Sir, I need not cross-examine the witnesses; of course in our case the police will show what the provocation was, and what stones were thrown. I do not think I need take up time in cross-examining.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You will exercise your discretion; we only give you the opportunity; then in future we will not ask you, but you will have the opportunity.

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1319. (*M Mitchell.*) Did you see anybody haranguing the people? were there any orators about?—I did not see any on the 1st of July, but on the Sunday before I did.

1320. There was nothing political, or anything of that sort?—Nothing at all.

1321. Did you hear anything about the Sunday Beer Bill?—Nothing about the Sunday Beer Bill.

1322. Or the Sunday Trading Bill?—Of course, I heard a good many observations about the Sunday Trading Bill, but not the Beer Bill.

1323. There were no speeches being made?—I did not hear any; I did not see any one speaking.

1324. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What were the observations about the Sunday Trading Bill?—There seemed to be a general feeling of abhorrence against the measure; that it was a measure to crush the poor; levelled exclusively against the poor, while the rich had their privileges unmolested; that was the general opinion.

1325. How was it expressed? was there any shouting?—No; they were generally in groups discussing the matter; they were stating that Tattersall's could be open, where horse-racing and betting could go on all day—that I heard stated—and the clubs, where a gentleman could have any refreshment that he pleased, where he could have his cards or anything he liked, and yet that it was a sin for a man to buy a newspaper or get shaved, and that it was a great piece of hypocrisy—that was the general observation which I heard applied. There seemed to be great disgust at the measure. However, the people behaved very well till the police commenced this; I saw nothing else.

1326. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) The people that were shouting were not the people who were discussing; they could not be discussing and shouting too?—No; they were in groups.

1327. There did not seem to be any connexion between the expression of the people on the Sunday Trading Bill and the shouting that you observed?—There was a general feeling altogether, I thought. I believe the people shouting seemed to share the same feeling as those who were discussing; the feeling was mutual, as far as I could see.

1328. There appeared to be nothing political about it?—No; there was no political matter at all about it. I never saw, I must say, a more respectable assemblage, though it was very large. It is true that close to the rails there were some people of a low description, and, perhaps, they might have made some low observations; but, generally speaking, I never saw an assemblage so large, or so respectable, or so well conducted.

1329. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did they make low observations?—Some of the people did, but they were very few.

1330. To whom?—The observations were applied, perhaps, to any one that they saw coming by.

1331. Did they abuse the police, or any thing of that kind, which could account for their irritation?—I saw nothing of the kind.

1332. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did they abuse anybody?—No; it was merely some slang phrase, as I considered, which they made use of.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Sidney Howell.

Mr. Sidney Howell, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1333. Where do you reside?—8, Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road.

1334. What are you by business?—An architect.

1335. You were in Hyde Park, I believe, on the 1st of July?—I was.

1336. Between four and six o'clock?—Yes.

1337. Where did you walk during that time?—Very nearly the whole time between the receiving-house and the bridge at the Albert Gate end—not Kensington Gardens.

1338. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Between the receiving-house and the east end?—Yes.

1339. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It is called the cascade, I think?—Yes.

1340. How did the people behave about you?—I saw one stone thrown at very nearly six o'clock at a Superintendent on horseback; that was just before I left. I left about a quarter past six.

1341. Did you see by whom it was thrown?—No; but it was just after the police had made an onslaught and knocked the people indiscriminately about; somebody, I suppose, maddened by a blow threw it, and, I thought, naturally.

1342. You saw no stone thrown except on that occasion?—That was the only one which I saw at all.

1343. Did you see the police assaulted in any way, or struck?—Not the slightest in the world. It appeared to me that every now and then they made an onslaught, 20 or 35 hitting indiscriminately at everybody in their way; they drove them, perhaps, 10 or 15 yards from the rails, and then, in about a quarter of an hour, as they felt inclined, they made another onslaught, striking at everybody right and left.

1344. With their truncheons?—With their truncheons; not waving them, but striking right and left.

1345. Did you see them strike anybody?—Yes; I saw one individual case that I could

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not help noticing; it appeared to be a gentlemanly man; in one of their onslaughts, he happened to be right in the way.

1346. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At what period was this, soon after you got there?—About half-past five, I should say; he was standing somewhere near the rails. I was on the Serpentine side of the drive. This was on the opposite side. The police made a rush and struck him, one of them, on the shoulder; he very naturally turned round and said something to the policeman, "What did you do that for?" and the policeman laid hold of his waistcoat and tore it open, and struck him again on his shoulder with his staff severely, and turned him round and struck him twice on his back again. It appeared to me, as I imagine, that the gentleman was going to take his number; that is what appeared to me.

1347. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were they blows or pokes?—Really blows. The men behaved brutally to him; I do not know why it was. I cannot say anything more about that case than that. I did not see one single case, except that individual stone thrown at the Superintendent on horseback.

1348. How did it begin, according to your observation?—The only end or beginning was, that every now and then the policemen rushed indiscriminately and struck right and left. It was such wanton brutality, that immediately I heard that there was going to be an inquiry I volunteered my evidence. I was not struck.

1349. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You were not able to understand why these occasional rushes took place?—Not the slightest. It appeared, that as they felt inclined they rushed and knocked the people about. I never saw such cases of wanton brutality as I did on that occasion for two hours.

1350. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you think that the police could have dispersed the crowd by any quieter means? Supposing that their orders were to disperse the crowd, was the crowd in such a humour that the police could have done it quietly?—Yes, decidedly; everybody appeared to want to get out of their way. There were no people in the drive at all; it was quite clear. They appeared to drive them back from the railings, and then to let them come back again the next minute. I suppose they could have cleared the park if they required it, but with 100,000 people it is rather a difficult thing, perhaps; but they did not appear to attempt to disperse them quietly, or to act as policemen generally do.

1351. Did you observe that they tried to persuade them to disperse?—Only with their truncheons.

1352. Did they, by words, try to remonstrate with the people, and say, "Pray go home, do not stay here?"—Nothing of the kind, I can assure you.

1353. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see the police strike any females?—No, I did not individually, because I was on the other side.

1354. You did not see them do it?—No.

1355. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you afterwards see any females that had been struck? did you see any wounds?—No, I did not see anything of the kind.

1356. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You think, that if the policemen had not charged the crowd in this extraordinary way, everything would have passed off quietly?—Except groaning and saying, "Go to Church," there was not the slightest attempt at anything. The only disturbance was made by the police.

1357. The groans were only when carriages passed?—That was all.

1358. Very few passed, I believe?—Very few. There were groans when they kept taking cab loads of prisoners, and one man with his head cut open and one mass of coagulated blood down the side of his face, and they then said, "Shame," very naturally.

1359. You did not take any policeman's number?—I did not wish my head broken. It was just enough to be near a policeman to take his number to get your head broken.

1360. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do you mean that you could not get so near to a policeman on that occasion as to get his number?—A gentleman whom I saw who was going, I suppose, to take a man's number, was knocked down, and I could not have ventured upon it.

1361. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you know Mr. Mair by sight?—I saw him here just now.

1362. He is not the gentleman that you have just referred to?—No; I do not know, by the by. I have not seen Mr. Mair.

1363. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You spoke of some particular individual being ill-used and being struck first on the head and afterwards on the back of the neck, and twice over the back. Was that Mr. Mair?—I do not know.

1364. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You do not know him by sight?—No.

1365. Was the person you have referred to taken into custody?—No; he was not.

1366. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was about five o'clock?—Between five and six. Besides, this was on the green part; not on the railings.

(*Mr Mitchell.*) How was this gentleman dressed that you saw?—

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) From the time, it could not have been Mr. Mair.

1367. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) No; but there was a Captain Maxwell attacked?—This was rather a tall stout man, with not much whisker.

1368. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He was not taken into custody?—No.

1369. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) A tall stout man?—Yes.

1370. Not much whisker?—I do not think he had.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

1371. You spoke of the police permitting the crowd to come back to the rails?—I mean this: If they had wished to prevent them they would have formed, I should have

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thought, a line inside the rails on the grass to prevent them. After making the onslaught, directly all of them went back into the middle of the road, and the people naturally came to the rails again. They did not leave one policeman inside to tell them not to come back.

1372. If they had done so, would not the police have left the road unprotected?—No; there were plenty of them.

1373. How many do you think there were on the ground?—I do not know; but they lined both sides of the road, and some of them were in the centre as well.

1374. When they made those onslaughts on the green part, they left the road unprotected, did they not?—No; there must have been always some within a short distance. I could see thirty or forty when the others went on there.

1375. What should you say was the number of the crowd?—Enough to have pitched them into the Serpentine if they wanted to be the aggressors at all, and would have served them well right.

1376. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You gave some number. You talked of 100,000 just now?—Yes; I should say upwards.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I suppose it is known to the police that there were never more than 40,000 in the park in the course of the day?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I believe there were never more than 60,000, and never less than 40,000.

1377. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I suppose you had no doubt as to the object of the assembling of that enormous crowd?—They were brought there, I suppose, by the proclamation of the police. I think half of them. And it was very natural.

1378. There had been many placards about the town before that, besides?—I had not seen them. I saw the placards only of Sir Richard Mayne.

1379. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did the placards invite the people to come?—No; but to keep away; and the very moment that that is done the people say, "Why should I be commanded to keep away?"

1380. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You could have no difficulty in judging what the object of the crowd was, as distinguished from those who came from curiosity. What did you understand it to be?—In regard to Lord Robert Grosvenor's Bill.

1381. To make a demonstration against that bill?—Yes; to show the public feeling on that subject.

1382. And to do that by interfering with persons who chose to drive in the Park?—Yes; who employed their servants on Sundays.

1383. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you hear any conversation about Lord Robert Grosvenor's Bill?—No; I cannot say that I did. I was moving backwards and forwards.

1384. Did you hear anybody talk about Lord Robert Grosvenor's Bill at all?—I cannot say. I did not hear anything particular about it. I will not say that I did not in passing—I might.

1385. Though there was a considerable crowd at certain spots, it was very much dispersed over the Park?—Very generally—in every direction.

1386. There was no such crowd at any particular part, as to look quite alarming?—No.

1387. Were you walking with anybody?—I was with two gentlemen part of the time.

1388. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What do you mean by such a crowd as not to look alarming?—Not congregated together.

1389. Do not you think that a congregation of 20,000 or 30,000 persons might look alarming?—I said they were not congregated in masses to any extent.

1390. The Commissioners have been told that there were 20,000 or 30,000 people on that north bank of the Serpentine?—There is a very large space of green.

1391. There was a close crowd there, was there not?—No; when I was there I do not suppose they were ever more than four or five thick from the rails.

1392. We have been told that they were so thick that the people could not get back from the rails if they wished?—I got there about a quarter past 4, and a man told me that there was a great crowd just before that; but that I cannot speak to.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. William Davis, sworn.

Mr. W. Davis.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1393. Where do you reside?—84, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square.

1394. What are you?—A professor of music.

1395. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

1396. At what time?—I was there from about half-past 3 to half-past 5.

1397. Where did you enter the park?—At the Marble Arch.

1398. Where did you walk to?—Straight across the park to the north side of the Serpentine. I was with my wife.

1399. When did you come to a stand-still?—When I saw a great crowd, and heard moanings and curious sounds proceeding from the side of the water.

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1400. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Moanings?—I heard shoutings and groanings from near the Serpentine.

1401. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Where did you walk to?—I walked straight across to the side of the bank, and I remained there for about two hours.

1402. Where was that?—Against the side of the railings.

1403. At the east end of the Serpentine?—Yes; between the east end and the receiving-house.

1404. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you say on the south side of the road or the north side? I was the greater portion of the time on the south side.

1405. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How were the crowd behaving?—The groans, I believe, proceeded from the feelings of the people in being charged by the police.

1406. How did they behave when you got there?—The police kept continually ordering the people away from the railings and beating them away with their truncheons to force them, making strikes across the railings.

1407. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The police were continually ordering the people to leave the railings and striking them?—Yes; not exactly striking the people but waving with their truncheons.

1408. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Not hurting them?—I did not see at any time any one hurt.

1409. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were the people shouting out then?—No; whenever a carriage passed, and there were very few indeed, they sometimes gave a hiss or two, but the police tried to suppress it as much as possible, and when the police detected any person, or fancied they detected any person, they immediately seized him. I saw several in that case. There was one young man whom the inspector of the A division pointed out, and he immediately went and seized him himself, and gave him over to the other constables.

1410. With the exception of those few hisses, the crowd was behaving orderly?—Perfectly peaceably.

1411. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The policeman, if they saw a person hiss, ran after him directly?—Immediately; if any policeman singled out any person whom he suspected to have hissed, or to have made any expression of opinion, they seized him immediately; and so far as I could observe it they generally seemed to choose the poorer class of persons. I can mention one instance, a young man of a very respectable appearance was standing.

1412. You saw one inspector seize a young man?—I saw one case.

1413. Was it a mounted inspector?—The inspector I believe was on foot. He had silver lace on his collar. He was not on horseback.

1414. What did you see him do?—I saw him seize one young man on the charge of having held up his fist, I think he said, to a passing carriage. I was exactly opposite to him.

1415. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How long were you opposite to him before you saw him taken into custody?—I had been opposite, I suppose, for half an hour.

1416. Had you noticed him at all before?—Not particularly, but I was noticing about the time when he was seized.

1417. You did not see him or anybody there hold up their fists at a carriage?—I saw nothing of the sort.

1418. I think you said that this youth was taken into custody?—Yes.

1419. Do you know for what?—The inspector charged him with holding up his fist at a carriage.

1420. Did you hear the inspector say that?—Yes.

1421. What did he say?—He marched up to him, and laid hold of him by the collar, and brought him from under the railings, and gave him into the custody of the other policeman.

1422. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He pulled him from under the railings?—Yes; he was on the grass side of the park.

1423. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He said that he was taken into custody for holding up his fist at a carriage?—Yes.

1424. If he had held up his fist, do not you thing you would have seen him?—Certainly; I was exactly opposite to him.

1425. The crowd was quite orderly round there?—Perfectly; the only noise was when a carriage passed, there was some hissing.

1426. Should you know the man again?—Certainly.

1427. Did you take the number of the inspector?—They have no number; they have the letter of the division.

1428. I think you went to Marlborough Street, you felt so indignant at what you saw?—I felt that it was a very unjust charge, and I thought if I could appear in favour of this young man, knowing that he would be charged with rioting, I would, and I went to Marlborough Street.

1429. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The next day?—Yes.

1430. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You do not know the young man's name?—No.

1431. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was he brought up that day?—I do not know; I could not tell. I could not obtain admission into the Court.

1432. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) When you got to Marlborough Street, whom did you see?—I do not know whom I saw; I saw a great number of policemen, but I knew none of them. I applied at the door, and I succeeded in getting within the barrier in the passage—the

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iron gate in the centre of the passage, and I remained there a long time, but I saw there was no chance of finding out anything from any of the policemen, they would not give me any information.

1433. Did you ask to go upstairs?—I asked to be allowed to go upstairs, and I was told that the Court was full; but I am confident that it was not.

1434. Did you say what you wanted to do?—I said to bear witness in a case.

1435. You did not take the number of the policeman who refused to let you go upstairs?—No; they all seemed to tell the same story, that the Court was full, and no one was allowed to go up excepting those concerned in the cases at the time.

1436. What time was this on Monday?—I was at the Court from half-past 10 till half-past 1. It was no use waiting any longer, so I came away.

1437. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you state your wish to go up as a witness for some person that you had seen taken into custody?—No, because I thought I should get turned out in the passage; I saw that the policemen wished to obstruct any persons as much as they could.

1438. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did you state to them your business to be?—Merely that I was a witness in a case.

1439. You did not say that you were a witness for a defendant?—No.

1440. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Are you sure that you did not inform them that you were a witness against the police?—I told them nothing; I asked them several times. I happened to be the only person who got beyond the barrier, except the policemen themselves, and I remained in the passage for a very considerable time, till I was almost suffocated.

1441. Do you think that the policemen knew that you were a witness for a prisoner?—I do not think they knew anything about it.

1442. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) I understand you to say that the policemen told you that the Court was full, and that nobody could go upstairs except the parties in the cases then under investigation?—They told me that the Court was full, and that I must wait.

1443. Did they say that the Court was so full, that it was not desirable that anybody should go up, except those who were concerned in the cases going on?—They said every time the Court was full.

1444. If you had named any case then under investigation, you might have gone up as a witness?—Yes, apparently; they call upon certain parties in each particular case as it is called on.

1445. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) At that time, Sir, the prisoners were not brought there till about 5 o'clock?—I expected the cases would have been brought on in the morning. I had not time to wait all day.

1446. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) If there was nobody there at that time, you could have no opportunity of ascertaining whether the person on whose behalf you meant to speak was there?—No; I had no opportunity without I had seen either of the parties.

1447. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You do not know what became of that youth?—No; I neither know his name, nor the name of the Inspector, nor anything about the case, except what I saw in the park; the feeling that it was such a gross piece of injustice prompted me to go.

1448. Were you afraid to inquire the youth's name?—I was. I could not tell him except by his dress. I had not an opportunity of doing so, there was such a crowd in front of me, and he was taken so quickly, and taken to the dairy, which I believe they made a temporary station-house of.

1449. While in the park, did you hear any people talking and haranguing the crowd?—I saw nothing of the sort while I was there.

1450. Did you hear any conversation about Lord Robert Grosvenor's Bill?—No; I saw no meetings, and no orators of any kind.

1451. There was nothing to show that it was a meeting for a political object?—Nothing at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

1452. You say that the police ordered the people to stand back from the railings, and then I think you said they went on striking them?—No, they struck across with their truncheons.

1453. They struck the railings as they moved along?—As they moved on they kept striking with their truncheons, and the people moved back to avoid being struck.

1454. They struck on the railings?—No, they struck across the railings, as the policemen moved parallel to the railings.

1455. They moved along, striking on the railings?—No, over the railings.

1456. Did you see them hit anybody?—Not at that time.

1457. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley*). What do you mean by striking "across the railings"?—The policemen kept moving along and striking.

1458. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not observe them hit anybody at that time?—No.

1459. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They waved their truncheons?—It was more than waving them; if anybody had been in the way they would have received a heavy blow.

1460. The people were leaning against the railings?—Yes; and they kept driving them away.

1461. If they struck at the people, how did the people escape?—The persons drew back. As the police struck across, the mob drew back from the railing; then occasionally the

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police made a charge to force the people away, and my wife was so much alarmed that she persuaded me to come away, fearing that I should be injured.

1462. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You saw no one struck?—In the distance I saw the police striking evidently very hard; I cannot identify any particular case.

1463. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) After that it was you say that they made rushes?—Yes.

1464. Under the railings or across the railings?—The police got through the railings and then made a charge upon the mob, and the mob retreated before them.

1465. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The person who was taken into custody was not struck?—No.

1466. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Have you anything to add to what you have already stated?—No, except that I have never appeared in a court of justice before; I have only thought it my duty to state what I saw.

1467. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) We are much obliged to you.—I received no injury myself nor was I acquainted with any of the parties that were there. I had no political object connected with it; I neither approve nor disapprove of the Bill; it was merely curiosity that took me into the park, and I had been there on the previous Sunday.

The Witness withdrew.

ADAM HOULDING sworn.

Adam Houlding.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1468. Where do you reside?—22, Marsham Street, Westminster.

1469. What are you?—A waste paper dealer.

1470. Were you in the park on the 1st of July?—Yes, me and my wife.

1471. How long were you there—what time of the day was it?—It was something about from ten minutes to a quarter to 4 o'clock; I was locked up about 4 or soon after.

1472. Where did you walk to?—Down to the Humane Society's receiving-house on the north side; some carts had thrown some dirt there, and me and my wife were sitting down on the top there looking at a paper.

1473. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There was a heap of rubbish?—Yes, and it was grown over with grass; some carts had been loaded there.

1474. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you call out to anybody?—No, I was just reading the "Family Herald," to tell you the truth, I had not finished the tale that I had commenced on; and I heard a little rush, and I went away and left my wife there. I did not leave her above a half a minute when I got into the midst of the people that were shouting, and they were making a ring, a half moon ring, from the rails to the people, about 12 or 14 yards from the railing. I got on the inside of the ring, and an inspector on horseback came up, No. 12, A division, knows his name, and he said "Take that man into custody, he is my prisoner." I never saw the inspector since, and I was locked up.

1475. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who made this ring?—The policemen. I got in the midst of it and I could not get out.

1476. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Your wife was with you?—Yes.

1477. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You said that you left her for a minute?—Yes, just while I went to see what this shouting was, she was not 20 yards from me.

1478. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was the superintendent on horseback?—Yes, I do not know whether it was a light bay or a chesnut horse.

1479. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Should you know him again if you saw him?—No, but 12 A knows I was this Superintendent's prisoner, he gave me into custody of 12 A.

1480. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The superintendent gave you into the charge of 12 A?—Yes, he is a sergeant I believe.

1481. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What became of you?—They dragged me, four or five of them, into the Humane Society's yard, and when they got me in——.

1482. (*Mr; Stuart Wortley.*) Into the yard of the receiving-house?—Yes, the old man of the receiving-house said he had been there 46 years, and he never saw such a lot of vagabonds about the place; he said "put the handcuffs on him;" and they kept them on me till they got me to Vine Street, they put them on then it; was No. 12 A.

1483. How did they take you there?—In a cab; but when I was in this yard they would not grant my mistress to come. I told them where she was, and there was a young lady there came out and said, "What sort of a person is she?" I described her, and she went and fetched her in, but she was not in five minutes before they turned her out; she is rather hot-blooded herself.

1484. She expostulated, I suppose, in strong language?—No, it was not that that caused it; they brought a man in for swimming across the Serpentine to get away from them. All the clothes of this man were pulled off his back; he was wet through. He had had something to drink, and he came into the place, and as soon as he came in one of the policemen said, "You damned ragamuffin." The man started up and he hit him right over the nose, and the blood flew out in all directions. My wife could not stand that.

1485. A man came in who had been in the water?—Yes.

1486. Was he quite wet?—Yes.

1487. Was he tipsy?—I should think that he had had a little drink; he could walk well enough.

1488. You say that his clothes were partly torn off?—His shirt was all torn off, and he went into gaol without a shirt at all.

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1489. (*Mr Henderson.*) What did you see done to him?—I saw this policeman distinctly take up his fist and catch him right over the nose, and knocked him flat on his back, and the blood flew out of his nose.

1490. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was that when he was brought in?—Yes.

1491. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) Had he said anything to the policeman?—No; he was obstinate in being brought in, I suppose,

1492. Did the policeman say anything?—Yes: "O you obstinate devil, look at the men "that it has taken to bring you in." The policeman was vexed because he gave them so much trouble to bring him in.

1493. The policeman raised his fist and struck him on his nose?—Yes, just over here (*describing*), and brought blood from his nose at the same time. I told the policeman that it was very inhuman of him, and my mistress did too.

1494. Who saw this?—My mistress and me; there was only one person taken before me, quite a young man; I did not know him.

1495. Were there any other policemen present?—There were three in the yard at that time. The one who had care of me did not go out after.

1496. Was 12 A there?—Yes, he was present. The yard is but small, and we were all close together.

1497. Upon that you say your wife interfered?—No. She interfered because the man was struck. Her blood got up, and she said it was very bad usage of them, and she began to blackguard them for doing so, so then they put her out.

1498. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Your wife abused them, and then they turned her out?—Yes.

1499. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then you were taken to Vine Street?—Yes, about a quarter after four o'clock, and I stopped in till Tuesday between four and five o'clock, and I was never out. I was discharged after being locked up, and they had nothing against me.

1500. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were in from four on Smnday till four or five on Tuesday? Yes; and I never had nothing to eat but what I paid for myself, in a cell where there was only eight could sit down at a time in the cell.

1501. You were brought up before Mr. Hardwick about four on Tuesday?—I was brought up on Monday, but was not tried, and was taken back again.

1502. On Tuesday about four you were brought up?—Yes.

1503. No charge was made against you?—No, none.

1504. You were discharged?—Yes, we were discharged together; there was no charge against us—we got charge enough, I think, being locked up.

1505. When were the handcuffs taken off you?—In Vine Street, at the station house.

1506. Did they give any reason for putting handcuffs on you?—No, only the old man had a pair in his hand to spare when I came in.

1507. This Humane Society's man?—Yes.

1508. Do you know his name?—I do not know it; he said he had been there 46 years.

1509. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was the other prisoner handcuffed?—There was no other prisoner except the one that was drunk.

1510. You said that there was a young man there?—He was not handcuffed, but the man that was drunk was handcuffed; there was no one but him and me handcuffed.

1511. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you struggle after you were taken?—I could not struggle; there were five or six at me at once, and they pulled my clothes tremendously.

1512. I think you will not go reading the Family Herald there again?—I was there on the Sunday before, and there was many people there the Sunday before.

1513. You will not try it again after forty-eight hours imprisonment?—I did not like it, but I did not do anything to get me locked up.

1514. You will swear solemnly that you did not take any part in any disturbance?—Yes, I will.

1515. Then what you have stated now is true?—I am certain it is.

1516. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there anything else that you wish to add to your evidence?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

1517. Who put the handcuffs on you?—No 12 of the A division, the serjeant.

1518. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) The cell which you were put into on the Monday night, what sort of a place was it?—A very small place, only room for eight or nine to sit down; two had to stand all night, the perspiration was running down the wall, and I thought I should have been suffocated; one man did faint, and it was a good while before we got him round again.

1519. Was he taken out?—There was nobody taken out. They would have been blind before anybody would have come to them.

1520. When were you let out of the cell—on the Monday morning?—We were let out into the policeman's room, and I saw you in that room.

1521. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When that person fainted, did you try to attract the attention of anybody there?—We knocked for water several times, but we could not make anybody hear; there was a long lobby; there might have been policemen in the lobby; they could not hear from up above.

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1522. (*Mr. Ellis.*) When you were discharged, did the magistrate make any remark upon the case?—He merely said that the Government had sent orders that this class of prisoners may be discharged.

1523. What was the charge?—There was no charge.

1524. You must have been taken for something?—That is what I want to know.

1525. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When they first put the handcuffs on you, and took you into custody, did they say what it was for?—They told me that it was for shouting "hurrah." I think he said I was shouting, but they mentioned nothing about shouting when I was discharged.

The witness withdrew.

William Stephens.

WILLIAM STEPHENS, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1526. Where do you reside?—19, Great Marylebone Street, Portland Street.

1527. What are you by business?—A hair-dresser.

1528. Do you keep a shop?—Yes.

1529. How long have you been there?—Eight years.

1530. What is the rent of your house?—I pay 50*l.* a year for rent.

1531. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, were you not, or in Park Street?—In Park Street.

1532. On the 1st of July you were in Park Street, Grosvenor Square?—Yes.

1533. What led you there, with whom did you go?—I had had a relation of my wife to tea, and I had been to conduct her home to 115, Park Street. I started from home about from a quarter to—ten minutes to six.

1534. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You got to Park Street about six?—Yes, about six.

1535. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How long did you stay there?—I might have stopped there perhaps seven or eight minutes, ten minutes in all probability.

1536. Then you returned?—Yes; then I was quietly returning along Park Street, there was a little kind of rush of people, and a little hissing and hallooing. I found there was a rush of people about there, and I stood on one side.

1537. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was there a crowd in the street?—Yes, there was a crowd.

1538. What part of Park Street was it?—Near Grosvenor Street.

1539. Do you know Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—I did not know it then, but I do now.

1540. That is very near the corner of Park Street and Grosvenor Street, is it not?—Yes.

1541. Was it nearly opposite that?—Yes. I was just above that—on the Oxford Street side.

1542. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What took place then?—All of a sudden as the people passed me, I was just turning round to go on again, when I received a violent blow in the back.

1543. From what?—I turned round as well as I could to see where the blow came from, and I was struck in the mouth by the closed fist of a policeman.

1544. What took place then?—A series of blows followed that. I was struck repeatedly.

1545. By a truncheon or by a fist?—By the fist and truncheon likewise, till I was felled in the road by a blow from a truncheon over the head. One eye was blackened, and my mouth was severely cut, and the lower row of teeth loosened, and my coat was torn almost off my back (*producing the coat*).

1546. It is now in exactly the same state as when it was done?—Precisely the same as when it was done.

1547. Did you take the number of any policeman?—I believe, but I could not swear, that I saw 80 C. I should not like to swear to him.

1548. Should you know him if you saw him again?—I do not think I should.

1549. (*Mr. Henderson.*) If you are right in saying it was 80 C, what did that man do to you?—There were several of them—I should think four or five, but he struck me severely several times, both with the truncheon and with his fist.

1550. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The man that you believe to be 80 C?—Yes; repeatedly in the face, while I was up; he was forcing me backwards, and striking me at the same time. They followed me up; so that I could not get away from them; they followed me and beat me as long as they thought proper, and then left me, making no attempt to take me into custody. I was kicked in the stomach when I was down.

1551. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) By one of the policemen?—It must have been one of the policemen, no one else was near. I called to persons round me, who were standing back in the doorways for protection, but no one would come near me. I stated to the policeman at the time that I was only passing by.

1552. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You said that they beat you, and then left you?—Yes, and made no attempt whatever to take me into custody. A gentleman from one of the balconies called out, "Take their numbers," but as I attempted to do so, I received a violent blow from a truncheon at the back of my head, which sent me into the middle of the road. I cannot distinctly remember anything more till I was put into a cab. The gentleman who called out "Take their numbers," will be here presently, I expect.

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1553. Did you take any number of any policeman?—Not distinctly; I have witnesses to that. When I found myself in the cab, I ordered them to drive me to the Marylebone Lane station—the police station.

1554. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When you found yourself in the cab, you were not in custody?—Certainly not; when I got to the station I made a complaint of what had taken place, and four persons accompanied me there. I called again afterwards, and they took the charge, and told me that they would forward it to Vine Street. I called again, two days afterwards to know whether they had done so, or whether it was necessary for me to renew the charge at Vine Street, and they told me that they had forwarded it. I then applied at Marlborough Street for a summons, but was refused admittance.

1555. By whom?—By the officers at the door.

1556. Did you take their numbers?—No.

1557. Why?—It did not occur to me. I was ill at the time. I was ill from the blows that I had received. I can have medical testimony as to the state I was in when I got home. I told the policeman at the door that I was ill, and I asked to be admitted into the waiting-room, and he refused me. I had a witness with me at that time.

1558. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What day did you apply at Marlborough Street?—On the 2d of July, the Monday. I applied twice, in the morning and in the afternoon.

1559. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You could not get admittance there?—No, I could not.

1560. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How were the crowd behaving in Park Street when you went by?—There was a little hissing and hallooing. I had just passed through with the young woman, and there had been no disturbance to warrant a policeman in drawing his staff. The police were walking about in the crowd, but the people did not interfere with the police.

1561. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There was a crowd, and hissing and hallooing, when you went by first?—Yes; but I could pass through easily, without obstruction and crowding.

1562. Was the crowd in front of the house?—At the back part or the side part of what I should believe to be Lord Robert Grosvenor's house.

1563. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any windows broken there?—None. I did not take notice.

1564. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not go into that street, you passed the end of it?—I passed right down Park Street. I did not go into Grosvenor Street.

1565. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You passed down Grosvenor Street, had you come down Park Street?—It was coming from the park, and it took place just on Lord Robert Grosvenor's side of Grosvenor Street, where I was first assaulted.

1566. In Grosvenor Street?—It was in Park Street, but Grosvenor Street runs into Park Street.

1567. Lord Robert Grosvenor's house is in Park Street, between Grosvenor Street and Mount Street?—I scarcely know how the streets run. I know that this was in Park Street. It must have been just above Lord Grosvenor's house where I first received the blow.

1568. The crowd was opposite that house?—Yes.

1569. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How many people do you think there were when you passed through?—I should think there were perhaps from 250 to 300 altogether, taking a length considerably lower down than Lord Robert Grosvenor's house.

1570. Just before this rush you say that the crowd was such that you could pass through with ease?—Yes, anyone might; no crowding was necessary.

1571. There was a little crying out?—Yes, a little hallooing, but nothing of any consequence.

1572. There were no stones being thrown?—I saw none.

1573. How many policemen did you see there?—When I first passed I saw three or four in the crowd. As I was coming back, when the rush took place, I saw several policemen pass me, and they took no notice of me; but there were five, a little lot, that assaulted me on the pavement; I think there were altogether twelve or thirteen policemen; I cannot distinctly say. The assault came so unexpectedly that it quite confused me.

1574. How did you feel after receiving the blows?—I can scarcely say whether I had any feeling at all; I received three heavy blows on the head, and those I received on the back I feel now, and shall feel for some time. I have been under a medical man ever since. I received a violent blow across the loins, and I fear that I shall feel that for some time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

1575. The day after this happened you were pretty positive about the number of this policeman?—Not myself.

1576. Are you not the Mr. Stephens who wrote to "The Times"?—Certainly; and it was quite true.

1577-78. You then felt positive that it was C 80?—Only so far as my witnesses had identified him at the police station on the Sunday night, shortly after the occurrence.

Policeman C 80, I may tell you, was in a very different part of London,—he was not on the spot at all.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You will prove that.

(*Mr Ellis.*) Yes, Sir.

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1579. (*To the witness.*) You say that you did not see that any windows had been broken?—Yes; I do not believe that there had been any. I do not come forward from vindictive feelings, but merely to state what occurred.

1580. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You do not swear to policeman C 80?—No, I will not swear to either.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He will not undertake to say positively.

1581. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you apply on Tuesday again for a summons at Marlborough Street?—No, I did not; I had then received an intimation that it was of no use to apply there for summonses against policemen, but it must go in by a written statement to Scotland Yard. There I went, but they would not take a verbal statement, and said that if I made any statement at all, it must be a written one.

1582. From whom did you receive that information?—From a solicitor, not at Scotland Yard. I received the information that they would only receive a written statement, from one policeman there, and another young man sitting outside.

1583. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) What did you hear from the solicitor?—That I must go to Scotland Yard; and when I got there, they told me that my complaint must be made in writing.

1584. (*Mr. Ellis.*) The young woman you were escorting, you had safely lodged at her own house in Park Street, Grosvenor Square?—Yes.

1585. You had not been in the park at all?—Not at all.

1586. Therefore there was no political feeling on your part?—Not the slightest. I had no idea whatever of meeting with the crowd, it was the first time I was assaulted or was ever in a disturbance.

1587. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When you were struck were you stopping?—I believe I was just turning round to go on.

1588. Your attention was attracted by the people rushing by?—I stood on one side to let them pass so as not to be carried away with the crowd. I was not very well.

1589. When you received those blows what prevented you going on then?—I turned round to see where they came from, and I was struck in the mouth; then followed several sharp blows from a fist, and my eye was blackened and my mouth terribly cut and my lower teeth loosened.

1590. Did the policemen say "move on?"—They might have done so, I will not say that they did not; I do not recollect that.

1591. Had you refused to move on?—No.

1592. Did you offer any resistance?—I made no resistance. I had a walking-stick in my hand, but I dropped it somewhere, whether the police had it I do not know, I am certain that I did not raise the stick.

The witness withdrew.

E. Bloxham.

Elizabeth Bloxam, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1593. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Where do you reside?—35, George Street, Grosvenor Square.

1594. What are you?—A servant.

1595. In a private family?—No; a coffee house.

1596. Did you go into Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes; I do every Sunday for a walk.

1597. Between three and four in the afternoon?—Yes; just three o'clock when I got there, just at the time when two men came there on horseback. I was walking by myself.

1598. Did you go near the Serpentine?—Close against the rails. The bridge was there (*describing it*), and I stood by the rails.

1599. The bridge by Kensington Gardens?—Where you go over to Knightsbridge.

1600. Then you were there between three and four?—Yes.

1601. Were the people quiet about that time?—There was a lot of boys hallooing "Go to church," but when I got there there were two men drove in on horseback, and they called the policemen up to them.

1602. No stones were being thrown?—None at all.

1603. Were the people orderly?—Just walking about, talking to themselves, and taking no notice of anyone.

1604.—You saw two inspectors?—I do not know, but two men on horseback—madmen or something.

1605. Were they mounted policemen?—Yes.

1606. Was there any disturbance while they were passing?—No; they called those policemen to them and said something—they whispered something—and I heard the last words they said, "Use your staves, men." The one on the chesnut horse said that.

1607. You swear that the people were quiet at that time?—Yes.

1608. What did they do then?—Some one said, "Clear the road;" but they never gave the people a chance to clear the road, but they knocked them down; there were two or three by me knocked down.

1609.—How many policemen were there?—I should say, between 200 and 300, by what I could see of them.

1610. How many policemen made this particular rush that you were talking about?—A crowd got round each of the officers on horseback.

1611. How many were there?—I should say there were 100 in each lot, or more than that.

1612. Who made this rush?—Yes.

1613. They rushed on the people with their staves?—They did.

1614. Did you see them strike anybody?—They struck anybody, it did not matter who it was. There was a gentleman, with a blue handkerchief—

1615. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say that two or three were knocked down close by you?—Yes.

1616. Did you see the police strike any females?—I do not know who they were; they were not particular who or what they hit, they hit any one.

1617. You were very much terrified?—Yes.

1618. Did you see any women hit?—No. A gentleman was knocked down by the side of me.

1619. You were not hit?—No; but one of them told me that if I did not get out of the way he would rough me; he caught hold of a gentleman with a blue handkerchief, and said, "Come out here,"—and he said, "I have done nothing,"—and I said, "The gentleman never spoke." I was going the best of my way for a walk, and did not want to be interfered with by them.

1620. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were very much terrified, and went away?—Yes. I saw some man with his head laid open, and I walked away then.

1621. Was it cut open by a policeman?—Yes; I saw a policeman do it just by me. He was cut on the forehead, and the blood was running down his cheek; but which policeman did it, I do not know.

1622. Then you went away?—I was walking about the park. My time is out from two to ten, and I walk about the park. Sometimes I am in by nine, and sometimes not till ten.

1623. How long have you been in your present situation?—Three years; I am in my third year now.

1624. Do you take the money?—I take it from the customers, and give it to the governor.

1625. You are in a confidential situation?—Yes.

1626. When you went out of the park, where did you go?—I walked about the park till half-past six, and made the best of my way home through Park Street. I went through there to make the longest way I could; and when I got there I saw a crowd of people there in Park Street.

1627. Was there a great crowd in Park Street?—A few hundreds—200 or 300.

1628. How were they behaving?—Some of them were hallooing out "Hurrah." I stood on one side, and I asked what was the matter? and they said "That is Lord Robert Grosvenor's house."

1629. Did you see any stones thrown?—I did not. I was not near enough to see any thrown; only a parcel of boys hallooing.

1630. Were they making a disturbance, or standing quietly?—Standing quietly to watch Lord Robert Grosvenor come out of church, to see whether he walked or rode.

1631. Do you know Stephens, the last witness?—I never saw him till the 1st of July.

1632. Did you see the police attack him?—Yes; I was close to him when the policeman came and hit him; with that he nearly fell down; he turned round, and four or five more came and beat him, and I heard one say to the other——

1633. Before he was attacked by the policeman, how long had you been near that spot?—I was walking along, so was Mr. Stephens, just moving gently on; we was not in a hurry to go, and I wanted to see what I could.

1634. What did the police do to Mr. Stephens?—One policeman came and hit him with his truncheon; he staggered, and got up again, and turned round, and with that, four or five men came and hit him, and never told him what it was for, but came and knocked him about.

1635. Did he resist?—No, he could not; there was two or three hitting him in the back. I heard one policeman say distinctly, "Break his damned neck," or "his damned back," I do not know which it was, either his neck or his back.

1636. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That was while he was down?—Yes; then he went to get up and his hat fell off, and one of the policemen kicked his hat up, and when it came down again he stamped on it. Mr. Stephens said "Oh, my God, what are you going to do to me?" No. 80 ran back, and hit him on the mouth or eye with his fist, and he said "That is what I am going to do to you." What letter I cannot say; but I am certain it was 80, if that was the last words I was going to speak.

1637. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You cannot tell what letter?—No.

1638. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) What did No. 80 do?—He hit him in the mouth or eye, or somewhere in the face, and he said "That is what I will do with you."

1639. With his fist?—Yes; he had his truncheon in the other hand.

1640. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did they do any more to him?—No; I helped to get him up. Some gentlemen from one of the balconies cried out "For shame of the police, take their numbers;" and I took No. 80.

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1641. (*Mr. Henderson.*) How, did you take it down at the time?—No, I carried it in my eye; it was "8" and an "0."

1642. Are you sure of that?—I am quite sure of that.

1643. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Should you know him again?—I should know him in his uniform; he was very thin at the jaw, rather an old man, and a white face. I said he ought to be ashamed of himself. I took down the number, and he told me to walk on.

1644. Did you notice any letter?—No.

1645. Stephens was unable to walk after this?—Yes, he was; and I helped him up with two or three more; who they were I do not know; and I led him till we met a cab, and I put him in and got in with him.

1646. Did the crowd express their feelings in any way?—Several hallooed out, "What a shame!"

1647. Did you see anything else happen?—No. I took him to the station.

1648. You are quite sure that while you were there you did not hear Mr. Stephens say anything?—I am positive of it; he never opened his mouth, and never did more than what he was bound to do, nor more than I did; but if I had been a man I think that I should.

1649. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did not see him resist?—Not in the least; he had not a chance to do it; he was down, and four or five were on beating him in the stomach, and two or three in the back; and when all the others left him, this one kicked up his hat, and when it came down he stamped upon it, and ran back and hit him in the mouth.

1650. Do you lose a day's wages by coming here to give evidence?—I lose a day's wages, and likewise have to pay a woman for going. I cannot get anyone at a minute's notice.

The witness withdrew.

W. Humphreys.

William Humphreys, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1651. Where do you reside?—At 3, Marylebone Lane.

1652. What are you?—A boot closer.

1653. Were you in the park on Sunday the 1st of July?—Yes, on three Sundays; the Sunday before, too. I go every Sunday for exercise; it is the only day I can get.

1654. What time did you go into the park?—I was there at a quarter to two.

1655. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) On the 1st of July?—Yes.

1656. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How long did you remain there?—I remained there till about a quarter to six.

1657. Did you walk about the park?—Yes, straight across to the Serpentine. When I went in, there was very few people there, but shortly after they commenced coming in in very great throngs from all parts. I stood by the railings of the Serpentine, on the north side, midway between the end of the Serpentine and the receiving-house.

1658. Do you know Superintendent Hughes?—Personally.

1659. Was he riding about there at that time?—Yes, up and down.

1660. About what time was this?—I took my stand over by the Serpentine as soon as I got there, and I stopped there till half-past three; from before two till half-past three.

1661. Was Superintendent Hughes riding about there?—Yes, up and down, on a light brown horse, with a light blaze on the front of the face. Then there was another Superintendent by the side of him, on a black horse, with white feet; a dark gentleman.

1662. How were the people behaving when you were standing leaning on the rails?—There were working men, like me, who went for exercise, and there was a lot of lads, from twelve to eighteen, passing remarks as anyone passed by in a vehicle—"Go to church;" a man was driving a water cart, and one of them said, "Darky, will not your master let you go to church," and such remarks as that.

1663. There were very few carriages that passed along?—Very few; one gentleman I saw drive up and down in a cabriolet, with a tiger behind him; a dark gentleman, with a dark moustache.

1664. Was his horse frightened?—Not in the least.

1665. Did you see any horse frightened?—Yes, after the police commenced, but the people stopped it, not the policemen; it was after the police commenced their onslaught on the people and the hooting began; there was one high-spirited horse came along, and he certainly got the upper hand of the driver, and he started down the road, and a lot of men went into the road and put their hands out to check the progress of the horse, and some did the same behind them, and some behind them, and afterwards the horse was checked.

1666. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What time of the day was that?—It was about quarter past three.

1667. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were any stones being thrown at this time?—Not one. I did not see a stone thrown the whole day.

1668. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see Superintendent Hughes do anything?—I saw him in the centre of the road, sitting on horseback, directly opposite to me, and the words he used were, "Clear those railings," and he put his hand in that direction.

1669. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was that after the horse had been frightened?—No; about a quarter of an hour before that.

1670. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Up to that time you had seen no horse frightened?—Not the least; in fact, there was none going along, scarce. He said, "Clear those rails."

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1671. How many policemen were standing there then?—They had begun to come from different groups in the park to line the interior of the railings on the road-side; and when this order was given to clear the railings, there were twenty on my side, and about the same number on the opposite side, and they commenced clearing the railings opposite me. They came with their staves in front, and said, "Stand back," and if you could get back, if there were only two or three behind you, you would escape the blows, but if there were five or six behind you, you would get a blow. I saw plenty receive blows. I saw twenty people seriously injured by blows on the head from the staves of the police.

1672. At that time?—Yes; at the first order to the people to go back from the railings by the police.

1673. Did you notice No. 21 C do anything?—Not there; but afterwards I did, in Park Street. When I saw this charge by the police, one was standing on the side of the rails where I was; he seemed a peaceably disposed sort of man, and I said, "Is it against the law or your orders to go near the rails," and he said, "Yes, it is; you can stand there at the risk of getting your head struck." I turned round directly and walked away.

1674. I need not ask you whether you threw any stones?—I cannot afford to be losing my time.

1675. I believe you are losing a day's wages?—Yes, and my apprentice likewise; but I do not care about that.

1676. You consider, from all you saw in the park, that the disturbance was made by the police attacking the people?—I consider this, that the people were more peaceable than they were the Sunday before. There did not seem the least disposition on the part of the people to create any disturbance—none whatever—except what a lot of foolish boys would say, calling the policemen "Bobby, goose," and such a thing as that.

1677. There were no speakers in the park?—You would find one or two working men, or perhaps ten together, talking quietly to themselves, but no holding forth.

1678. Did you hear anything said about the Sunday Trading Bill?—I heard one or two people speak, the same as I might myself. Some said they thought it was a great share of impudence for any one to tell a working man how to spend the only day he got out of seven; and the majority of them seemed to think that the majority of the respectable, steady, working classes suffered for the drunken people, and that if this went on still further they would be greater sufferers.

1679. There was nothing political about their meeting?—Nothing whatever; and I do firmly believe that had the police, at least I will not say the police, for it was the orders, I consider, that were first given to clear the railings; but had the police walked down quietly, and said "Do not press on this side of the railings," and asked the people not to halloo, I believe they would not have done so; but it was done in such a rough manner that many received blows, and very likely in their indignation they spoke rather warmly and then they had their heads cut.

1680. Did you see any women struck?—No. I saw one woman knocked down, but whether it was by the pressure of the policemen rushing across I cannot say. I saw a grey-headed old gentleman have his head laid open under the immediate eye of Superintendent Hughes; he was looking in that direction.

1681. Had he been doing anything?—Nothing whatever.

1682. Were you near him?—I was on the opposite side; he was on the Serpentine side, inside the railings, and he could not get out of the way quick enough, that was his crime.

1683. There were many well-dressed people walking up and down, were there not?—Yes; and I felt proud to own myself a working man, and to see such a collection. I never saw such a gathering before. There were, of course, some loose characters there, and such as those, it was their interest to create a disturbance; but there were many people far above working men.

1684. Were there ladies and children?—There were plenty of ladies and gentlemen standing close to the railings with children.

1685. You did not feel any alarm?—No, not till I saw the staves flourishing.

1686. I mean from the crowd?—Not a bit. The police seemed to have lost all control of their temper after they had been at this work for a quarter of an hour. I saw one very savage thing done by the police at the end of the Serpentine, towards Apsley House. There was a group of 20 policemen, who drove 40 boys, the oldest not above 18, into the road, and struck away indiscriminately on the heads of every one of those youths, and drove them up the road; another lot of policemen met them, and drove them back again, and they kept those youths between them for ten minutes; that was about half-past four. I was on a piece of rising ground, and I saw it plain.

1687. What time did you leave the park?—At about a quarter to six.

1688. Where did you go then?—Down Grosvenor Street. I intended to turn down Park Street, but when I got to the end of Grosvenor Street, to turn into Park Street, I saw Mr. Stephens on the opposite side of the road, and the first thing that made me notice him was this: I saw 5 or 6 policemen running after about the same number of men, and I saw Mr. Stephens draw himself on one side to let the people pass; then directly after that, there was another group of policemen, about 5, standing 20 yards from him, and one ran across to him, and laid hold, with each hand, of his staff, and gave him a blow in that manner (*describing the same*), on the top of the shoulder, which sent him reeling forward.

1689. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was it a sort of push?—Yes; and it sent him reeling head

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forward. He turned round, and as he did that, one policeman met him two left-handed blows in the face, and sent him reeling again in the road.

1690. Did you take the number of that policeman?—Yes; I took it as 80, and I felt perfectly confident that it was 80 C, but as the gentleman says he was in another position I should not like to swear to it, but to the best of my belief it was 80 C.

1691. Was it the same policeman who pushed him with a truncheon that struck him with his fist?—Yes, the same one; he gave him a blow when he was on the road, and he fell on his face.

1692. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Are you sure about the number?—Yes; I am confident about it.

1693. If you are mistaken about the letter, you are not mistaken about the number?—No; there were some gentlemen in a balcony who noticed all this, and they called out very lustily "Shame! take their numbers." I did step forward in the road, and took the number of two. The other was 84 C, I will swear.

1694. What did he do?—While Mr. Stephens was lying down, he came up and struck him two or three blows across the back with two or three other policemen as well. When those gentlemen called out "Shame!" so loudly, they seemed inclined to leave him, and 84 C put his hand down as if to lift him up, but the coat gave way, and he let him down, and he gave him a violent kick in his side as he went away. 84 C did that; I swear positively to that.

1695. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were there any other policemen there?—Yes, but the others passed on after some more people that were walking down the street. No. 80 and 84 C stopped some length of time with him to what the others did. What made me notice it so distinctly was, the gentlemen calling out particularly for the numbers. As for the "80" I could swear confidently to that, and I almost feel confident that it was "C." The other I am perfectly confident of, and I do believe had it not been for those gentlemen calling from the balconies as they did, they would have killed him. In fact, when he called upon me the next day I was surprised to see him. I went the next day to the Marlborough police court to get in for a summons, and we were told to stand back as the court was full.

1696. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you know Mr. Stephens before?—No.

1697. When you went to Marlborough Street had you given him your name and address?—As I was going home I saw Mr. Stephens come out of the Marlborough Street police station. I live opposite, and then I went in, and gave my evidence in the police court, to be forwarded to Vine Street.

1698. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were quite a stranger to Mr. Stephens before?—Yes.

1699. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see the young woman?—Yes. I saw a woman go down to the station house with him in a cab, and I went down afterwards.

1700. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How were the people behaving then?—There was a lot saying, "Go to church—I wonder what he will think of the mob." I did not see that there was any apprehension of danger whatever.

1701. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You felt none yourself?—None whatever, and I do not think that any reasonable person did, when the majority of the shopkeepers in Park Street were standing at their street doors with their hands before them. One gentleman in particular, I did not notice in which house, called out to one man running down the street, a serjeant, 21 C, "Shame!" and I never saw a madman commit more frightful destruction than that man. He held his staff out in the road and looked round to see if there was anyone, and if there was he ran after him, and felled him to the ground.

1702. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That was in Park Street?—Yes. After passing down from Park Street and seeing Mr. Stephens's injury.

1703. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You saw this person knock down several people?—Yes.

1704. What were they doing?—No more than I was. I ran once or twice into the doorways, or I should have got struck myself. He ran from the corner of Park Street and Grosvenor Street down Park Street, till he came to Brook Street, and then a distance down Brook Street, this man did, after some people.

1705. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was he in liquor?—No, I do not think so; he seemed entirely mad; he seemed to have lost all control over himself.

1706. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That was near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Yes, towards Oxford Street.

1707. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How did the people behave?—They seemed very peaceable.

1708. Were there any ladies on the balconies in Park Street and Grosvenor Street?—Plenty; there was one, if not two, in the balcony where the gentlemen cried "Shame!" from.

1709. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where was that house?—It was, I think, as near as I can guess, one or two doors on the Oxford Street side of Grosvenor Street, in Park Street.

1710. That was beyond Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Decidedly. In fact, Mr. Stephens was on the Oxford Street side of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house when he was struck.

1711. Mr. Stephens was on the other side of Grosvenor Street?—Yes, when I saw it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

1712. Are you quite certain about No. 21 C?—Quite confident.

1713. You met Mr. Stephens on the Sunday, seeing him come out from the Marlborough Street police station?—Yes, after the assault.

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1714. Did he get the number of the other man from you?—I gave No. 80 and 84 C, which I firmly believe to be the numbers.

1715. Did you give him No. 21 C?—No, I did not give that; I did not consider for a moment that I should have anything to do more than to give evidence against those two men.

1716. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) This had nothing to do with Mr. Stephens?—Nothing to do with him.

1717. (*Mr. Ellis.*) 21 C was not doing mischief in Park Street?—Yes, decidedly; but not with Mr. Stephens.

1718. You are certain about his number?—Yes.

1719. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Should you know him again?—Yes; I could swear to him in any dress.

1720. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When you were first in Park Street was there a crowd opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Yes, in the centre of the road at the back of the Marquis of Westminster's house round the corner. I should say the corner.

1721. Did it appear to you that those policemen, without reference to whether they did it properly or not, were clearing the crowd away?—I consider that they were trying to clear the crowd away in a brutal manner, by striking them—not pushing them back, and asking them to move on.

1722. Judging from what you saw, you thought that they were doing it in a brutal manner, but in order to clear away the crowd?—Yes; and not exactly about Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, because, lower down where there were a few people, they would rush after those people who had nothing to do with it, but who were walking quietly along the street taking no part, in fact there was no part to take.

1723. What became of the crowd opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—I left them there, and I came straight home.

1724. In spite of all the police did, was there still a crowd opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Yes, in the centre of the roadway; after the transaction that I saw, there seemed to be 100 left, but the path was clear each way, and I consider that if the policemen had done their duty and had ordered them on in the usual way, every man would have walked on.

1725. Did you see the crowd go there?—No, or I should not have gone there, I should have gone out at the Marble Arch end.

1726. You cannot say whether they went there in anything like marching order?—I saw a stream of people as I was in the centre of the park crossing over to Grosvenor Street, going towards the Marble Arch, but no further than you would expect a stream of people walking to one particular outlet of the park.

1727. Was there anything like marching order amongst them?—No; there was a few here and then none, and then a few and then none.

1728. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was there such a crowd before Lord Robert Grosvenor's house as was at all calculated to alarm any one, any members of the family?—They might have been alarmed at the noise, knowing well the party that caused this obnoxious measure to be brought forward. I think the apprehension would be more on account of the bringing the measure forward, than from the noise the crowd created.

1729. Still you think that the noise that they were making might have alarmed them?—It might have alarmed a nervous person, but not a person of good nerve. There were no stones thrown, there was nothing but hallooing and hooting.

1730. There could be no danger to the windows of the house?—I should say not, I saw no missiles thrown.

1731. Where there any boys there?—Yes, a few. It appeared to me, by a casual glance that I got, that the majority of those that were there were of the rougher sort, what had gone out of the park; but still there was no disturbance.

1732. The majority of them were a rough set?—Yes.

1733. Did you happen to notice any pickpockets, or people of that class, among them?—I saw plenty of suspicious looking people, so far as regards their roughness.

1734. I think you stated that there were some loose characters whose interest it would be to create a disturbance; I wish to know whether there were persons of that class before Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—There was, I think, more of them than of others.

1735. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You think that there was a larger proportion of the rougher sort in the crowd opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house than anywhere else?—Yes; they seemed to be a parcel of youths from about 16, from that upwards.

1736. (*Mr. Ellis.*) What was the number of the crowd in Park Street?—I am a very poor judge of such things; I should not think it would reach over 400, but you must not take my opinion upon that.

1737. I am told that at some time of the day there were some thousands in Park Street?—I cannot speak to that.

1738. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you in the park the Sunday before?—Yes; so I was on the Sunday afterwards. I go every Sunday.

1739. Were you in Park Street the Sunday before?—No; only in the park.

1740. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You go there every Sunday?—Yes; I am so confined indoors all the week.

1741. (*Mr. Mitchell.* Could not the policemen have cleared Park Street with facility

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without using their truncheons?—If the police had behaved both in the park and Park Street as they behaved the Sunday before, (for they behaved like men and Christians then,) I am confident there would have been no disturbance.

1742. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say that Mr. Stephens did not resist—did you see anybody resist?—No one whatever. He seemed more like a child in their hands than a man.

1743. Did you see anyone else resist?—No one whatever. I saw a lot of foolish boys when the rush was made standing outside, and hiss and halloo, that was all that I saw.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. John Hughes.

Mr. John Hughes, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1744. Where do you reside?—36, Park Street, Grosvenor Street.

1745. What are you?—A commercial traveller.

1746. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What part of Park Street is that in?—Three doors from Upper Grosvenor Street.

1747. On which side?—On the east side of Park Street.

1748. On which side of Grosvenor Street?—On the north side.

1749. Three doors from Grosvenor Street northward?—Just so.

1750. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You went into the park on the 1st of July, did you not?—I went into the park in the afternoon as is my custom, but seeing so much unnecessary violence committed by the police, and several broken heads, being accompanied by my wife, I returned home.

1751. You saw, while in the park, the police strike several people and injure them?—I saw them strike several persons, but not very heavily, but I saw several persons walking about with their heads broken. I did not see the police strike heavily so much as they seemed pushing them when I saw them. I did not go much amongst the crowd.

1752. Where were you at half-past six?—I was home, in the balcony of my house.

1753. There was a crowd before Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, was not there?—There was.

1754. How many people were there about that time?—I returned from the park about 5 or 6. I spent about half an hour there. I saw several dozens of persons about Lord Robert Grosvenor's house opposite the door, and by the time I went up stairs and was on the balcony it amounted to several hundreds; they had evidently come from the park.

1755. I think you saw Mr. Stevens?—That was afterwards.

1756. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Just describe what happened at that end of Park Street?—There were several hundreds there about half-past six, and there were a few police amongst them, I should think for about half an hour, and they were hooting and crying out.

1757. A few policemen amongst them?—Yes. Presently I observed a large body of police.

1758. What were those police that were amongst them at that time doing?—Walking amongst them; that was all.

1759. The crowd was hooting and crying out?—They were crying out, but they did not seem to be in the least bent upon any mischief. They had plenty of opportunity of breaking windows, and anything of the kind, if they had been so disposed.

1760. These policemen walking about amongst them; did you see them attempt to persuade them to go away?—I could not possibly hear them if they spoke to them. I was thirty or forty yards from them. I saw a large body of police come up Park Street, about 100 men; they came near the crowd, and made a regular charge upon them; the crowd flew in all directions and the police pursuing. I should think in the space of two minutes the place was perfectly clear. The next thing that attracted my attention was Mr. Stephens in the hands of three or four policemen, each of them giving him very disagreeable hits indeed with their truncheons.

1761. Each gave him some disagreeable hits with their truncheons?—Yes. They all left him but one, and that one followed him up, and he struck him at least half-a-dozen consecutive times with the closed fist in the head and face; another policeman came to his assistance, and from one of them I heard him receive a very heavy blow upon the back; and as they did not appear to arrest him, I cried out "Shame." They did not appear to me at all to want to take him into custody, because he was as helpless as a child in their hands, they could have done just what they pleased with him. All this occurred between Upper Grosvenor Street and my house, which is a space of about 20 yards.

1762. Did he fall down?—He was sometimes up and sometimes down; he only fell down when he was knocked down. He got up in a doorway once, and one of the policemen caught him by the coat, which I heard tear, but I did not see it, because, being on the balcony, I could not, and he drew him in the middle of the street.

1763. The policeman collared him and drew him in the middle of the street?—Yes. I demanded their numbers from off the balcony, and at that time they desisted and let him go. Some one from the road called out to me that it was C No. 80; I could not distinguish myself, because of the man turning round, and my position above him; I could not see his collar, his hat prevented me.

1764. C No. 80, you say?—Yes; they then left him, and joined the body of police close by, and in about two minutes the sergeant called out, "Park men fall in!" and the police went away and left him.

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1765. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The sergeant called out, "Park men, fall in!"?—Yes.

1766. And then they went off?—Marched off immediately.

1767. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then they succeeded in clearing the street?—The street was clear. In fact, the moment the police commenced to attack them, they flew in all directions; it was done instantaneously, and I sent my servant down to take Mr. Stephens' address, and that was all I saw of him on that day. I called upon him the following morning, and he seemed in a very weakly state, he could hardly stand up straight. I asked him on the following day, at his own house, if he was sure of the number of the police, and he said he was, and I told him if he thought proper to take proceedings against them, I should be very happy to come forward as a witness.

1768. Were there any lamp-posts near where he was?—In the corner of the street there was. I did not observe him near the lamp-post; he was in the hands of the police when I first saw him,—when he first caught my eye.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

1769. You say the crowd was instantaneously dispersed as soon as the police came up?—Yes.

1770. The next thing you saw was Mr. Stephens in the hands of the police?—Yes.

1771. He must have been very much in the rush of that crowd, must he not?—I should say not, from what his position was when I first saw him; he was on the Oxford Street side of Upper Grosvenor Street, the crowd was on the other side.

1772. The crowd were running away, and Mr. Stephens amongst them?—He was on the pavement when I saw him; the crowd went away in the middle of the road; one portion went past him, and the rest up Upper Grosvenor Street.

1773. Some went past him?—Yes, some.

1774. And it was immediately after that rush that you saw him in the hands of the police?—Yes.

1775. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I suppose we may take it as your opinion that the police used unnecessary violence?—I should say, most decidedly.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have several more witnesses to this Park Street affair. I do not know whether it is necessary to call them.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You had better call them if you have time; there may be some controversy.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I would rather call them.

E. Nightingale.

Edward Nightingale, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1776. Were do you reside?—26, Pratt Street, Lambeth.

1777. What are you?—A carpenter's apprentice.

1778. Were you in the Park on the 1st of July?—Yes; but I did not take any notice of what was going on there.

1779. You did not throw any stones, or anything of that kind, did you?—No.

1780. Were you in Park Street on that Sunday?—Yes.

1781. Do you know Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—I was close to it.

1782. Did you know it before then?—No.

1783. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What took you there?—I was going across Oxford Street, and I saw a crowd down there, and I went down to see the cause of it.

1784. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Curiosty, I suppose?—Yes.

1785. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You saw a crowd there?—Yes.

1786. And went to see what it was about?—Yes.

1787. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) At the corner of Park Street and Grosvenor Street you saw a crowd?—Yes.

1788. What time of day was that?—A little after 6.

1789. In the evening?—Yes.

1790. How many people; have you any idea how many people were there just at the time?—300 to 400, I should think.

1791. Were they pretty orderly?—Yes; some were hooting a little.

1792. No stones being thrown?—I did not see any.

1793. They were not struggling together; merely standing there?—That is all.

1794. Did you see the police; were there any policemen there?—When I first went down I saw three or four policemen there.

1795. Did you see the police rush among the people in Park Street?—Yes.

1796. Just describe what you saw?—I saw about five or six policemen run after Mr. Stephens, as he was close to the corner of Brook Street, I think.

1797. Did you know Mr. Stephens at the time?—No, I did not.

1798. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Close to the corner of Brook Street?—I think it was. I do not know the name of the street.

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1799. Do you know Park Street?—I know Park Street.

1800. How far was it from Park Street?—It was close to Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, the street was.

1801. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What did the policemen do to Mr. Stephens?—They hit him with their staves.

1802. All five of them?—They got hold of him by the collar of his coat and pulled him about, and he went very nearly down one time, and he turned round to see what was the cause of it, and asked what they were doing to him; and 80 C, I think hit him in the face, and said, "There, that is what I am doing."

1803. What makes you certain it was 80 C.?—I saw his number. I cannot be sure it was 80 C. I saw his number; but he was moving about so quickly I could not be sure what it was.

1804. It struck you that it was 80 C, at the time?—Yes.

1805. I suppose you were rather frightened too, were you not?—Yes, I had to look to my own safety too.

1806. Did the others touch him as well?—At the first, and then he was pushing him about, and he pushed him a little away from Lord Robert Grosvenor's house and his hat fell off; I do not know whether he knocked it off, I see it fall off, and 80 C ran after it and knocked it up in the air, and then he ran into a gateway; he went after him and hit him in the back with the point of his staff, and tore his coat.

1807. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Hit him in the back with the point of his staff?—Yes, the point scratched down it like, and tore his coat; it was only just the point of his staff, and it tore his coat.

1808. How did he do it?—Just like that, struck down so (*describing the same*).

1809. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Where was Mr. Stephens?—In the gateway, with his face towards the house; there were several people in the gateway.

1810. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I suppose you were a little confused and frightened?—Yes.

1811. Did you leave immediately after this?—I went with Mr. Stephens to the station.

1812. Did he appear very faint and ill after that?—He did.

1813. Very?—Yes, he did not seem scarcely able to stand.

1814. He got into a cab, did not he?—Yes.

1815. And you got in with him?—Yes.

1816. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see him offer any resistance to the police?—No, not at all.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is hardly necessary to repeat this particular transaction again, I think, unless there is some evidence brought to impugn this transaction.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) We try to fix it on 80 C, if we can.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Yes; and what I mean to say is, that any witnesses who can help us on that point you may call.

(*Mr. Armstrong*) Or to speak to the general transaction in Park Street.

1817. (*Mr. Mitchell, to the Witness.*) Should you know this policeman if you saw him again?—Yes, I think I should.

(*Mr. Mitchell, to Mr. Ellis.*) You had better have 80 C here.

1818. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You think you should know him again?—Yes.

1819. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any other instance of violence committed by the police in Park Street?—No; I had not been down many minutes when this occurrence took place.

1820. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you then go away?—I went away immediately after; I went to the station.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have three more witnesses upon this Park Street affair, but they do not happen to be here now.

James Vassie.

JAMES VASSIE, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1821 Where do you reside?—Marylebone Lane.

1822. What number?—I do not know the number.

1823. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How do you get your living?—I am servant to a brewer.

1824. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You lose a day, I think, by coming here?—I shall; and I lost a week besides.

1825. In what way?—By a blow I got on Sunday in the Park.

1826. Were you taken into custody?—No, I was not.

1827. You were in the Park on the 1st of July, were you not?—Yes.

1828. Where did you go into the Park?—I went by the side of the Serpentine.

1829. Where did you enter the Park?—At Grosvenor Gate.

1830. Where did you go to?—To the side of the Serpentine; walking up by the side.

1831. About what time did you leave it?—I left it by about 5 o'clock.

1832. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What time did you go there?—Between 3 and 4.

1833. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You went down to the side of the Serpentine?—Yes.

James Vassie.

18th July 1855.

1834. Did you go down all alongside the Serpentine?—I did not go all the way down; I went up by the Humane Society's house.

1835. I believe you were assaulted by Policeman D 20?—I was.

1836. Where were you standing then?—I was not standing at all, I was walking up the path.

1837. About what spot?—Just opposite the Humane Society's House.

1838. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Walking up the path?—Yes.

1839. Where?—Right by the side of the water.

1840. Is that near the Humane Society's house?—Yes.

1841. What happened to you there?—I was struck by 20 D on the shoulder.

1842. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were you doing anything when you were struck?—No, I was not.

1843. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did he strike you with?—With his staff.

1844. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Had you spoken to any policemen during the day.—No; not at all.

1845. You had not thrown a stone?—No.

1846. Or broken a rail?—No.

1847. Or done anything to infringe the law?—No.

1848. You will swear to that, will you?—Yes.

1849. You were struck by D 20?—Yes.

1850. Where did he strike you?—On the shoulder.

1851. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did he strike you the first?—Yes.

1852. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was there a rush?—There was a rush by a lot of policemen; they hit the people, and pushed the people down the path. At that time I was walking towards Kensington Gardens.

1853. This man struck you?—Yes.

1854. A violent blow?—Yes.

1855. Did he fell you to the ground?—Yes; I fell to the ground.

1856. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say you were ill for a week after?—Yes.

1857. You were unable to work for a week?—Yes.

1858. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Just show us where the blow was?—Here, just on the bone (*pointing to the same*).

1859. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Have you had a medical man?—No; I have had some oil from a farrier.

1860. You doctored yourself?—Yes.

1861. You have lost a week's work by it?—Yes.

1862. Did he say anything when he struck you?—No.

1863. Did he say anything after he had struck you?—No.

1864. Merely struck you and went away?—Yes.

1865. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then after he had knocked you down, he went away?—Yes; he went away with the crowd, driving the people down the path.

1866. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was there anything to prevent his taking you into custody if he liked?—No.

1867. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I suppose he found he had made a mistake, and went away as soon as he could?—That is very likely.

1868. I suppose you went there from curiosity?—Yes.

1869. How was the crowd behaving?—There was a lot of boys outside the railing of the road, just hooting at everything that passed; just a small carriage that came by, hooting at it, that was all.

1870. There were very few carriages passed in the day?—Very few.

1871. You did not cry out "Go to church" yourself?—No; I did not.

1872. Did you hear any persons make any remark about the Beer Bill?—No; I did not.

1873. You felt a little interest in the Beer Bill yourself, did not you?—No; it did not make much interest with me.

1874. Or the Sunday Trading Bill?—No.

1875. Did you see anybody haranguing the people?—No.

1876. You did not hear any speeches made?—No; none at all.

1877. Do not you think if the policeman had asked you to go off quietly you should have gone?—I should.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

1878. When you were struck, you were running away with the crowd, or the crowd was passing you in running away?—The crowd was passing me.

1879. So that you were mixed with the crowd?—I was not mixed with them, for I was passing one way and the crowd going the other.

1880. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The crowd were meeting you?—Yes.

1881. You mean the crowd was coming from the direction of Kensington Gardens?—Yes; the crowd was coming from Kensington Gardens, and I was going up towards Kensington Gardens.

1882. The police pursuing them?—Yes.

1883. (*Mr. Ellis.*) So that you met the police, in fact?—Yes.

James Vassie.

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1884. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You might have got out of the way, might you not?—No; I could not get out of the way.

1885. How was that?—Because I could not get past the people at all, I was so close against the water.

1886. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You said you would have got out of the way if the police had asked you?—Yes; if I could have got out of the way I would.

1887. Would you have got out of the way if the Chief Commissioner had asked you; would you have turned out of the way?—Yes.

1888. But he did ask you: can you read?—No, he did not.

1889. There was a placard at the entrance of the Park asking you to keep out?—I did not hear him ask me; I do not know whether he asked anybody else.

1890. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The gentleman asks you whether you read the proclamation?—No; I did not read any proclamation.

1891. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Are you in the habit of walking in Hyde Park on a Sunday?—Now and then.

1892. Now and then?—Now and then; just on occasion.

1893. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Have you anything else you wish to add?—No; nothing else.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. J. Smith.

Mr. James Smith, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1894. Where do you reside?—In Liverpool.

1895. What are you by business?—A wine merchant.

1896. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.

1897. Where were you going to?—Notting Hill.

1898. When and where did you enter the park?—About half-past 4. I came through Apsley House Gate.

1899. Which way did you go?—I went direct up to the Serpentine, as the people were there walking. The people were then walking very orderly along the road; there seemed to be no interruption in the road.

1900. Where did you go to?—I got as far as the place described by the gentleman of the name of Howell. He described the scene which I saw.

1901. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Between the end of the Serpentine and the Humane Society's house?—Yes; the gentleman's name that he described as being struck was a Mr. Maxwell. I spoke to him afterwards, and he promised to appear. I saw him struck three or four times very violently by the officer.

1902. You spoke to the person, and ascertained his name to be Maxwell?—I knew him. He had forgotten me, but he recognized me very well when I spoke to him.

1903. You knew him, you say?—Yes; he is the brother of the present Sir William Maxwell, of Calderwood, the son of the late General Sir William Maxwell.

1904. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The person that Mr. Howell described as having seen struck was Mr. Maxwell?—Yes; as far as I can perceive.

1905. You saw this transaction, which you believe, from Mr. Howell's description, was the same as he described?—Yes. I was walking along, and Mr. Maxwell was a little in advance of me, and a young gentleman, whom I took to be his son, was on his arm. He is a delicate gentleman, of a very nervous temperament. I immediately recognized him, but I took no notice just then; but immediately after this, there was a rush,—the police came down. I was quite astonished to see the rush, and I could not understand it at all. I was taking no notice of the crowd, but going to Notting Hill, and when this rush came I saw him struck three times very violently in the back with the staff of the officer, right across the shoulders. He would have fallen upon the path, and he would have got a very severe fall, but I just caught him by the shoulder, and put my hand to his breast to prevent him from falling.

1906. He would have got a severe fall if you had not prevented him?—He would have got a severe fall if I had not prevented him. He appeared so excited that I was afraid he would have burst a blood-vessel. He is a very excitable nervous man, and his face was very much flushed, and he changed colour very much; he was severed at this time from the young gentleman with him; he was torn off his arm.

1907. I understand you that he was walking quietly forward when he was struck behind?—Quite so.

1908. He was struck behind?—Yes; the rush was so sudden. I spoke to one of the officers myself. I said "I suppose we are not allowed to go this way," and he said "Certainly not," and I said "Well, I shall go some other road." I was going through the park, I did not wish to interfere with the police at all. In the meantime, without any intimation at all, the gentleman seemed turned round, he was twisted round and struck in the most violent way.

1909. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do you know the number of the constable who struck him?—I could recognize the man if I saw him. I took his number to be 345 A. I am certain it

Mr. J. Smith.

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was 3, 4, and A, and I think it was 345, but I should be very sorry to fix an innocent person, but I could recognize him. I read 3, 4, and A.

1910. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You think it was 345 A?—Yes; but he rushed by me, and I wished to speak to Mr. Maxwell, and consequently I lost sight of the policeman.

1911. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) But still you think you saw enough of him to recognize him if you saw him again?—I think I could.

1912. What sort of man was he?—He was a stout man, about six feet high, a fine looking man; he struck several ladies across the shoulders, and I remonstrated with him.

1913. The same man?—Yes; right alongside of me.

1914. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You remonstrated with him, you say?—Yes.

1915. Then that would give you a better opportunity of seeing him?—Yes; but he kept twisting so, and turning round.

1916. Could you see his face?—Yes.

1917. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What made him strike those ladies?—I do not know; he struck them right across the shoulders.

1918. Violently?—Not so violently as he struck Mr. Maxwell, but he struck them right across the back with his stick, and I remonstrated with him. I said, "I had never seen anything of the sort before in any place." They were all passing down as fast as they possibly could, and they seemed most respectable people.

1919. Were the ladies much injured?—I do not think they were injured, but I do not know what harm it might do to delicate persons to be struck a sharp blow on the shoulders.

1920. Was it more than a tap, or was it a strike? Was it a tap as being merely that he touched them to induce them to go on?—No, it was more than that; I should not have taken notice of that; he struck them sharply over the back in a way I never saw before.

1921. What did he say to you when you remonstrated with him?—He said he would knock my damned head off. He always kept throwing his head back so that I could not read his number properly. He saw me take my book out to take his number.

1922. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How was the crowd behaving about this spot?—Upon that particular place where this occurrence was described by Mr. Howell and the other witnesses, they seemed to be all most respectable quiet people walking in the same way that people do upon a Sunday in Hyde Park; I do not mean to say that there was not a disturbance in other parts of the park, I do not know anything at all about that, I only know as to that part of the park.

1923. Did you see any stones thrown?—No, I was not in the part where I understood the stones were thrown; I did not see any.

1924. Did you see any violence committed by anybody except the police?—I did not see any violence offered to the police; there might be, but I did not see it.

1925. In your opinion, any violence which was committed was provoked by the police?—I do not think it is very proper for a witness to give an opinion, but if the Bench wish me to do so, I will; I merely say what I saw. I saw a considerable body of police officers that came rushing down, no doubt they were acting from orders; they were certainly very much excited, and they certainly behaved in a most brutal way, striking everybody indiscriminately. The ladies were screaming, young ladies and married ladies of the highest apparent respectability.

1926. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How do you know they were married ladies?—From having their daughters with them; they were evidently their daughters. I could see from their correspondence of countenance. I could pretty soon distinguish those of the same family, and I could very easily distinguish respectable women from women of a disreputable character. I am quite sure there were a great number of respectable people walking there; I saw 10 or 15 Members of Parliament and 8 or 10 Peers when I got down there, attracted by it, I suppose.

1927. Were any of them struck?—No; I had not reached that place then, I had not got so far, it was before I reached this point.

1928. Where was that?—Between the crossing and the Receiving House.

1929. By the side of the river?—By the side of the river, between the rail and the river.

1930. On the river side?—On the river side, between the Serpentine and the rail.

1931. That is, the usual part for walking?—The usual part; I have always gone that way; they seemed the most quiet orderly people there; no doubt upon the other side, upon the grass by the side of the carriageway there were a number of rough lads playing all sorts of games, and I dare say a very great number of pickpockets, but on this part they seemed all respectable people.

1932. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you notice any mounted policemen riding about?—I did; but I did not take particular notice of them.

1933. You did not notice them giving any orders to the police on foot?—I did not; I was not near enough to hear if they did, I was not at that point.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

1934. I think you say that you are positive about Division A, and the two first numbers 3 and 4?—Quite.

1935. Then if we were to produce you all the men from 341 to 349 you could identify the man?—If I can conscientiously do so, I shall point the man out.

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1936. We shall be glad to have him identified if you can?—I shall be very happy to do it.

1937. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Your impression is that you shall know him again?—It is my impression; but there were a great number of men in the same dress, and it was all suddenly done.

1938. But you remonstrated with that man, you say?—Yes.

1939. And you think you had such an opportunity of seeing his face that if you saw him again you could recognise him?—Yes.

1940. From what you saw of him you believe you shall know him again?—Yes, I saw his general face.

1941. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You said you could recognise the man, and that 3 and 4 were the first numbers, and A?—Yes, A.

1942. Then Mr. Ellis says that if he brings from 341 to 349 you will be able to say if you can recognise the man?—Yes. I should be exceedingly cautious in fixing upon any man.

1943. There is the more difficulty in identifying a policeman from their all having the same uniform?—Yes; and the thing was so hurriedly done, and I rushed up to Mr. Maxwell in order to speak to him; he promised to come up the next day to Marlborough Street, but he did not make his appearance.

1944. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) Is he in London?—I think he must be in London, but I have no idea.

1945. You do not know his address in London?—I do not know his address.

1946. What is his Christian name?—I do not know whether it is John, but I think it is Mr. John Maxwell.

1947. Whose son is he?—The son of the late General Sir William Maxwell, and his brother Sir William Maxwell was in the regiment of Dragoon Guards, and he has another brother Henry.

1948. Mr. Maxwell, you say, is the brother of Sir William Maxwell?—He is. I may mention that I did not observe any impropriety of conduct on the part of the police in any other part of the park.

1949. Did you see much of them in other parts of the park?—No, merely in coming through. I got away by another road, and went round Notting Hill. I was very much surprised, having always observed the London Police as so very forbearing and well-behaved. I was very much struck with it. I wish to add that on Monday morning I went to Marlborough street, and stayed from eleven to half-past one. I repeatedly requested the officer to allow me to go up, as I wished to see Mr. Hardwick, as I knew him to be a very estimable magistrate. I said I wished to communicate something to him with regard to one of the cases. I said I wished to describe the conduct of one of the officers to a very old friend of the name of Maxwell. I was ordered back in a very rough way; they said "You cannot come in." A great many applied in the same way.

1950. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You do not know who it was that refused you?—Yes, I should know him very well.

1951. Do you know his number?—No, he was a grey-headed man.

The witness withdrew.

Ellen Prosser.

Ellen Prosser, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

1952. Where do you reside?—73, Mount Street.

1953. I think you are a servant in the family of Mr. Templeman, who is a schoolmaster there?—Yes.

1954. You were in the drawing-room of No. 73, Mount Street, on the 1st of July, were you not?—Yes.

1955. At what hour was that?—About half-past 7 in the evening.

1956. Do you know Mr. Stephens?—I saw him once.

1957. Have you seen him in Court to-day?—Yes.

1958. He was examined here?—Yes.

1959. That was the person?—Yes.

1960. Did you see the police attack him on the 1st of July?—No; I saw nothing of Mr. Stephens' case.

1961. Did you see anybody taken by the police on that day?—I saw a man taken by.

1962. Did you see that man attacked by the police?—No, I did not see him attacked by the police; he was taken away; the blood was streaming from his head.

1963. But you did not see the blow given?—I did not.

1964. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You saw a person taken away by the police whose head was bleeding?—Yes.

1965. That was in Mount Street?—Yes.

1966. On the way to the station?—Yes.

1967. Did you see anything of the occurrences in Park Street?—No, I did not.

Ellen Prosser.

18th July 1855.

1968. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There was a female with this person that was being carried away, was not there?—Yes.

1969. She was clinging to him?—Yes.

1970. Hanging on his coat crying?—Yes; there was a policeman on each side, and there was one behind; the one that was beside the husband, or whatever he may be, and by her, with his elbow went like this, and gave her a violent blow in the breast.

1971. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Struck the woman in the breast?—Yes, with his elbow; a violent blow in the breast.

1972. The policeman gave her a violent blow in the breast with his elbow?—Yes.

1973. What did she do—fall?—No; she held up with her husband, I suppose it was.

1974. He appeared to be her husband?—Yes.

1975. Did you see the policeman do anything else to her?—No.

1976. Not strike her again?—No.

1977. Did you see the people in Park Street on Sunday?—At the bottom of Park Street there was a respectable assemblage in the road, and the policemen, as far as I could see—about a dozen or a dozen and a half—came rushing along, and they struck every one who came in their way with their truncheons.

1978. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where was that?—At the bottom of Park Street—in Park Street.

1979. How far is your house from Park Street?—Four houses.

1980. What time of night was this?—Half-past 7.

1981. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You saw them striking people with their truncheons, did you?—Yes.

1982. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At half-past seven?—At half-past seven.

1983. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Are you quite sure they were striking them with their truncheons?—Quite sure.

1984. Did they strike any women?—Women and children.

1985. How were the people behaving about that time?—Very quiet.

1986. Were they not crying out?—No; not at all.

1987. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say they were striking women and children. Did you see any particular woman or child struck?—No, I did not notice them; but I saw women and children in the crowd.

1988. But you did not see any struck?—I saw them strike women, but who they were I could not say. I saw them struck.

1989. And children?—And children.

1990. Young children?—Young children.

1991. Children in arms?—No; between eight and nine years of age.

1992. Do you mean that you actually saw some women and children struck, or that you saw the police striking in a crowd in which there were women and children?—I saw women and children struck as they stood at the bottom of Park Street, when the police rushed down.

1993. How many children?—I could not say how many there were.

1994. How many women?—I should say there were about three or four women there.

1995. Struck?—I do not know whether they were all struck, but I saw one or two of them struck, because I saw their bonnets very much crushed.

1996. Crushed by a blow?—By a blow upon the head.

1997. How came you to see that? Did you go down into the street?—No, I did not; I was very much terrified.

1998. You saw bonnets crushed; did you see the blow given?—I saw the blow given.

1999. How many women?—There was about three or four women, and there was two struck. I am sure there was two, because I saw their bonnets very much crushed.

2000. Did you see the blow given?—From the blow given.

2001. How many children?—I cannot say how many children.

2002. Can you swear to one being struck?—If I was to say that there may be four or five children, there might be two.

2003. Was anybody hurt?—I cannot say.

2004. Any children or women?—I cannot say.

2005. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The only person you know of being hurt was the person you saw carried away by the policemen, bleeding?—Yes.

2006. And the woman who was his wife, as you suppose, crying?—Yes.

2007. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was it after that man had gone by or before that you saw the police striking women and children?—Directly after.

2008. Where did the police come from that you saw strike them?—Down Park Street, I saw a body of policemen go up Park Street and come back again.

2009. What were they striking them for?—I could not say; they stood very quietly looking up Park Street, and they made a rush upon them.

2010. Have you anything else to say?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

Third Day.

Thursday, 19*th July* 1855.

PRESENT :

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P.
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, ESQ.
GILBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) There is a case, Sir, to which I wish to call your attention; it has enlisted my sympathies, and, I think, will yours. It happened on the Monday, but I think it is a case which very properly should be inquired into. A highly respectable young man, a professor of music, was coming across Carnaby Street, Golden Square, and he was struck on the arm by a policeman, and his arm is splintered. He resides in Marshall Street, Golden Square, and he was making his way across Carnaby Street, which is very near there. He was going to Burton Street, to attend some person there.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What has that to do with the disturbance in Hyde Park on the Sunday?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) My object in calling your attention to it is this. Unfortunately this case was not made public, or the next day might have been included in the Commission. This refers to the conduct of the police.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We cannot go out of the Commission.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) This is not a general inquiry into the conduct of the police, but an inquiry into their conduct on that particular occasion, and in that particular place.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Perhaps, Sir, you will allow me to hand up the document?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We cannot take it; we have nothing to do with it. You had better send it to the Home Secretary, or have it mentioned in Parliament.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) It would have more weight, Sir, through you.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Beyond that day we have no power to inquire.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We should be impertinently interfering with that which is the duty of other people.

Mr. HENRY JOHN TINE, sworn.

Mr. H. J. Tine.

19th July 1855.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

2011. Where do you reside?—No. 5, Philpot Street, Commercial Road East.

2012. I believe you are in no business. You are living upon your property?—I am independent.

2013. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July last?—I was, between the hours of 2 and 4.

2014. Where did you enter Hyde Park?—From the Marble Arch; I gradually proceeded quietly from the Marble Arch to near the Receiving House of the Humane Society, by the Serpentine river. I still kept on the north side of the drive.

2015. Where did you take your stand, or did you take any stand?—I could not take any stand, for this reason. After having been there for about 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour, there was a continual shifting of the people, caused by the efforts of the police to keep them back from the rails.

2016. That was near the Receiving House?—Near the Receiving House.

2017. Between the Receiving House and the east end of the Serpentine?—I am not particularly well acquainted with the geographical position.

2018. The east end would be nearest to Apsley House?—Yes.

2019. It was there, was it?—Yes.

2020. How were the people behaving?—The people were behaving, in my opinion, with as much decorum and quietude as it was possible for so large an assemblage of persons to observe.

2021. You did not notice any stones thrown?—No; I never saw a stone thrown all the time I was there. In fact, I do not see how stones could have been thrown unless they had been carried in for the purpose of being thrown. There were no stones about the place.

2022. Or oyster shells, or anything of that sort?—Nothing of the kind; no missile of any description.

2023. Were the people shouting out at all?—Occasionally; at every carriage which attempted to pass through the drive there was shouting, more particularly from those who were nearest to the barrier; of course they were the ones who would first be aware of the carriage coming, and they would raise the shout, which was generally taken up by the assemblage.

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2024. Was it in a loud voice?—It was such as shouts generally are proceeding from so large a body of people.

2025. There was a good deal of joking, I believe, amongst themselves and good humour?—A good deal of joking.

2026. Did it appear to frighten the horses?—In some cases it did, but not generally. I believe the occupants of the carriages did not evince any great alarm.

2027. The horses just reared a little?—Yes.

2028. You did not see any horses running away, or anything of that sort?—No.

2029. I believe but few carriages passed during that time?—Very few.

2030. They did not appear to be what are commonly called carriages; they were gigs, I think?—It appeared to me that they who came that day came as much possibly to sympathise with the demonstration of the crowd as to show a bravado against the demonstration. I think it would be almost impossible for the parties who were there assembled to tell whether the riders in the carriages came there to contemn the public demonstration or merely to give an assent of a certain description to a meeting of that nature. I think in many instances the latter was the cause which induced their attendance there.

2031. I think those who rode in the carriages, or gigs, or chaises, whatever they were, generally appeared very much amused?—Yes, in many instances they did; in many instances they looked out; and in fact in one or two instances they answered to the cheers, or at least to the noises or outcries of the public.

2032. Did you see any rails broken?—Not at all.

2033. Did you see the police assaulted by the people at all?—Not at all.

2034. Or what you consider interfered with?—The police were not interfered with at all to my knowledge.

2035. Did you see any mounted policemen riding about?—I saw two; one who more particularly kept on the northern side of the drive, riding a bay or a chesnut horse.

2036. Just describe his appearance.—For my own part, I cannot. My attention was more particularly called to the horse than the man who was riding upon it, and he was in that curvetting unsettled state upon the creature that it was almost impossible for me to catch any impression of his features.

2037. Did you observe whether he had any whiskers?—I did not.

2038. Was he a stout man?—Yes.

2039. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There was another man upon a black horse?—Yes; but the one who kept more particularly on the northern side (I think it was the northern side) was on a bay horse.

2040. Near to the Marble Arch?—Yes.

2041. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you observe the other man?—I did not, particularly.

2042. He was on a black horse, you say?—On a dark horse, and the other was a bay or chesnut horse.

2043. Did he appear at all excited?—Yes, at times; more particularly, I think, when there was an appearance of a carriage, or after a carriage had gone by.

2044. Did you see him communicate or give any orders to any of the policemen on foot?—I saw him communicate several times to the policemen on foot, which was immediately accompanied by a demonstration against the public; a charge or a sortie or whatever it may be termed; and those sorties in most cases took place on that side of the drive near the Serpentine, where the people were incapable of getting away from the hands of the police, which, in my opinion, showed a vindictive and very ill feeling.

2045. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) You mean on the water side?—Yes.

2046. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) So that the people had considerable difficulty to avoid being pushed into the Serpentine?—Yes.

2047. And these rushes followed communications to the foot police from the man on horseback?—These rushes generally followed the verbal communications to the police.

2048. Did you see the other inspector give orders to the police?—I did not.

2049. But you noticed, I understand you, one on a chesnut or bay horse?—I noticed that one particularly.

2050. Did the police rush under the rails?—No; I cannot say that they rushed under the rails.

2051. They rushed at the rails?—They rushed at the rails.

2052. What did they do, had they their staves in their hands?—They had their staves with them, and I could see a promiscuous striking among the crowd, but I could not individualize any single act.

2053. It appeared to you rather a dangerous striking?—Most decidedly. I should have been very unwilling to be on that side of the road; it was more particularly dangerous as the people were unable to avoid the blows from the narrowness of the strip of land between the rails and the river.

2054. Did you notice any females in the crowd?—A great number.

2055. I mean the crowd that were rushed at?—Yes; there were not so many females I must say on the Serpentine side of the road as on the other side of the road, but still there was a considerable sprinkling of females.

2056. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) On the river side?—Yes.

2057. But more on the other side?—They were not so numerous as on the other side in proportion to the men.

2058. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What sort of assemblage was it in Hyde Park?—As far as my knowledge of a congregation of masses of people goes, I should say it was decidedly as respectable a congregation as I had ever known.

2059. Respectable in appearance as well as in behaviour?—Respectable in appearance and respectably conducted, and an utter absence of anything like foul or indecent language; there was everything in my opinion which would denote a quiet, steady, well-conducted concourse of people.

2060. Did you see any children there?—Great numbers of children.

2061. Playing about?—Yes.

2062. The men appeared to be accompanied by their wives?—Yes.

2063. Then in fact, in your opinion, the police caused the riot, whatever riot there was?—In my opinion the police were decidedly the causes of all the mischief that transpired on that day.

2064. You did not call out yourself I suppose?—No.

2065. You left the park about 4 o'clock, I think?—I left the park about 4 o'clock.

2066. How did you go out?—Through the Marble Arch, and then proceeded to the house of a relative of mine in Oxford Street, where I had my tea.

2067. What time did you leave there?—I left there, I should say as near as possible, about a quarter past six.

2068. Where did you go then?—I went down Park Street, smoking my cigar.

2069. Did you go right down Park Street?—Turning round by the Gloucester Coffee House, I proceeded down Park Street, I should say two-thirds of the way. I am a stranger in the neighbourhood, so that I could not say the streets that I did pass, but I should say I must have gone two-thirds down Park Street, and the numbers of people on either side did not present an appearance at all to create anything like uneasiness in my mind.

2070. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At that time?—At that time; that was from a quarter to half-past 6. I could not state exactly to ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.

2071. There were people collected on both sides?—There were, in small groups of 15 to 20 perhaps on either side, as well as the inhabitants out at their doors, and spectators at the balconies of all the houses.

2072. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There were ladies amongst the spectators, I suppose?—Yes.

2073. They seemed to be quite at their ease?—They seemed not to be apprehensive at all of any mischief to person or property.

2074. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) But they seemed to be on the look-out?—Yes; their curiosity seemed to be excited the same as those, perhaps, who went down the street.

2075. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you notice whether any ladies were sitting outside in the balcony?—I could not say whether I noticed them sitting.

2076. Did they seem to be laughing?—No; I could not say that they did.

2077. There did not seem to be any alarm at what was taking place in the street?—Not at all; there seemed to be a kind of quiet expectation of a slight ebullition of feeling, perhaps, in the way of shouts; there is no doubt of that—that was what was expected.

2078. Did you see any police there?—I proceeded so far down in a perfectly uninterrupted manner; the road was, I may say, comparatively clear. I went two-thirds of the way down Park Street, until I came to a street which, I think, is called King Street, and then from King Street to Lord Robert Grosvenor's house the crowd appeared to be thick. King Street, Park Street, I think, is the name.

2079. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Or Green Street?—No; King Street, I think, it is. I will not be sure which it is; but it is either the first or second turning from the Oxford Street end, before you come to Lord Robert Grosvenor's residence.

2080. Hereford Street is the first, and then comes Green Street, I think?—There are some mews at the bottom of this place.

2081. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You know Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Yes; I know it now; I did not know it before.

2082. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then, between King Street and Lord Robert Grosvenor's house the crowd was thick?—The crowd was thick.

2083. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) They were evidently round Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—They were assembled round Lord Robert Grosvenor's house and in the neighbourhood of it; but as I drew near that spot they were perfectly quiet. All of a sudden there was a slight shouting, evidently proceeding from a very limited number of the spectators, which was immediately followed by a rush of police; where they came from I cannot say; whether they came out of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, or from what part they came, it is out of my power to say, for the number of people prevented my seeing. The first intimation which I had that a sortie of that description had taken place was the immediate scattering of the people in all directions.

2084. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see the people begin to run before you saw the police?—I saw the people begin to run before I saw the police. I was not apprehensive myself of any personal injury, consequently I did not retreat with them at that immediate moment; therefore when the crowd had so entirely opened out and dispersed, perhaps a minute or a minute and a half might have elapsed from the commencement of the running. I found myself close to a body of about 30 or 40 police, with their staves in a menacing attitude.

2085. Were the crowd gone and you left alone?—The crowd was gone, and I was left almost alone.

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2086. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did the police fill up the street, or did they give you any chance of passing?—The retreating populace as I say scattered and left me as it were exposed to the whole front of the police; I should say not less than 20 or 30 police.

2087. How many were abreast do you think?—They were scattered all over the road as if they were endeavouring by every possible means to enclose some one within their grasp.

2088. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) To enclose them within their grasp or to drive them before them?—I do not think for my own part that it was an attempt to drive them before them.

2089. They acted as if they wished to enclose somebody in their grasp?—It appeared to me from the manner in which I was treated that their aim was merely to inflict personal injury upon as many persons as they could possibly lay their hands on, without distinction to persons or position.

2090. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did they give you any warning to go off?—None whatever; there was no warning given at all; it was an immediate rush of a large body of men against the number of people that were assembled there round Lord Robert Grosvenor's house; and merely from my judgment of the manner in which I was treated I should say——

2091. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You are giving comments upon what happened to you, and you have not told us what that was?—Immediately on my seeing myself opposite to this body of police I turned round and began to retreat as fast I could. I made for King Street; I will not be sure that that is the name of the street, but to the best of my belief it is called King Street, and attempting to run down King Street, I just entered the side of King Street when I received a very severe blow on the back of the head with a policeman's truncheon, which knocked me down.

2092. You were running down King Street?—I was running; I was attempting just turning as it were into King Street.

2093. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) If it is King Street?—If it is King Street.

2094. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You received a blow on the head from a policeman's truncheon, which knocked you down?—Yes; my hat at the same time was knocked off, and my head was severely contused; the blood flowed from it considerably.

2095. It was cut, and bled?—Yes. I remonstrated, as well as it was possible in the excited state which I was in. I was remonstrating, and endeavouring to retreat, in fact, at the same time. To merely the fact of holding up my hands to protect my head, I attribute the fact of escaping from the punishment or chastisement which Mr. Stephens has received.

2096. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did hold up your hands?—Yes, to shield my head, after my hat was gone.

2097. Did you receive any blows on your hand or arm?—No; I was bobbing, and, of course, making every effort to avoid the truncheon. I succeeded in my efforts to extricate myself from their attacks, and went to a house at the bottom of King Street. I think it is No. 5, where there were some people.

2098. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then you got away?—Yes; leaving my hat behind me; they would not allow me to take my hat. I claimed their protection; at least, that is, I asked their permission to stand amongst them as a spectator, or as if I myself had been an inmate of the house, expecting, as I was without my hat, that I should really be pursued and taken again by the police. Whilst I was standing at the door, a lad came up. He said to me, "Your hat is round in that street." That is, in Park Street. I myself was afraid to go for it, consequently, I commissioned him to obtain it.

2099. Then he did get it?—Yes; but there were two hats brought. The first hat that was brought to me was not my hat, consequently, I supposed somebody else had retreated in a similar manner.

2100. You got it; but he first brought another, which was not yours?—Yes.

2101. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Or did he bring the two at once?—No; there was one brought not by the boy I had sent, but by a person that had seen me ill-used by the police, and had seen me retreat.

2102. Did the boy bring yours?—The boy eventually brought mine.

2103. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you say you were wounded on the head?—Yes.

2104. Did it draw blood?—Yes.

2105. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He has said that it bled profusely?—Yes; it produced occasionally great inconvenience for two days afterwards.

2106. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do you ever feel any effects from it now?—No.

2107. Did you notice anything in the conduct of the people? Did it appear to have any political motive? anything about the Sunday Bill? were there any people speaking?—I did not see any people speaking; not any person who might be termed a set speaker to a set multitude.

2108. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are you now speaking of the park or of Park Street?—Of the park; but I heard numerous remarks pass as people incidentally met each other.

2109. (*Mr Mitchell.*) Friends were talking, I suppose, being together?—Friends, and perhaps not friends, but persons who really would under such circumstances be inclined to open and make communications as they would not under other circumstances.

2110. They were discussing it in a proper manner?—They were not discussing it, but merely what I should call making passing remarks.

2111. Did they use violent language?—None whatever.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

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2112. What was the demonstration in which you think the parties in the carriages came to participate?—I do not perfectly understand your question.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did you understand to be the object of the demonstration?

2113. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You said that the people in the carriages had come more likely to sympathize in the demonstration than to be against it?—I do not say more likely, but I believe as many came for that.

2114. What was the demonstration?—A recognition of the public acclamation, or declamation I may call it.

2115. (*Mr Mitchell.*) They came to be cheered at?—Yes, and in many instances, I should say to receive a welcome.

2116. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What was the demonstration which they either approved or disapproved?—Whatever the demonstration might have been, it was of one and the same character throughout all the proceedings; it was a demonstration of public feeling manifested by public shouting.

2117. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) For what object?—For what object I cannot say. I do not believe myself that it was done with the purpose and intent of causing injury or damage to those who were driving round the park.

2118. (*Mr. Ellis.*) But, whether innocent or mischievous, there was some object in the demonstration, was there not?—Decidedly there was some object in the demonstration.

2119. Cannot you tell us what it was?—Yes, I will tell you to the best of my belief, that the object of the demonstration was to show the popular feeling and general feeling against a hypocritical measure.

2120. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Against the Sunday Bill?—Yes.

2121. (*Mr Armstrong.*) That is an answer to the question which the gentleman put to you some time ago?—Yes; that we should be all tarred, as the common saying is, with the same brush.

2122. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You say that there was a shouting at the carriages, which was begun by those nearest the barriers and was taken up by the rest of the crowd?—Yes.

2123. You afterwards say that the crowd was very steady and well-conducted, do you think that consistent?—Yes, I think it quite consistent to make a public demonstration upon any public and popular question in a quiet manner.

2124. Are you in the habit of going into the park?—No; and even if I was, I do not know that there is any great crime in it.

2125. I wish to ask you whether you are in the habit of going there?—I am not; the very fact of my residence will show that I am not, because I do not reside at the west end of the town.

2126. You might take a walk there?—No; it is rather too far to walk every Sunday.

2127. When you say that the police caused all the mischief that day, they did not cause the running away of carriages by the shouting, did they?—I did not say they did run away.

2128. If any ran away?—I did not see any run away.

2129. (*Mr. Henderson.*) In some cases it frightened the horses?—Yes, it might have frightened the horses; in fact, I believe, the policeman's horse was frightened, but it did not run away.

2130. (*Mr. Armstong.*) The shouting?—Yes, the shouting frightened his horse several times; there is no doubt his horse was in a frightened condition.

2131. (*Mr. Ellis.*) The police did not shout at the carriages?—I should say not.

2132. The boy whom you sent for your hat seems to have got it without any injury or interference?—Yes; there was no injury or interference, at least that I am aware of.

Re-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

2133. When you say "demonstration," I do not exactly understand what you mean. I think you said that you thought that there was no political motive with the great majority of the spectators?—I do not think there was a political motive.

2134. Do you not think most of them came from curiosity?—I dare say a great many of them did come from curiosity. At the same time, I believe that almost all those who might in the first place have come from curiosity entirely sympathized. There was a perfect sympathy amongst all who were there that day, the sympathy was against the conduct of the police, and there was likewise a sympathy in the motive which had drawn them to the place, whether it was from curiosity or anything else.

2135. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) A sympathy in that demonstration which you say was made against the Sunday Trading Bill?—Yes, there was a general sympathy.

2136. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Which was manifested in a very good humoured manner?—Yes, and as far as I am concerned, I will give testimony to the well-conducted manner in which several policemen endeavoured to effect their duty. I would say that, I cannot say but that there were isolated cases which came before my notice where they behaved with a degree of moderation which was praiseworthy.

2137. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You saw several instances of great propriety and great forbearance?—Yes, but it would appear to me that the quietude of the people, as the day advanced, was taken advantage of by those who had the conducting of the constabulary force; I think more stringent orders were given as the day advanced, which was perfectly produc-

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tive of all the evils which followed. I think there was a degree of moderation practised in the earlier part of the afternoon, which was eventually departed from as the day advanced.

2138. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You do not mean that you know what the orders were?—I do not, I only judge from the conduct of the police from the course they took.

2139. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You saw communications between the officers and the policemen, and it was after that that what you describe took place?—Yes.

2140. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*). You saw instances, you say, in which the police exercised moderation and forbearance?—Yes.

2141. What was there to call upon them for the exercise of forbearance; what was done to them?—It was a mere comparative forbearance.

2142. If they showed forbearance there must have been something towards which to forbear—what was it?—Yes; I say it was a comparative forbearance. In the first place I myself, when I entered the park, made for that part of the park where the Receiving House is, and at that place there is a large tree with a seat round it; and likewise contiguous to that seat there is a straight seat which was occupied by the people. It would appear from the manner in which the police came up to me, and to several others who were sitting upon that seat quietly, that they had orders and might have enforced those orders, if necessary, to remove the people from those seats wherever they might have been sitting.

2143. What made you come to that conclusion?—Because we were told to move away, although this seat upon which we were sitting was as far from the barrier as may be from here to the other end of the room.

2144. They asked you to move away?—Yes, while sitting on this seat, and likewise on the seats round the trees, but they did not enforce that order.

2145. What was the result?—The result was a non-acquiescence; there was a general remonstrance.

2146. (*Mr. Armstrong*). You sat still?—Yes, but as the day progressed, I myself was a witness to their having frequently taken away people; at least not taken them away, but forcibly compelled them to relinquish those seats which at the earlier part of the day they had allowed them to occupy, consequently from that I infer that their orders which were at first of a lenient and general character, afterwards became more concise and more harsh.

2147. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) After you had seen your friend, had you any other business at the west end of the town?—No.

2148. What attracted you to go down Park Street?—I must acknowledge that I went there more from curiosity than anything else.

2149. There was some disturbance there, then, which attracted your attention?—No, I could not say there was a disturbance. On the opposite side of Oxford Street there was an assemblage of people, who were evidently watching what was going on down Park Street.

2150. There was something in Park Street which attracted the attention of the crowd in Oxford Street?—Of a limited crowd; you cannot call it a crowd; there were 50 or 60 people, perhaps.

2151. It attracted your attention?—Yes, and induced me to go down.

2152. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You were not in the park after 4 o'clock?—No; I was accompanied in the park by a most respectable man, but I did not think it necessary for him to accompany me in this examination. He is the son of a solicitor; Dean and Son, of Bloomsbury Square; he was with me, Mr. Thomas Dean, and I am satisfied that he can corroborate every statement which I have made; he is the son of Mr. Dean, the solicitor of No. 23, Bloomsbury Square.

2153. (*Mr. Henderson.*) This gentleman was not with you in Park Street?—No, he was not: he had gone home to his dinner.

2154. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there anything else which you wish to add?—No; I cannot say that there is anything else to add to my statement.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Charles Ogle.

Mr. Charles Ogle, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

2155. Where do you reside?—55, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.

2156. You are a master tailor, I think?—Yes.

2157. You keep several men in your employ?—Yes.

2158. I think you went into the park on the 1st of July about half-past 2?—I did.

2159. Where did you walk?—I went in at Grosvenor Gate and walked towards the Receiving House, passing under the trees from the east end of the Serpentine.

2160. You walked along the Serpentine from the east end of it up to the Receiving House?—Yes.

2161. How were the people behaving there?—Very quietly indeed.

2162. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was at half-past 2?—About half-past 2.

2163. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) And the police were quiet too, were they not?—Yes; they were lying under the trees in groups.

2164. When did you leave the park?—I think about half-past 4 or 5 o'clock.

2165. Where did you stand, and at what time did you stand?—Close to Mr. Henbury's, the Park-keeper, near the Receiving House; in fact I stood inside the rails for some little time.

2166. That is very near the drive?—Yes; this side of the Humane Society's House.

2167. You looked right on to the drive?—I did.

2168. How long did you stand there?—I should think half an hour or more.

2169. What time was that?—I should think it was between three and four; I cannot state exactly the time.

2170. How were the people behaving at that time?—Very quietly, with the exception now and then of the cry of "Go to church," or something of the kind, but there was not a tenth part of the noise which there was the Sunday previous.

2171. There were very few carriages there, I think?—Very few indeed.

2172. Did that hooting proceed from men who were there, or boys?—I should say boys.

2173. There were a few idle boys about?—Yes, of course.

2174. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) A few only?—I saw but very few, excepting well-dressed children that went out for a walk.

2175. (*Mr Mitchell.*) You saw a great many well-dressed children, did you?—A very great many.

2176. Ladies?—A great number.

2177. Well-dressed ladies?—Yes, better than ever I saw in my life before.

2178. Did you see any stones thrown?—Not one.

2179. Any people fighting?—No.

2180. Then it was a very orderly crowd, as it appears?—Very orderly indeed.

2181. Did you see any mounted policemen riding about?—I did.

2182. How many?—Two.

2183. Opposite you?—They were up and down.

2184. Did you notice anything particular about the conduct of either of these mounted policemen, or both of them?—I did, particularly the one on a bay or chesnut horse.

2185. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What was it which you noticed?—Striking the people with his riding whip as he passed them in the road.

2186. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Had this man any whiskers?—He had not.

2187. Was he a stout man?—He was a tall man, I should say.

2188. The other man had whiskers?—The other man was a dark man with whiskers, and on a very dark or black horse.

2189. You do not know the name of the man without whiskers, do you?—Only by hearsay. Hughes was the name they all said.

(*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) I understood Mr. Ellis to say that there is no doubt that this man was Hughes.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) You need not labour to prove that which is admitted.

(*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) One witness swore to it positively, and knew him by sight; therefore, if it is not disputed on the other side, we have what is sufficient. You may take for granted that the inspector on the bay or chesnut horse was Hughes.

2190. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You saw this person striking people with his riding whip?—I did, in the road as he was passing.

2191. Striking men?—Any one that he passed; it did not seem to me to matter who it was.

2192. How many times did he strike?—He kept on shaking his whip in this manner (*describing the same*).

2193. Did he actually touch any persons?—Yes, several.

2194. Decently dressed men?—It mattered not who was there.

2195. He did not confine himself to the boys, then?—No; I saw no boys at that time.

2196. Did you see him strike any women?—No; I cannot say that I did.

2197. Did he seemed to be doing it with any undue violence?—No; I do not say that it was with great violence, but still it was very offensive, I should imagine.

2198. Did the people express any disapprobation?—I was not near enough for that, because I did not wish to get into it.

2199. You did not see or hear anybody express any disapprobation?—Only those that were standing by; I heard them make use of certain language. I can only judge from what came from them, and the expressions they used.

2200. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What expressions did you hear used?—That he was a blackguard or a rascal.

2201. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That was not hooted out?—No.

2202. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) You did not mean that it was addressed to him?—No.

2203. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) But to each other?—Yes.

2204. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was he striking the people that were outside the railings in the drive, or people that were inside the railings?—In the drive.

2205. I think the police did not insist upon every body being out of the drive on the other side of the rails; they allowed them to be there from time to time?—I am speaking of the carriage drive; it was at the time when they first commenced clearing it.

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2206. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) This was before the carriage drive was clear?—Yes.

2207. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see this mounted superintendent communicate with any of the policemen on foot?—I did.

2208. Did you notice that they did anything after receiving a communication from him?—Immediately after; they commenced clearing the road, and got underneath the rails and cleared a certain distance from the rails.

2209. Did they do that with gentleness and forbearance, or otherwise?—With the greatest violence, I should say.

2210. Were the people making any noise when this occurrence took place?—Very little indeed.

2211. Had these policemen their truncheons in their hands?—Yes; striking right and left.

2212. You saw them actually strike individuals?—I did; but I do not know the names of them or anything of that kind. Where I stood I had a good opportunity of seeing it, from the fact, for some little time, of there being only three persons in the little front green of Mr. Henbury's.

2213. Did you see them striking any women?—I cannot say that I did.

2214. There were women in the crowd, I think?—A great number.

2215. Well-dressed women?—I never saw so respectable a concourse of persons in my life.

2216. Children as well, I think?—Yes.

2217. Did you see any people pushed down?—No; I was not near enough for that.

2218. I think you said you saw no stones thrown or any violence used?—I did not.

2219. You are in the habit of going into the park on Sunday afternoon, are you not?—Yes.

2220. You have done so for a great many years, have you not?—For 27 years. I have lived where I am now for 27 years.

2221. You go for air and exercise?—Yes.

2222. There was a large number of people in the park at that time, was not there?—Yes, there was a great number; a great number came in from about 3 till nearly 4 o'clock; or from that to half-past 3; a very great number.

2223. Were they scattered about the park, or did they congregate together in groups?—A great number were scattered about; but still there were a large number by the drive, on this side of Mr. Henbury's.

2224. Did you go by yourself?—I did; but I met two or three of my neighbours, tradesmen in the street there, and they stood with me.

2225. Was there anything to alarm you; did you feel alarmed about it?—Only from the police, nothing more.

2226. You keep a house in that neighbourhood?—I do, and have for 20 years.

2227. You did not fancy there was going to be a revolution, did you?—Not the slightest.

2228. Did you hear any discussion about the Sunday Bill, or the Beer Bill?—Yes; as I passed different people were talking together about this obnoxious Bill, and taking away the only day that a man had out of seven; that was all.

2229. Did you notice any people addressing the crowd?— Not one.

2230. Then these were mere conversations?—Two or three stood together; or, perhaps, half-a-dozen would stand round or more; it was not addressing the populace, or anything of that kind.

2231. There seemed to be no leader or number of people controlling this vast multitude?—Not at all. I believe the greater portion of the persons who were there were taking their usual walk, and just to see whether there was going to be anything.

2232. They appeared to be attracted by curiosity?—Yes.

2233. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You believe that a large portion were there, as you were, taking their usual Sunday walk?—I do; and carriage ladies and gentlemen were walking instead of riding, looking about.

2234. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I believe they were walking on the Serpentine side, were not they?—Most of them.

2235. Walking with their ladies, I think?—Ladies and gentlemen.

2236. They did not appear to be at all alarmed, did they?—Not the slightest.

2237. They appeared to be more amused, I suppose, than alarmed?—I should mention one circumstance as regards the vehicles. When I was standing near Mr. Henbury's there was a phaeton and pair about passing—there were a gentleman and, I think, two ladies and two or three children in it—there were several, I cannot say exactly the number—I beckoned to him to return, thinking that the horse might shy if there was a little noise or anything of that kind, and he nodded his head as much as to say, No; and as soon as he got to the crowd, he took his hat off, and the ladies likewise waved their handkerchiefs—he passed through the crowd, and all he received was a hurrah!

2238. That seemed to be the feeling of many of the people in the carriages at the time?—Yes, for this reason, that one carriage passed up and down three or four times with ladies in it.

2239. Well-dressed ladies?—Yes, apparently.

2240. It appeared to be a private carriage?—Yes, it appeared to be so; of course I could not say what it was.

2241. There were a great many carriages, were not there, and one-horse chaises?—Yes.
2242. There were some?—Yes, but not so many by a great number as usual.
2243. They appeared to be very much amused, did they not?—The ones I saw appeared to be amused.
2244. You left the park, I think, between six and seven, did not you?—No, not so late as that; I think about five o'clock.
2245. Where did you go then?—I went home and had my tea.
2246. Then you went out again, I think, in the evening?—Yes.
2247. Did you go with anybody?—With my wife and my youngest daughter.
2248. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you go again to the park?—No.
2249. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At what time was this?—A little after six, I think; between six and seven. Seeing a number of persons in Park Street, towards Lord Robert Grosvenor's, I went that way.
2250. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) With your wife and daughter?—Yes.
2251. She is quite young, I think?—Quite a child.
2252. How were the people behaving there, near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—There had been a hiss or two at a carriage that passed, but at that time there was not the slightest noise whatever.
2253. How many people were there, should you think, about that time?—I should think there might have been altogether 300.
2254. They were behaving quite orderly, were they?—Quite orderly, excepting on one or two occasions, when about two carriages passed, that was all.
2255. Did many people hiss?—Only a few, like the voice of boys.
2256. Boys again?—Yes, it appeared like the voice of a few boys.
2257. What took place while you were walking there?—I was there but a very few minutes, when I turned round and saw a number of policemen coming in military order; I think about five abreast. I did not count them, but from their appearance I should say so; they were coming from South Street, or at least from that direction, in the middle of the road, from 30 to 40.
2258. Had they their truncheons in their hands when you first saw them?—They had not.
2259. Did you see them afterwards take out their truncheons: just describe it.—They marched out until they got up to Reeve's Mews, which is just by Lord Robert Grosvenor's, and then their hands were under their coat tails; and in a moment the whole of them rushed upon the people.
2260. With their truncheons?—With their truncheons.
2261. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Reeve's Mews is about 60 or 70 yards from Lord Robert Grosvenor's, is it not?—Just a few yards.
2262. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did they strike anybody with their truncheons?—They struck a great number.
2263. You saw the people actually struck?—I saw them striking them on the head and in every direction. To particularize any one I could not, for I was very glad to make my retreat.
2264. Did they seem to be striking with violence?—Very great violence.
2265. Did the people manifest any alarm?—They did, because every one that possibly could get away run away immediately. There was not a word given to remove, or anything of the kind.
2266. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There was no caution given?—Not the slightest whatever; but it appeared as if by a word of command. Of course I cannot say positively; but there was a word of command no doubt given, and at that moment the whole of them turned round and began striking right and left.
2267. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was there women in this crowd?—There were.
2268. And children?—There were, but they probably moved on.
2269. When you first saw the crowd, were there women and children?—There were a few, but not many there.
2270. What did you do then?—I ran away with my little child. I could have got away myself, but fearing that I could not get away with the child, I ran into Mr. Bigby's hotel.
2271. The Grosvenor Hotel?—Yes. I had a difficulty in getting in; they closed the doors; my wife I was obliged to leave outside. I should not have gone in myself had it not been for the child.
2272. That I understand. You did it, very likely, at your wife's suggestion. How long did you remain in the Grosvenor Hotel?—I should think about 10 minutes; perhaps not quite so much.
2273. Then the people were quiet again?—Yes.
2274. The street was clear?—In fact, they were quiet before till the police came.
2275. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) But the street was cleared?—The street was cleared.
2276. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Where did you stand in the Grosvenor Hotel?—In the coffee-room.
2277. Were there many people there?—Mr. Bigby did tell me the name, but I forget. There were two—a lady and gentleman, and I think there was a lord; I am not quite certain. He did tell me the other evening who it was.
2278. Did he express disgust?—I did not hear any remark.
(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We cannot hear the opinions of other persons secondhand.
(*Mr. Mitchell.*) They were immediate spectators, Sir. I will not say any more about it.
2279. (*To the Witness.*) Then you came out of the hotel?—Yes.

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2280. What did you see then?—The first thing that attracted my attention was a very respectable young man with his head bleeding very much indeed.

2281. You did not see that young man struck?—I did not; at least, I cannot say individually that I saw him struck.

2282. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you know who he was? I do not; a friend of mine knew him, but does not know where he lives. He is a linendraper somewhere in Regent Street, but he cannot be found out.

2283. You do not know now?—No.

2284. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There was a policeman with him, was not there?—Yes; and they turned up Mount Street as if they were going towards St. George's Hospital.

2285. You do not know where they were going?—I do not; but from the direction, it occurred to me that that might be the case.

2286. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see whether he was in custody, or whether the policeman was taking charge of him? You assume that he was going to the hospital?—It was a contrary road to the station-house and on the direct road to the hospital, and, there being a policeman with him, I concluded that he was being taken to the hospital.

2287. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not take the number of any policeman that day, did you?—I did not; it is a difficult thing to do so from across the road, from the fact of there being so much scroll-work. I think it would be better if it were not so. Yesterday I tried it, and could not do it; and particularly if a person's eyesight is bad. The scroll-work takes off the appearance of the number. I endeavoured to do it yesterday to ascertain how the number could be taken.

2288. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You are of opinion that the scroll-work impedes your doing so?—I am quite sure it would. I beg to remark, that I have not come here with any vindictive feeling towards the police.

2289. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Nobody suggests that.—But I was going to observe that I do consider that the whole of the riot and the disturbance on that day was entirely occasioned by the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

2290. We will call the man on the bay horse, Superintendent Hughes, to save trouble. You say you saw him strike several people with his whip?—I did.

2291. Are you quite sure of that?—I can swear to it; I am on my oath now, and whatever I say I consider is my oath.

2292. How far did you stand from him?—Close to him; it was when they were clearing the distance from the rails.

2293. Do you think you are right in calling these blows, or were they more than motions of the whip?—I do not say hard blows, but he struck them.

2294. You prefer the word "striking" to "touching"?—In this manner (*describing the same*).

2295. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean that it was not merely a motion to direct them to go away, but that he actually struck them?—Yes.

2296. You are sure of that?—I am certain.

2297. (*Mr Ellis.*) Did you hear any sound from the moving of the whip?—From the great concourse of people and the noise it was quite impossible.

2298. You did not hear it?—I did not; he might be five or six yards from me at that time.

2299. Did the people who were touched seem angry or turn at all?—They as fast as they could got out of the way immediately.

2300. You know how a man would carry his whip on horseback; did he lift up his hand?—He had his whip in his left hand, and as he passed he kept on in this manner, not striking or touching the horse, but anyone who was near him.

2301. Were they pressing on his horse?—No, certainly not; then he came on the other side of the Serpentine and fetched a number of policemen, I should think about a dozen, and they walked by his side.

2302. You say that you beckoned to a gentleman in a phaeton and pair?—I did.

2303. You thought that it was not quite safe for him to come?—No, I did not say that; I thought if it was a spirited horse and there was much shouting, I should say from his appearance he was a merchant, and I thought probably the horse might not be used to that shouting; I did not know whether he might have come from the country. I merely beckoned for him to turn back, and he shook his hand as though he said "No."

2304. That is pretty much what I say, that you thought there was some danger?—I do not think there was any danger.

2305. (*Mr Armstrong.*) You thought that his horse might be frightened?—I did; but there was no horse that I saw frightened at all, not one.

2306. (*Mr. Henderson.*) If you had had a carriage and pair, should you have hesitated in going through the park?—It would have depended upon whether my horses were quiet or not; some horses will shy very much more than others.

2307. You know perfectly well the character of the horses which are generally there on a Sunday. You did not see the same number?—I did not.

2308. Do you think that the persons were wise in keeping away?—I think they were wise in this respect, because perhaps it would do away with the ill feeling of the public, and that they would forget it after that Sunday.

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2309. I ask you whether there was no risk?—I did not see any whatever, anything more than if a horse was likely to shy it might do so.

2310. Were carriages likely to be shouted at?—No; I did not see anything of the kind.

2311. There was some calling out as they passed?—There were a few, but not the tenth part of what there was the Sunday before.

2312. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) But you yourself thought that there was so much shouting as to frighten this gentleman's horse?—No, it was only a precaution.

2313. But you thought it right to use that precaution?—Yes, as precaution is better than cure.

2314. (*Mr. Henderson.*) On the Sunday before there was shouting?—A great deal; I saw no horses run away; they were frightened a little.

2315. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) On the preceding Sunday was there any injury done to the police?—No.

2316. Were there any stones thrown?—No.

2317. On the preceding Sunday there were only the ordinary number of police there?—Just so.

2318. You do not know whether any were injured?—I did not hear of it; there were ladies and a few boys looking on; as I say, the principal shouting came from them.

2319. (*Mr. Ellis.*) I think you say there were several well-dressed ladies and children in the park whom you supposed would on other occasions have been the occupants of carriages.—I did.

2320. Their carriages then they did not bring to the park on that day?—Their carriages were not there evidently, for they were walking.

2321. You say that in Park Street, at the time when you think this rush of the police took place, there were about 300 people?—I am not able to calculate exactly, but I should imagine so; there might have been more, there might have been 400. I did not go on the other side of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, I was on this side of Lord Robert Grosvenor's, and there were most likely a good many on the other side of Lord Robert Grosvenor's. I did not pass Lord Robert's door; where I was, was between Mount Street and Lord Robert Grosvenor's house.

2322. Then you do not mean to give any positive testimony as to the number there?—I should be very sorry to do it, but from what I could see, I should not think there were more than 300 or a little over.

2323. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The Grosvenor Hotel is at the corner of Mount Street?—Yes.

2324. (*Mr. Ellis.*) We have heard it said that there were 900?—I think it impossible.

2325. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) On the previous Sunday there had been the usual number of carriages?—Yes.

2326. And on this Sunday there were very few indeed?—Yes.

2327. And not of the usual class?—And not of the usual class.

2328. You have lived 27 years in that neighbourhood. I dare say you have observed that there are very much fewer carriages in the park altogether than there used to be, have you not?—There are.

2329. And those not generally the higher class of carriages; more broughams?—There is not that class of carriages that there was formerly; they are almost all broughams, but there is generally a great number in the park about the Serpentine.

2330. It used to be the fashion of the higher classes to congregate very much in their carriages in Hyde Park on a Sunday, was it not?—Yes.

2331. And that is not the case to the same extent?—I think there are quite as many, but ladies and gentlemen who used to keep carriages have now taken to keeping broughams, a very great number of them; there are not so many carriages as there were.

2332. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do you think there are as many vehicles?—I think there are as many vehicles, but not so many carriages.

The witness withdrew.

J. I. Lockhart, Esq.

John Ingram Lockhart, Esquire, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

2333. Where do you reside?—At Dalston.

2334. I think you are the director and manager of some extensive soap works there?—I am of a Joint Stock Company.

2335. I believe you went into the park on Sunday the 1st of July?—Yes.

2336. At what time of the day did you go?—I think it must have been as near as possible about a quarter to 4.

2337. Where did you enter the park?—Near Apsley House.

2338. And you walked, I think, towards the receiving house?—I turned to the left, along the carriagedrive by the Serpentine lake.

2339. There was a large crowd there, I suppose?—A very large crowd.

2340. But there were a great many respectable persons, I think, whom you knew by sight?—A great many, I should say; I saw officers of the Guards there.

2341. I think you saw your opponent when you put up for Northampton, Mr. Vernon Smith?—I did; at least I saw him returning from the park.

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2342. I think you have contested Northampton twice?—I have not the last time.

2343. There were a great many respectable people there?—A great many.

2344. Ladies and children?—Yes; well-dressed ladies.

2345. Did the people about there appear to be at all alarmed?—No; they did not.

2346. Was there any crying out?—I heard some crying now and then towards the Serpentine; a lot of people were gathered together there. It was more thickly crowded there towards the Serpentine.

2347. What were they crying out?—I could not exactly distinguish the words uttered, but there was hissing and hooting.

2348. Was there much of it?—From time to time.

2349. It was when carriages passed principally, I think, was not it?—Now and then when a carriage did pass. I did not exactly see what I should term one of these first-rate aristocratic carriages pass.

2350. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then you heard hissing and hooting from time to time?—From time to time.

2351. Without being able to assign any particular reason for it?—No; I cannot say that I could assign it, excepting that a cab might go by; every ten minutes or so I saw a cab pass that way, and also a gentleman on horseback. I also particularly noticed a phaeton, in which was a gentleman who took his hat off, and he passed twice that way, with two ladies sitting behind.

2352. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He seemed to be rather enjoying it?—He seemed to be enjoying it very much, and he took his hat off; in fact, the crowd cheered him. I noticed that several times.

2353. Was the hissing and hooting which you heard at the carriages or at the police?—It was both, I should say.

2354. Did they hoot at the police, except when the police interfered with them in any way?—No, I cannot say that they did.

2355. There were cabs being taken down, and people taken off?—Continually.

2356. And the hissing and hooting was when those cabs were taken?—Very much at those times.

2357. But was there much hissing and hooting at private carriages passing, gigs, and so on?—Not so much. There was a good deal of laughter, and sometimes I heard cries of "Bravo!"

2358. The crowd seemed to be rather merry, did they not?—When I was there, towards the latter end; I think I was there about two hours; at last it was very much so.

2359. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You went there at about a quarter past 4?—I went there at about a quarter to 4.

2360. And left about 6?—Before 6, considerably.

2361. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not see any stones thrown, did you?—No; I do not think I could have seen any stones thrown where I stood, because I was not in the midst of that dense crowd; I stood on the outside.

2362. Did you see any mounted policemen riding about?—I think I saw two, to the best of my recollection.

2363. Was one on a chesnut horse?—I cannot say whether it was a chesnut horse or not; I did not notice.

2364. Did you notice one of them without whiskers?—To the best of my recollection I did; he had dark eyebrows. I particularly noticed one Inspector, who I think did more harm that day than any other man there.

2365. Was this man without whiskers?—Yes.

2366. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What did you observe him do?—I was standing next to an elderly gentleman, who I suppose could not have numbered less years than about seventy, who had a gold-headed cane in his hand. I stood next to this elderly gentleman with two others, and I counted eighty-four police coming along, two abreast, and they had their right hand in their coat behind, and there was an Inspector. At their side I noticed an Inspector, and whom perhaps I should not have noticed had it not been for the brutal and vile language which he used from time to time. I heard him use such words as these, and I am almost ashamed to utter them here. I heard him use the words "Damn your blood."

2367. To the other policemen?—Yes.

2368. To this number that you are speaking of?—Yes.

2369. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) The Superintendent without whiskers?—With rather a sallow complexion, he had dark brows; he seemed very infuriated, more so I should say than any French gendarme I ever saw in my life, and I have lived seventeen years on the Continent, and have seen them there.

2370. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Tell us what he said to these policemen?—At one time I noticed this. The tail of his horse was towards the people, and perhaps some little boy or some one else would hiss; it was then that he tried to turn his horse, and said to those policemen, "Damn your blood," or something like that, "why do not you rush in and knock them out" or "pull them out;" those that hissed I apprehend he meant; but I must say that the eighty-four police did not obey the Inspector on several occasions when he uttered those words, they forbore and did not do what he desired.

2371. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) On several occasions they did not rush in?—They did not.

2372. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) On several occasions they did not obey such orders as you

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heard uttered?—They did not; and on such occasions they did not take notice of what he said. It appeared to me that they were disgusted with the Inspector; that was the impression of all the gentlemen round there.

2373. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Sometimes they did not rush in, even when he ordered them?—No.

2374. Then on other occasions they did rush in?—On other occasions they would rush in and creep under the railings, and then, perhaps, they would go 100 yards, and strike right and left, and I saw several ladies overthrown.

2375. They rushed in with their truncheons?—Yes, struck right and left.

2376. Did you actually see anybody struck?—No, I should not be able to point to any one.

2377. I do not mean the name of any one, but did you see a policeman's staff hit anybody, can you swear to that?—I can only swear to this, that I saw them rush in among the crowd and strike right and left; several people were overthrown.

2378. Did you see anybody bleeding?—I cannot say that I did. I saw several put into cabs and holding their heads in this way (*describing the same*); there was an elderly gentleman, whom I afterwards discovered was of the name of Mair.

2379. You saw Mr. Mair taken off?—I did.

2380. Did they use violence to Mr. Mair?—They dragged him along as if he had been a criminal, and pushed him very rudely into a cab.

2381. Do you happen to remember how many policemen there were round him?—I cannot say exactly; perhaps three or four, something like that; and a good many behind who were ready.

2382. And they got hold of him?—Yes.

2383. With roughness?—Very roughly.

2384. Did Mr. Mair resist?—No; he looked as pale as death; there was a good deal of murmuring from the gentlemen who stood round, at this.

2385. When Mr. Mair was taken off?—Yes.

2386 (*Mr. Armstrong.*) By the bystanders?—Yes.

2387. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It happened to attract sympathy from the bystanders?—It did.

2388. You did not go into Park Street, I think?—No.

2389. Did you notice any people making speeches? did there seem to be any political object in the meeting?—No.

2390. You heard nobody making speeches?—I did not.

2391. And saw no crowd gathered round speakers?—No.

2392. Did you hear anything about the Sunday Bill, or Beer Bill, or anything of that kind, when you were there?—I did not.

2393. Do you not think you would have heard it if there had been much discussion about it, as you walked amongst the crowd?—I think I should.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have no question to put.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. R. F. Sandall.

Mr. Richard Fuller Sandall, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

2394. Where do you reside?—50, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.

2395. What are you by business?—A furnishing undertaker.

2396. Did you go into the park on the 1st of July?—No, with the exception of driving through it with my wife coming home from Ealing; that was at about half-past 4 o'clock, in order that I might be home in time for my tea at 5, which I generally take.

2397. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) About half-past 4 you drove through the park?—Yes.

2398. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you drive by the Serpentine?—I did not.

2399. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Where did you drive?—I drove in at Victoria Gate, from Ealing, and out at Grosvenor Gate, and came home and had my tea.

2400. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Nobody disturbed you, I hope?—In the first instance, when I was about Victoria Gate, a policeman stopped me with my horse and phaeton, and he said, "Do not go round by the Serpentine, because there is such a mob collected there that "it is a chance if you do not get abused, and I should advise you not to go." I said, "I am not going that way," and I drove by the Bayswater side.

2401. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were not insulted at all, were you?—Not at all in the park.

2402. Nobody told you to go to church, did he?—Not at all in the park.

2403. Did you see any disturbance in the park at all?—Not the least.

2404. There were a large number of people there, I think?—I did not observe that large number of people until I had been home for one hour, and that was just about a quarter before 6 o'clock, and then I heard an uproar, and I looked out of my first floor window, and when I looked out there I saw that there were crowds running, and I did not take the least heed.

2405. That was in Mount Street?—That was the first. I then ran down stairs, and my wife ran down as well; she came with me, and we both looked out, and we saw this

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crowd there approaching Lord Robert Grosvenor's house. I said, "I shall go and have a look;" so she said, "You had better stop away."

2406. Very good advice.—I must give a true statement while I am on my oath.

2407. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You saw a crowd collected about Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Yes; a very large crowd.

2408. From the direction of the park?—From the park. When they were all round there (there was a lot there close by his house), I walked up and I spoke to Mr. Bigby's niece, which is Miss Smith, and two or three other young ladies who were with her, her friends, because I know Mr. Bigby very well; and while we were talking, the inspector I suppose it is came up: he has a silver band with C on it, and he has very light hair. By what I can understand it is Lester, but I do not know whether it is or is not. However, he come up and he said, "Now, move on." These ladies moved on. I said, "Why should I move on. I pay rates and taxes, and I pay for the police," and he struck me under the ear with his clenched hand.

2409. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) While you were talking to Mr. Bigby's niece this policeman came up?—To Miss Smith, Mr. Bigby's niece. He struck me under the ear more in the way of a push than a blow, to make me move. I turned round in the way of trying to remonstrate with him, and seeing that there were four more following me, I was then struck under the back part of my head by the same man. Then, when I found that that was the case, and saw the others coming, I ran down Reeve's Mews. When I ran down Reeve's Mews, I ran round and into a brougham belonging to Mr. Jay, and jumped out the other side, or else I dare say I should have had it much worse. After that I saw one of the policemen that was following me with his truncheon as he went back (whether he took the man to be me or whether he took him for another,) he struck a man on the face and smashed in his cheek; he completely smashed it in; and then, when he had done that, I ran up and got out of the way, and I listened to what was being said among the mob. The mob said, "That is a shameful transaction; they ought to be ashamed of themselves for going on in the manner that they are doing at the present time." I saw nothing of the knocking down of the women and the children; that I cannot say I did, but I saw that. Then, moreover, I heard the policeman say from his own lips, "Go to the hospital, get your wounds dressed, and if you do not I will give you three times as much as I have given you before."

2410. To whom was that said?—To the man.

2411. To the man whose cheek was broken?—Yes; with his cheek broken or whatever it was, but at all events it was bleeding down there. I cannot say whether it was broken or what it was.

2412. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did that man who was struck appear to you to be doing anything?—Certainly not.

2413. You are sure of that?—I am sure of it—certain of it.

2414. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you hear him say anything to the policeman?—Yes; he said to the policeman, "I have been standing quietly still upon the pavement," and he said, "Go on;" the man said, "Why should not I have my say as well as anybody else," or something to that effect—it was to just the same effect, and after that he said directly, "Go on—go to the hospital, I tell you, and get your wounds dressed, or else I will give "you three times as much as I have given you before."

2415. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not notice any sticks or any stones thrown in Park Street, or in your neighbourhood, at all, did you?—I never saw one thrown on that day in Park Street, but on the next day I saw that the windows were broken, but that I cannot account for, how they were done, because I saw nothing of it.

2416. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were those Lord Robert Grosvenor's windows?—Yes.

2417. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The next day you saw that they had been broken?—The next day I saw that they had been broken, and he had a lot of glaziers at work.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have no question to ask, Sir.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Robert Sims.

Mr. Robert Sims, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

2418. Where do you reside?—63, Farringdon Street, is where I am engaged in the day time; my private residence is No. 3, Stanfield Street, Whitehorse Lane.

2419. You are clerk to an Insurance Company, are you not?—A Building Society.

2420. Are you secretary or clerk?—I am clerk.

2421. Were you in the park on the 1st of July?—I was.

2422. Between what hours?—I was in the park from 2 till about 7. I crossed the park in the previous part of the day, about 12 o'clock, and went to Kensington Gardens; but I was immediately in the park from 2 till 7.

2423. Where did you walk during that time?—Between the Humane Society's receiving house and Apsley House.

2424. You were walking up and down there?—Yes.

2425. During that time how did the people behave? there was a large crowd there, I think?—Yes; there were a great many people there, a very large crowd.

2426. During that time how did they behave—that is, five hours?—The first ebullition of public feeling was at the conduct of No. 12 A, a sergeant, that caused the first ebullition of public feeling.

2427. The first that you noticed?—Yes; what I consider very outrageous conduct on his part.

2428. They were very quiet?—Previous to that.

2429. Until something was done by 12 A?—Yes.

2430. Will you describe what 12 A did?—He came at the head of about twelve police constables.

2431. (*Mr. Henderson.*) At what time was this?—About 3.

2432. In what part of the park?—Near the Humane Society's receiving house, about 100 yards, I think, from there, towards Apsley House.

2433. How do you know it was 12 A?—I took particular notice of it, and made a minute of it, when I got home. About 12 constables followed him; he attempted to clear the carriage road; there was a very delicate young gentleman, of about 20 years of age I presume, in the road; he first pushed him towards the railing.

2434. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did he give him any warning before he pushed him?—No; not any special warning. A general warning was given to clear the way, and he pushed this young man first towards the railings.

2435. Was this young man standing still or trying to get away?—When the young man heard the order to clear the carriageway, he moved towards the railing and was in the act of stooping.

2436. He was obeying the orders of the police?—Yes; he was about to stoop when this 12 A sergeant pushed him and brought his head against the rail as he was stooping; the young man rose up then and appeared to be very indignant; he expostulated at being used so roughly.

2437. Did you hear what he said?—No; only, "Why do you push me?" or something of that kind.

2438. He did not use any violent language, did he?—No; he seemed to be very indignant and very earnest to get out of the way.

2439. He did not use anything like violent language?—No; not anything like violent language. Expostulating, "Why do you push me like this?" he rose up from the rail and 12 A with one hand grasped him by the collar, and put his other arm under his thighs, and threw him over the rail on to the crowd that stood there close up to the railings, threw him into their faces.

2440. Threw him into the crowd?—Yes.

2441. Did you see anything more of this young man?—I did not see anything more of the young man.

2442. Did he fall on his feet?—He fell into the crowd.

2443. He was supported, I suppose, by them?—He was supported, I suppose; I did not see anything more of him.

2444. Did you see 12 A do anything more on that day?—I did not see him use any one so roughly as that; but his manner was very boisterous with the people, if I may use that term, rough.

2445. Did you see him strike anybody?—No; I did not see him strike anyone.

2446. Did you hear him use any bad language at all?—No; I did not remark any bad language; there was a very general shout of indignation among the crowd at the time, and cries of "Shame!" "Shame!"

2447. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was from people who witnessed it at the time?—Yes. There was a general cry of "Shame!" and general indignation, particularly among the females that were there; there were several females there.

2448. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Are you quite certain it was 12 A?—I am positive of it.

2449. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Should you know him again if you saw him?—I should know him well.

2450. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see 429 A do anything that day?—I will tell you what I observed of him. I had crossed over on to the other side—it was sometime after that, probably an hour after that, it might be more,—I had crossed over on to the waterside; I came up and heard 429 A say to a man, "If you come here again, I will mark you; you had better keep out of my way." I did not understand exactly what had transpired. I came up, and my attention was arrested by that remark.

2451. (*Mr. Henderson.*) 429 A?—429 A, a constable that was. He said, "You had better keep out of my way."

2452. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What sort of a person did this appear to be that 429 addressed that observation to?—He was a well-dressed person; a very well-dressed person. I should judge he was a superior mechanic, or perhaps a tradesman; I cannot say.

2453. Did you see this person do anything?—I did not see him do anything; he took it very quietly; he did not say anything more.

2454. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You say that what led to it you do not know?—I do not know what led to it.

2455. You had not observed what led to it?—No, I had not observed what led to it. I heard this 429 A make use of another expression tending to irritate the crowd very much.

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2456. What was the expression?—I ventured to expostulate with this constable.

2457. You yourself did?—Yes; I wanted to expostulate with him.

2458. What did you say to him?—I said to him that his language showed that he harboured a revengeful feeling, which, as a public officer, he should not.

2459. That was in consequence of some remark he had made?—Yes; a remark to a civilian.

2460. It was upon that, that you said that?—Yes.

2461. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What did he say in answer to that observation?—He said that the people had not pluck enough to fight.

2462. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You thought his remark implied a purpose of revenge?—I did; that he harboured revenge, or something of that kind.

2463. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That the people had not pluck enough to fight?—That the people had not pluck enough to fight; he said that with a very great sneer.

2464. I think the police you saw generally had a preference for boys, had not they?—They had. I noticed that not many equipages had passed, but when they appeared to be superior equipages, there was a shout of "Go to church!"—that was the expression that was used; adults used it, and some persons who were well dressed used that expression as well as boys, and invariably the police seized the boys.

2465. How many police did it take to take up a boy?—Well, I sometimes saw two with a boy?

2466. Did you see any mounted inspectors riding about?—I saw a mounted police officer, that I was informed was Superintendent Hughes; I have a recollection of seeing another, but it was the latter part of the day.

2467. What sort of a man was it that you were told was Superintendent Hughes?—A stout man.

2468. Had he any whiskers?—I do not think he had; I will not be positive.

2469. What sort of horse was he on; what colour?—The horse was, as I have understood, a bright bay; I am not a very good judge of colour.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) It might be a chesnut?——

2470. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It was not a black horse, was it?—No; it was somewhat lighter than this pannelling.

2471. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Have you anything particular to say about that?—After that circumstance I mentioned respecting 12 A, a larger body of constables came from towards the receiving house.

2472. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you hear this mounted superintendent give any orders? did you see him communicating with the police, appearing to be giving orders?—I did apparently so. I did not hear anything he said to them. This is what I noticed respecting him. This body seemed like a second detachment of constables, who came up, he preceding them, and before the constables attempted to clear an avenue from the rails backwards, northwards, he rode into the crowd, and excited great indignation and a great feeling, a great deal of sensation in the crowd. He rode into the crowd, close, in fact, on to the people.

2473. In rather an alarming way?—Very much so; there was no warning at all given.

2474. Did you see him with a riding whip in his hand?—I noticed he had a riding whip.

2475. Did you see him strike anybody with his riding whip?—No.

2476. I think you said you saw him communicating with the foot policemen; the ordinary policemen?—Yes; I could see his motion to them.

2477. Did you notice that after he made communications anything happened?—Then they commenced to clear space from the rail, northwards to the rail, and they succeeded to some extent in doing so.

2478. How did they do it? with violence?—Very roughly indeed; very roughly.

2479. Just describe how it was done?—Pushing backwards; pushing persons in the breast; throwing them backwards, and following them up in many cases with blows. I saw blows given frequently with great force.

2480. Blows with their truncheons?—Using their truncheons so, poking their truncheons close over their shoulders like short cuts with the sword exercise, with great violence. I saw it frequently. After that time there was a considerable rush to one point by a body of police, and an elderly man was knocked down. I saw the blow go; they struck him on the shoulder; whether he fell from the blow or dropped I cannot say, but certainly I saw him receive a blow.

2481. You saw him receive a blow and fall down immediately afterwards?—I saw him receive a blow and fall down immediately afterwards. As the crowd retired he was left completely isolated.

2482. What did they do? did they leave him?—No, one of the police went to him; but when the police had passed a little on one side, still clearing before them, several persons ran and picked him up, civilians.

2483. You did not take the number of the policeman, did you?—No; I did not, there was too much confusion at the time. I saw another constable whose number I did not take, perform a similar feat, perhaps I my call it, as 12 A, to a young gentleman; he did not wait for him to get under the rails, but threw him over.

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2484. On two occasions you saw that?—I saw that repeated.

2485. Now you walked about from 2 to 7, that is five hours. Did you hear any discussion about the Sunday Trading Bill?—I did frequently; no set discussion.

2486. You did not hear any speech, or see any persons addressing an audience?—Not until about 6 o'clock; there was a man attempting to inculcate teetotalism; it was about 6 o'clock then; he had not more than 20 persons; this was very near the monument there.

2487. Only 20 persons to hear him?—Yes.

2488. Did it appear to you to be a meeting for any particular object, this crowd, or did people appear to be there from curiosity?—I think the mass were there from curiosity.

2489. Did there appear to be any leaders, persons directing the people?—I did not observe anything of the kind; nothing like leadership at all.

2490. Did you feel alarmed when you were there? I think you did not, being there so long?—No; when I was rather too near the police I felt alarmed.

2491. Alarmed at the police?—Yes.

2492. Do you not think if the police had abstained from those rushes that everything would have gone off very quietly?—I attribute it to the person who is alleged to be Superintendent Hughes and this 12 A.

2493. You attribute it to those two persons?—Yes.

2494. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That you think was the commencement of the indignation among the people, do you?—Yes; the conduct of 12 A, and then came Superintendent or alleged Superintendent Hughes, and drove his horse into the crowd, or backed it and curvetted it in the crowd very soon afterwards.

2495. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see Superintendent Hughes, or the man that is alleged to be Superintendent Hughes, speak to 12 A, or 12 A speak to him?—No.

2496. You did not?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

2497. You saw 12 A, in one instance, and another constable in another, throw, as you call it, two people over the rails?—12 A is a sergeant.

2498. They are all constables you know; whether he was a sergeant or inspector, they are all constables?—Very well.

2499. However, 12 A, you saw?—Yes, he is a sergeant.

2500. You saw him and some one else throw two people over the rails?—I saw sergeant 12 A, in the first instance, and another constable whose number I did not take.

2501. You think it was very roughly done?—Decidedly so; in both cases there was a good opportunity for parties to get under the rail, the rail is of sufficient height to allow any person as tall as myself to get under pretty well, and this same young man was four or five inches shorter than I am.

2502. There was some little hurry in clearing the road, was not there?—In neither case; the carriageroad was not much thronged.

2503. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was there a crowd on the other side of the rails?—You mean the waterside?

2504. No; I mean to say where the parties were thrown over, was there difficulty in getting under, owing to the crowd?—There were certainly many persons standing there, but not so dense but what the crowd might easily have receded, especially on the river side. In the first case, the crowd had not become so dense, being in the early part of the day.

2505. About 3 o'clock?—About 3 o'clock.

2506. (*Mr. Ellis.*) This young man, you say, was about 20, a full grown man?—He was quite an undersized man, about twenty.

2507. He might have lifted the man over the rails; do you mean that he flung him out of his hands over the rails?—He did throw him, because I saw the legs of the man rise perhaps several inches over the rails.

2508. I am sure you would not use an exaggerated expression?—I should be very sorry.

2509. He put him over, and he put him over so violently, that his legs were flung up?—Yes.

2510. You have no doubt about the man who did it being 12 A?—I am positive of it.

2511. You also heard an expression from 429 A, telling a man that he would mark him?—I did.

2512. Do you happen to know that there were a great many pickpockets in the park that day?—I do not know.

2513. Do you know that a great many were convicted at Marlborough Street the next week?—I heard of several convictions, and that was upon my mind that day, but this person had nothing of the air of a pickpocket, nothing of the manner of a pickpocket at all.

2514. He took the remark quietly you say?—Yes; he did not show any ebullition of feeling, but he appeared vexed by it.

2515. You say the police seemed to have a preference for boys? I think it is your own account of the matter, that the noise was chiefly or only made by boys?—No: I said there were adults as well as boys used the expression "Go to church," and hooted, but I noticed frequently, perhaps twenty times, when that occurred, that no notice was taken of adults

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making use of that expression of "Go to church," or hooting, no notice was taken then when a constable was close to the adults; he would take a boy who was perhaps a yard or two from him, but he took no notice of adults, did not even expostulate with them.

2516. The Superintendent, of whom you have been speaking, excited great indignation by riding into the crowd?—He did.

2517. How did he get his horse over the rails?—I believe there is a gap there; it is very near the receiving house.

2518. Is there a way in for a horse there?—I think there is; he was very near the rails.

2519. He was inside the rails?—He was inside the railings that ran east and west.

2520. And on the north side of them?—And on the north side of them.

2521. You would of course know the Superintendent if you saw him?—Decidedly.

2522. I think there is very little doubt about whom you are speaking of?—I do not think there was a bad feeling on the part of the people against the police until some time after; even some time after I do not think there was anything like malice on the part of the public against the police, for this reason; very frequently after they had cleared out a space, a police constable would be completely isolated, shut off entirely from his companions, and completely surrounded by the crowd, and yet I saw no knocking his hat off, or kicking him, or ill-using him, nor did I hear anybody cry out to floor him, or ill-use him, or anything of the kind. I expected that when they saw a constable so isolated, they would probably from vindictiveness have been hard upon them.

2523. About what time was it you were there—from 2 to 7? About what time was it the Superintendent rode on to the north side of the rails?—It was then, I think, a little after 3 o'clock; it was about 20 minutes, or perhaps nearly half an hour after what I spoke of relating to 12 A; I cannot say positively from a quarter of an hour to half an hour afterwards.

Re-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

2524. This person whom you saw and the policeman said he would mark, had, I think you said, the appearance of being a respectable mechanic?—He had the appearance of a respectable mechanic.

2525. Nothing of a pickpocket about him?—No.

2526. He appeared to be insulted by the remark?—Yes; he appeared to be very much vexed at it.

2527. He did not say anything?—He did not use any violent expression; he appeared to be very much irritated.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. G. Jennings.

Mr. George Jennings, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

2528. You are a writer on glass, are you not?—Yes.

2529. Are you a master? Are you in business for yourself?—Yes; I am a master tradesman.

2530. You reside at No. 11, Gray's Inn Lane?—Yes.

2531. And employ persons, do not you?—Yes.

2532. Several?—Three or four, and I have one apprentice.

2533. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

2534. About what hour were you there?—Between half-past 5 and about 9.

2535. Where did you walk during that time?—I entered the park at Grosvenor Gate, and proceeded towards the Serpentine. When I got to the Serpentine, I saw that there had evidently been a disturbance of some kind, by the broken railings being thrown down at the junction of the road from Grosvenor Gate and the Marble Arch; they were thrown down the road in disorder, very much broken. I asked several persons the cause of the disorder, and they told me it was caused by the police rushing on the people.

2536. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Tell us what you saw?—I saw after that plenty, which I will describe.

2537. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Where did you walk after that?—I walked straight on till I came to the receiving house, and then turned up towards the centre of the park, where I observed a knot of people standing about very quietly indeed.

2538. When you walked from the drive up to the receiving house, how did the people appear to be behaving?—They appeared to be behaving the same as you see persons on a Sunday generally in the park, except that there were more of them than usual; they were standing about conversing with one another in knots of three or four.

2539. Did you see any stones thrown?—None whatever.

2540. Did you see any quarrelling amongst themselves?—Oh dear no, they all appeared to be of one mind and one topic, that was the previous brutality of the police, which I heard related by several persons and saw myself afterwards.

2541. Did you see any carriages pass?—A few, not many.

2542. Was there any crying out when they passed?—No, nothing material.

2543. But was there anything said?—Of course they would say, "There he goes." One or two little boys who, from the mere love of hearing their own precious voices I suppose, called out. There appeared to be no violence nor any reason for any violence.

2544. Was the cry loud enough to frighten the horses?—No.

2545. The cry was merely by a few boys, was it?—Yes.

2546. Did the people in the carriages appear to be alarmed at all?—No; they proceeded in their ordinary manner.

2547. Did any of them cheer, or anything of that kind?—I did not observe it.

2548. Did the horses appear to be alarmed?—Not at all; in fact, there was not sufficient noise to alarm them.

2549. Did you ever see the coming home on the Derby day at the Kennington Gate?—Yes.

2550. Was it anything like that?—No, there were no vehicles hardly; there were very few vehicles.

2551. Did you see any mounted policemen; did you notice any?—Yes; riding up and down in Rotten Row.

2552. Did you notice any one in particular?—No, I did not; I was very little in Rotten Row after I went there; what I am relating as to the number of vehicles I observed was while I was in Rotten Row.

2553. By Rotten Row I think you mean the drive; you mean where the receiving house is?—Yes.

2554. That is not Rotten Row, it is the drive?—I made a mistake.

2555. You did not notice any particular mounted policemen, did you?—No; I did not.

2556. You have heard about this Mr. Hughes; you have been in court during the examination?—I was in court at the time.

2557. You did not notice that man?—No; I did not.

2558. Did you notice the mounted police doing anything in particular that attracted your attention?—No; not the mounted police, they were riding along when I saw them.

2559. Did you see any mounted policemen communicate with the policemen on foot?—Not at that time.

2560. Did you at any time?—Yes, decidedly; a little after 8 o'clock I saw two mounted policemen, but owing to the dusk coming on, I could not distinguish them very much, except that they were mounted police, riding on the green sward about the Serpentine, at about 200 yards from the rail of the roadway, over the green sward; they had evidently leaped the rails to get over there; they were riding and ordering the police about, and the police were evidently affected by those orders; they began to form a sort of line, and the observation of the people was, "They are going to clear the park," but their object was not effected, though being 9 o'clock it was unnecessary; there were not so many in the park, the people seemed more dispersed but still kept possession of the park, so that their object was not attained.

2561. Did you see any body of police make a rush upon the people?—Before and after that, and upon several occasions; I could not describe the number of them.

2562. Did you see any body of policemen rushing in amongst the crowd?—Certainly; upon several occasions.

2563. About what time was the first occasion? you went in about half-past 5?—The first occasion was about three quarters of an hour after I was there, when I went up the road; when I went up to the green sward my attention was directed to a mass.

2564. Where were you standing?—That first occasion when I saw a rush of policemen was about 100 yards northward from the road on the green sward.

2565. Did they rush at the people with their truncheons in their hands?—Yes; in a minute they would make a rush where they wished, and knocked down people who were running before them.

2566. Did they strike them with their truncheons?—Yes.

2567. Can you swear to having seen them strike them with their truncheons?—Certainly; most decidedly.

2568. (*Mr Armstrong.*) At what time was the first occasion?—It was about a quarter-past six.

2569. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) On the sward—not in the road?—Upon the northward, a little way westward of the path leading from the Marble Arch to the bridge.

2570. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) North of the road from the drive, upon the green sward?—Upon the green sward, about 200 yards westward of the magazine or the receiving house.

2571. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) About 200 yards from the receiving house?—Eastward of the receiving house.

2572. You saw some policemen make this charge, which was the first charge; you saw them striking indiscriminately?—Quite indiscriminately; strike and pass on, and strike again. If a man ran, as several did, from the blow, or stumbled from the blow, or could not keep on running; if a man was struck while running, and fell down, they did not attempt to apprehend him, but proceeded until they had dispersed the crowd right and left.

2573. Did they strike him when he was down?—No, they did not stop for anything.

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2574. They knocked a man down and let him lie?—Yes, let him lie, and he was picked up afterwards, or he got up as best he could.

2575. Did you see them strike any women?—I did not; but I saw a little before the Inspector was on the sward, as I tell you. I saw a woman surrounded by a body of police. I did not see her before she was surrounded, but three or four had hold of her arms, and dragged her along with great force in a manner that you would drag an inanimate object; it was in the very same way like dragging a sack along the ground. The woman appeared to be so helpless that she could not walk on; they were dragging her so quickly that she could not keep on her feet.

2576. Had you seen whether that woman had done anything?—No; I mention this only as to the fact of seeing the woman. I turned round and saw the woman in the hands of the police. There were a great many persons surrounding the police.

2577. You saw the woman in the hands of the police, what did they do with her?—They dragged her along.

2578. With violence?—With great violence.

2579. Where did they drag her to?—Why, in fact, they were so surrounded by the crowd that they appeared not to know in what direction they were dragging her; that was what struck my attention.

2580. Where did they drag her to ultimately?—They dragged her along towards the receiving house or the magazine, that appeared to be the intention, but the woman resisted in such a way that they could not drag her straight.

2581. She resisted, did she?—Her appearance seemed to be so, but the policemen were so violent in their way that one pulled one way and another the other.

2582. She appeared to be resisting, you say?—Yes.

2583. And there were five or six policemen with her?—Yes; five or six policemen surrounding her.

2584. You saw no more of her?—I saw no more of her. I did not follow the crowd.

2585. Now we will go back to the first charge: the first charge of the police which you saw was about a quarter past six?—Yes.

2586. You saw them striking people in the crowd with their truncheons and knocking them down, but you do not remember whether they struck any women?—Not at that time.

2587. When was the next occasion that you saw a rush? How many rushes did you see afterwards?—I suppose five or six.

2588. Did they do much the same on the second and third, and so on as on the first?—Just so. They just appeared to be something like this on all those occasions. People would collect together, and, seeing a number of persons collected together, apparently all being perfectly quiet, without any preconcerted signal or any warning, they would come in a sort of circle, make a run through them, and as they made the run they would strike at them.

2589. On the subsequent occasions they struck men and struck them down?—Yes.

2590. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Whenever there was a collection of people, they rushed upon them and struck them in the manner you speak of?—Yes; without any warning.

2591. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any women struck except that one?—Not except that one, but the crowd was so great, there might have been.

2592. Was Superintendent Hughes near the policemen that were taking off that woman?—There were no mounted policemen near the woman.

2593. I think you were struck yourself, were you not?—Decidedly.

2594. Just describe that.—I was standing talking to two or three persons. There were not more than two or three near me at the time.

2595. About what time and where was it?—I was still very near the same spot, but rather back towards the pathway leading from the Marble Arch to this end of the Serpentine at the time I was struck.

2596. About what time?—A little after 8 o'clock.

2597. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What were you doing?—I was standing there quietly.

2598. With two or three persons?—With two or three persons, and I suddenly received a blow.

2599. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What were you talking about—different subjects?—There appeared to be but one subject of talk at that time, and that was the previous brutality of the police. That appeared to be the only topic, and we were talking about that at the very minute.

2600. Were you talking aloud? were you talking at the police or talking to the police?—No; I was talking in a private, quiet, conversation with the others at my elbow.

2601. You were attacked, you say?—As I was standing like that, I suddenly received a blow at my back. I immediately turned round and saw a body of some seven or eight policemen rushing past me. I did not happen to see the policeman that struck me at the time; I turned round and they were five or six yards beyond me, still rushing and striking in the same manner.

2602. It was one of those charges?—It was one of those charges.

2603. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was it with any degree of violence?—The violence was very

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great. They struck the right side of my shoulder blade, and had it been my head instead of my shoulder, I must have fallen senseless.

2604. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you feel any pain afterwards?—I felt, the following morning, a very severe pain; but the feeling of indignation at the time overcame the pain.

2605. For how long did you feel that pain?—For twenty-four hours afterwards.

2606. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The men merely struck in passing by, and went on and struck others?—Yes.

2607. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was there much of a crowd where you were standing?—No, the people were very loosely scattered there; I cannot call it a crowd. I had no warning; I did not know the policemen were coming till I had the blow.

2608. Where was this?—Not a great way from the pathway that leads from the Marble Arch to the bridge.

2609. (*Mr. Henderson.*) On the sward towards the walk leading from the Marble Arch to the Serpentine, some distance from the rails?—From the rails the ground was a little high at that part; there are two or three mounds of earth just there.

2610. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How many yards from the rails? 100 yards from the rails?—More than that, perhaps 200 yards from the rails.

2611. The crowd was not at all thick there?—No; at that time, just about eight, when I was struck, the crowd in the park was considerably thinned, or appeared to be so, the people were dispersed.

2612. Where did they rush to? What did they appear to be doing?—It is hard to say; it was perfectly wanton.

2613. They did not clear the park?—No, because there did not appear to be numbers of them enough at the time—not that made the rush upon us.

2614. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do you at all know any of the policemen that rushed past you? Have you a personal knowledge of them?—No, I could not have, because I was not able at the time; from the time I was there till the time I came away I did not see any isolated cases of violence, not isolated cases.

2615. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see anybody or observe any body addressing a number of persons that Sunday in the park?—No, not that you could call a meeting or an assemblage; everybody was talking to one another.

2616. The people were discussing more about the conduct of the police than anything else, I suppose?—They were, and quietly in knots of two or three, hardly that; I observed one person who had been most brutally ill-used in the face.

2617. Did you see him struck?—No, I did not.

2618. Do you know whom he was struck by?—He was struck by a policeman in one of those rushes. The mark was evidently recent; I could see that.

2619. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You saw a person who had been wounded?—Yes, the mark was recent, he had been wounded upon that occasion.

2620. But how it was given you do not know?—No, I could not tell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

2621. I think you say you stayed in the park till nearly 9 o'clock?—Nearly 9 o'clock, or it might be quite 9.

2622. Did you see anything of the attack upon the magazine?—I was not at that portion of the park at any time during the day.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. G. B. Coulcher.

Mr. George Bendell Coulcher, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

2623. Where do you reside?—50, Chancery Lane.

2624. What are you by business?—A law-stationer.

2625. Of the firm of Warwick and Coulcher?—Of the firm of Warwick and Coulcher.

2626. Where you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.

2627. What time was that?—About half-past 3.

2628. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) From what time to what time?—Half-past 3 to half-past 4.

2629. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Where did you enter?—Through Grosvenor Gate.

2630. Where did you walk to?—I was passing along the carriage-road; I wanted to go to Notting Hill; I had seen my wife previously into an omnibus.

2631. You went along the drive?—Along the carriage drive.

2632. Towards Kensington Gardens?—Towards Kensington Gardens.

2633. That is the way you went to Notting Hill?—Yes.

2634. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You went round by the Serpentine?—Along by the Serpentine I intended to go.

2635. Along by the carriage drive?—Just so.

2636. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Where were you walking, in the road?—In the road.

2637. In the drive?—In the drive; I did so because of the crowd; there was a great crowd on the sward, on the grass.

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2638. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was the clearest part?—That was the clearest part.

2639. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were going to Notting Hill to meet your wife, whom you had previously seen into an omnibus?—Yes.

2640. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was the direct way to Notting Hill?—No; I went the most pleasant way, by the water-side, as I am very much engaged in business, for the sake of the air, and I certainly had formed a little degree of curiosity to see the crowd.

2641. Did you go there for your own purposes or because you were attracted?—I should have proceeded in any case along there, because of the few passengers.

2642. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Have you friends in Clarence Road?—Yes.

2643. You go there occasionally?—Yes.

2644. Mostly go by the Serpentine?—Mostly go by the Serpentine, through the park and Kensington Gardens.

2645. That is your usual way?—Yes, but I did not go; they stopped me.

2646. When you got in a certain distance you were stopped by some policemen?—Six or seven.

2647. Where was that?—Between the bridge and one of the park-keeper's houses, I believe.

2648. Where the boats are?—Very near there, but not quite so far up as the Receiving House.

2649. Between the end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House?—Just so.

2650. What did those or any of those police say to you?—I was proceeding along quietly enough, without saying a word, when they, truncheon in hand, caught hold of me; seized hold of me with violence.

2651. How many of them took hold of you?—There were six or seven in number, but I do not mean to say they all laid hold of me.

2652. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Without speaking to you?—They laid hold of me, and then spoke to me, whilst they had me in custody, as it were.

2653. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were they polite to you?—Not at all.

2654. What did they say?—They said—"You cannot pass along this way. Where are "you going to?"—"Notting Hill," I replied.

2655. What did they reply to that?—"Oh, they did not care a damn for that."

2656. What did you say in answer to that?—I said I was not using any cry or saying a word, but was passing peaceably along.

2657. Did there appear to you to be anything why you should not pass along there? Was there any crowd before you?—There was a great crowd all along—not in the centre of the road, that was quiet—that was the reason I went in the road, to get out of the crowd.

2658. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There was a great crowd on each side of the road?—Yes.

2659. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There were very few carriages there, I think?—Very few; indeed, I was surprised to see so few, because generally speaking there are a great many.

2660. Were there many people in the road?—Not a great many people in the road.

2661. But they were on each side?—Yes, they were on each side.

2662. There was nothing to prevent your walking along there, was there?—No; everything was in my favour.

2663. What did you say to the policemen?—I asked them if it was not a public road, and whether I had not the right to pass along that road.

2664. You did not resist, I suppose?—No; it was of no use to six or seven.

2665. What did they say to that?—They took me forcibly along, and pushed me under the rail next to the Serpentine.

2666. They did not condescend to argue with you at all, then?—No; they were too short for that.

2667. They merely pushed you under?—Yes.

2668. Did they do that with force?—With physical force.

2669. Considerable force, I suppose?—Of course. I said I did not choose to be handled in such a manner, and therefore I did not go along willingly.

2670. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They put you under the rail on the river side?—Yes.

2671. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) When you had been put under the rail in that way, did any policeman speak to you?—229 A.

2672. What did he say to you?—When I was standing underneath the rail he struck me or poked me in the stomach.

2673. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) With his staff?—With his staff.

2674. Was that with violence?—Not so as to hurt me a very great deal.

2675. What was his object in poking you in the stomach after you got under?—It seemed out of spite, I thought, as much as anything, because I would not quite agree with him.

2676. What did the man do after that?—First of all he poked me in the stomach, and said "Take that," or words to that effect.

2677. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What had you said immediately before that?—I had not said a word after I had passed under the rail.

2678. You said you remonstrated with him?—I argued with him as to the public road; that was the reason he followed me up.

2679. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You said nothing after you passed under the rail?—No; several gentlemen afterwards said—"Shame, shame; here is my card."

2680. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You swear you used no word to him afterwards to irritate him?—Nothing at all; he seemed irritated enough without my saying a word.

2681. What did you do then?—After that, in looking round I saw a policeman on horseback a little to the right of me.

2682. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you take the card of any gentleman?—No, I did not; if I had thought there would have been a public inquiry of this description I certainly should.

2683. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You saw a policeman on horseback?—Yes.

2684. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Just describe the man. Did you take particular notice of him?—As near as I could. He was a dark-whiskered man, this man on horseback, and it was a dark brown horse, it appeared to me, I should say.

2685. What did you say to him?—I asked him if he had given orders to his men to knock the public about.

2686. What did he say?—Well he did not seem much inclined to answer me at all at first; but after a time, when I said I was doing nothing, I was walking along and proceeding to my destination, he said "Well, he did not care for that, that I had no business there."

2687. Not in the park at all?—I suppose he meant in the road; I suppose so.

2688. You explained to him you were in the road?—I explained to him I was in the road. I asked him if it was not a public road.

2689. I suppose you did this courteously, did not you?—I was a little excited, I admit, after the treatment I had received. I cannot deny that; but still I used no language I should be ashamed of.

2690. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You explained to him you were going along the road; he said that did not signify?—That did not signify; I meant to my destination, of course.

2691. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) After you had said that, did you continue the conversation?—I argued with him; I asked him if it was not a public road, and if I had not as much right there as those passing in carriages and on horseback, because I might just as well have got a horse myself and rode if that was all.

2692. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were you on the footpath?—No; on the public road, in the carriageway, walking, not in the contre, but on the side.

2693. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) When the conversation took place?—No. He was in the middle of the road, and I went up to him.

2694. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You were arguing for your right to go along the carriageway?—Yes.

2695. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) This was after you had been shoved?—Yes.

2696. You then went out into the road again?—Yes.

2697. And you spoke to him as a man in authority?—Just so. I thought he was a man in authority more than the others; it was of no use to talk to them.

2698. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What did he say to that?—He would not argue with me; he said if I was there to argue with him on public grounds, the men had better help me, and four or five men came up, and he said "Move this man, move him."

2699. What did those men do; did they obey his orders?—Literally. They took me up; they took me along, and tried to push me underneath the rail on the opposite side to the Serpentine; but the crowd was too great for that, so they took me up in their arms and threw me into the midst of the crowd.

2700. How many did that?—I suppose four or five, but they were different ones to those who had previously struck me, because there were a great many there.

2701. Four or five policemen took you up and threw you right into the crowd?—Over rails.

2702. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) On the river side?—No, on the opposite side; the north side.

2703. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Are you quite certain that in your discussion with the policemen, at first, and then afterwards with this superintendent, you did not use any violent language?—No; I did not.

2704. Or make use of any insulting language; call them scoundrels, or anything of that sort?—No; I certainly did not, but I felt excited because I was not saying a word to anybody, but merely passing along.

2705. You reside in Chancery Lane?—I do.

2706. You keep one or two female servants?—One female servant; and I keep a lad—a boy.

2707. What is called a tiger?—I cannot call him that exactly.

2708. A page?—Yes.

2709. I suppose you felt very indignant at being treated in this way; did not you?—Yes.

2710. You thought it was right to argue in this manner?—I thought I was at liberty to do so. I keep three apprentices, I do not know whether you were alluding to that.

2711. I suppose you felt indignant at being treated in this way?—I did.

2712. Therefore you remonstrated?—Yes.

2713. Were you ill-treated at all, touched by the police?—Not further than I have stated.

2714. Then you went on to Notting Hill?—I proceeded then to Notting Hill, but instead of going the way I wished, I was obliged to go across the park, that is, across the

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sward, I mean. I did not wish to come in contact with the police; that was not my intention.

2715. Did you see the police charging the people, ten or a dozen of them?—I saw them in a body, striking right and left with their truncheons.

2716. When?—That was I suppose as near as possible about 4 o'clock.

2717. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) After this transaction?—Just so. Yes.

2718. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was it near the same place?—Near the same place. Yes; the crowd seemed to be most dense there. There seemed to be a great many people there at the time.

2719. Near the Receiving House?—Near the Receiving House; rather this side of the Receiving House.

2720. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see them charge on the south side of the drive by the Serpentine, or on the north side?—On the north side.

2721. Did they appear to you to do that without warning. Before they made a rush at the people, did they give any sort of warning?—Not the slightest; they took care not to give any warning.

2722. How many of these rushes did you see?—I only saw one. I was there but a short time.

2723. They appeared to give no warning?—Not the slightest.

2724. When they rushed at the people, you say they did it with their truncheons, striking right and left?—Yes.

2725. Did you see a blow come upon any person?—I did. I saw a blow come down upon several people; upon people's arms and shoulders.

2726. Did they seem to strike with violence?—Yes; they seemed to strike with force.

2727. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Just move your arm in the way in which you saw the police strike?—In that way [*illustrating the same*] as they passed along.

2728. (*Mr Mitchell.*) That has rather a formidable appearance with policemen, has it not?—With so many.

2729. Were there any women in the crowd when you observed the charge?—There were.

2730. Did you see any women struck?—No, I did not. I am rather near-sighted, so that I could not distinguish exactly who and what they were.

2731. They appeared to you to strike as hard as they could; did not they?—They did.

2732. When you walked along this drive how did the crowd appear to be behaving?—Uncommonly well; there was scarcely a word uttered.

2733. Did any vehicles pass during that time?—I saw one or two, but very few; there were very few.

2734. Did anybody call out when they passed?—Yes; there were several cries, such as "Go to church."

2735. Did they seem to proceed from boys?—Yes; I should say in the majority of the cases the cries were from boys, but still I did not notice that particularly, because I wished to have nothing to do with it.

2736. Did you observe from the sound of their voices whether they were boys' voices?—No; there was a general cry and hooting.

2737. Did the horses appear to be frightened in those one or two instances?—No, not at all; the noise was not sufficient for that.

2738. Did they appear to be carriages?—They appeared to be chaises principally; not so many of the aristocracy, as tradesmen going out, taking a drive.

2739. Did they appear to be very much alarmed by it?—Not the slightest.

2740. Rather amused, perhaps?—Yes.

2741. Did they laugh?—Yes.

2742. Did they take off their hats?—I did not see that.

2743. Did you see any sticks used, or any stones thrown?—No, not one.

2744. Did you hear the police abused to their faces?—When I was treated so, the people said it was shameful, they ought to be ashamed of themselves.

2745. They cried out "Shame" upon them?—Yes.

2746. They did not interfere with the police to obstruct them?—No.

2747. When the people were ordered out of the drive, did they go out very willingly?—Well, you see I was taken up with my own individual case. I should not like to answer that.

2748. In passing through the park, did you see anybody make any speeches?—No, I did not.

2749. Or hear any?—No, I did not.

2750. If you had gone into the crowd, and had not known there was a discussion going on at the time about the Sunday Trading Bill, should you have known anything about the Sunday Trading Bill from what you heard, at all?—No, I should not, because I did not hear anything about it.

2751. But you went through a great crowd?—A great crowd; but of course I was by myself, and kept myself to myself.

2752. You did not go with any political object?—Not at all.

2753. Your curiosity led you there?—Curiosity, to a certain extent, as I said before.

2754. Did those rushes seem to follow any orders given by those mounted policemen?—No; I did not observe that.

2755. You did not observe the mounted policemen give any orders to the foot policemen?—Not further than in my own individual case, as I before named. *Mr. G. B. Coulcher.*

2756. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Have you anything you wish to add, besides what you have been asked?—No, I think not. 19th July 1855.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. James Templeman, sworn. *Mr. J. Templeman.*

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

2757. Where do you reside?—73, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.

2758. What are you?—A schoolmaster.

2759. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You are one of those who signed the petition to the House of Commons, are you?—I am.

2760. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do you keep a day school, or a boarding school?—A day school.

2761. You keep several servants, do you not?—One.

2762. You went into the park, I think, on the 1st of July, did not you?—I did.

2763. About what time was that?—Near 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

2764. When did you leave it?—I left it about 5.

2765. You were there about two hours, then?—About two hours.

2766. Where did you enter, and where did you walk during that time?—I entered at Stanhope Gate, and I walked to and fro between the Society's House and the east end of the Serpentine; the bridge at the east end of the Serpentine.

2767. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We had your servant here as a witness yesterday afternoon, I think?—You had.

2768. You entered at Stanhope Gate, and walked nearly to the Receiving House?—Yes.

2769. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There was a large crowd there, I suppose?—There was.

2770. How did the crowd appear to be behaving?—Very peaceably indeed; in fact, I never saw a crowd so large and so respectable before, if I may judge of their respectability by their dress, and I believe that is generally the test; I never saw so large a crowd or so many persons assembled together who behaved themselves so peaceably.

2771. There were a great many ladies walking about?—A great number.

2772. And children?—Children also.

2773. Did you hear any cries of "Go to church"?—Just a few cries, such as "Go to church," and so forth, but very few indeed, comparatively speaking, with the Sunday previous; the cries of the Sunday previous were general, but the cries on Sunday, the 1st July, were very few indeed,—very few.

2774. From whom did those cries appear to proceed; from men or boys?—Principally from boys.

2775. There were very few carriages passing, I think, on that Sunday?—Very few.

2776. Did you see any horses frightened?—I did not; I saw no tendency in any horse of that sort at all, much less frightened. I saw no tendency that way. I do not believe that the noise was sufficient to frighten any horse.

2777. Did you see any mounted police riding up and down?—I did.

2778. Do you know Inspector Hughes?—I do not. I saw two of them; one I believe to have ridden a black horse, and the other, I think, a chestnut.

2779. Just describe the man on the chestnut horse?—Well, one of them was rather a stout man, and appeared to be older than the other.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is the use of repeating this? It is not denied there were two inspectors there, and that the one on a light-coloured horse was Inspector Hughes; that is admitted on the part of the police.

2780. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see the inspector do anything?—I saw both of them.

2781. Just describe what you saw?—I was not close enough to hear them, but I saw them; their actions would appear to me as though they were giving directions to the policemen, and the action of the policemen shortly afterwards showed that they had received such instructions.

2782. Did you see both those inspectors appear to be giving orders to the police?—Yes.

2783. Both of them?—Yes.

2784. What followed after they appeared to give orders? what did the police do?—The police then immediately charged the people.

2785. How many charges did you see?—I dare say I saw seven or eight during the time, or perhaps more than that; I did not take the number.

2786. Just describe what they did in any one of the charges?—In the first place, the first thing I saw was a number of policemen brought into the road to clear the road of the people who were in the road; they were first of all ordered, so I should suppose, to clear the road; then when they had cleared the road, I saw the truncheons coming down upon what I supposed to have been the railings, and I suppose also upon the hands of the people who had hold of the railings; the truncheons were coming down in this way

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describing the same). I should suppose, from what I saw, that they were actually knocking their hands to make them leave go of the iron railings; that was my impression.

2787. You did not see them actually do it?—I did not see them actually do it.

2788. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They struck as if they were striking on the railings?—As if they were striking on the railings.

2789. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then you could see they did not strike over so as to hit the people on the other side?—They did not appear to be striking so far as that; it appeared to me as if they were striking just about the distance that would come upon their knuckles.

2790. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What followed after that, after their striking?—Then the people retreated a certain distance from the railings, and after that they were ordered to come down between the railings on the path, that is, between the railings and the grass, and clear that space, that is to say, clear the pathway north of the railings, between the railings and the green sward.

2791. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That would be on the north side?—On the north side. After having done this they then left that part again, and the people went back to the railings.

2792. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did they go back? were they driven back? you say they were pushed?—Pushed from the railings on to the green sward. After that, the police went from there to somewhere else, and the people came back again.

2793. They did not place the policemen there to keep the people away?—No, they did not.

2794. There was no object in keeping a line outside the railings, was there?—Certainly not.

2795. Are you in the habit of going into the park on Sunday?—Yes.

2796. People usually go and lounge over the railings, do not they?—Yes.

2797. But they were in greater numbers than usual?—Yes.

2798. They were doing no more than they do on ordinary occasions, looking at what was passing in the road, lounging across the rails?—Just so.

2799. What was done after that, after the people came back again?—Then I walked a little further out into the park, more towards the trees, near the middle of the park, and I found on coming back again that the police were making charges as usual amongst the people.

2800. You saw them doing that?—Yes; even about, I should say, 100 or 150 yards from the place I have before spoken of, and I saw their truncheons above the heads of the people cutting in this direction, and the people running in all directions.

2801. That was on the green sward?—That was on the green sward, 150 yards from the last place.

2802. Were they driving them towards the rails?—Some ran eastward, some westward, and some northward.

2803. There did not seem to be any object, that you could perceive?—Not the slightest.

2804. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) When was this?—About 4 o'clock; they appeared to me to have no object whatever, unless it was to break as many heads as possible.

2805. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) In any of those charges did you see anybody actually struck?—Not in the afternoon, I did not, but in the evening I did.

2806. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What do you mean by that; I understood you to say just now that you did not know any individuals who were struck. Did you see any of those people who were hit?—Not then, I did not; I was too far away.

2807. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) While you were there in the afternoon did you see anybody taken into custody?—Yes, I did; I saw several youths taken along the carriage road. I was standing on an eminence, and could see that very plainly; they were taken along the road with what appeared to me to be very great violence. I saw three policemen have one in custody, one man's hand appeared to be on this side of the neckcloth, and one on the other, and one behind.

2808. What was the age of the lad?—I suppose about 17 or 18.

2809. Three to take a youth of 17?—Yes; and from what I could see they were using excessive violence, so much so that I should consider he would be in danger of being choked every moment. I should not like a similar thing to be tried upon me, I can tell you, at all.

2810. How were the youths dressed, did they look to be pickpockets?—Certainly not; not those I saw, anything but that; of course I do not know how a pickpocket might be dressed; I am not supposed to know anything about pickpockets; in fact, I do not, and am very glad I do not.

2811. Were they decently dressed youths?—Very decent.

2812. You did not see them picking anybody's pocket?—I did not; I did not go out for that purpose.

2813. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You do not know what they were, but you saw them taken?—I did.

2814. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say they were taken with violence, whoever they were?—Yes.

2815. Very unnecessary violence?—Certainly.

2816. Was there any attempt to rescue them, when you saw them?—No.

2817. Was there any likelihood, from the number of policemen there, of any attempt to rescue them?—Certainly not.

2818. Was it necessary to have three policemen to one boy?—Certainly not, and still more unnecessary to have drawn their staves at all. I saw no necessity for it.

2819. Did you see anything else that attracted your attention that afternoon?—No.

2820. When did you leave the park?—About 5.

2821. You went there again in the evening?—I did.

2822. Had you your wife with you in the evening?—Yes.

2823. At what time?—We went again at nearly 7; I did not take the time particularly, because, of course, I did not know that anything was going to arise.

2824. Was anybody else with you besides your wife?—Two female cousins of my wife.

2825. Then you were not very much alarmed at the conduct of the people you saw, or else you would not have taken two ladies?—Certainly not; the people were very peaceably disposed. I had hoped that the brutality of the police would have been over by that time, and therefore I did not apprehend I should see any more violence.

2826. That was about 8 o'clock you say?—Nearly 7, when I went into the park.

2827. Did you notice anybody with his head bleeding?—I did.

2828. Did you see any blows struck?—Yes, I saw a young man with his head bleeding; he was leaning against a rail. This was a considerable distance from the rails, on the green sward; in fact, nearly in the middle of the park.

2829. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Leaning against the rails?—Leaning against a rail. There are rails across the park.

2830. Some way from the road?—Yes, an iron hurdle.

2831 (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Up towards the Marble Arch?—No, out in the middle of the park, quite in the middle. I then heard some cries. I turned round, and I saw the police driving the people before them. I saw one policeman hit a young man across his loins in a very violent manner, so much so that he put his two hands to his loins, and seemed to me gradually to sink to the earth like that (*describing the same*). I saw several other blows given over the arms and other parts of the body; and then the females I was with became so alarmed, that we were obliged to go home before the time that we had intended to do.

2832. Did you see whether that man had been doing anything at all before the attack was made upon him?—No.

2833. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I do not understand that the other blows were given upon the arms of this same young man?—No, to others; they were running in all directions.

2834. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) After the blows on this man, they went on past him?—Yes.

2835. He sunk down on the ground?—Yes.

2836. He was left there?—Yes. The others were running in all directions, and as they ran by they were beaten by the police.

2837. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not see whether he had been doing anything?—I did not.

2838. You did not see the commencement of it?—I did not.

2839. Did he resist at all when he was struck?—I did not see it.

2840. They did not attempt to take him into custody?—No.

2841. Merely struck him?—Merely struck him.

2842. And then passed on?—Yes.

2843. Did you notice what became of that man?—I did not.

2844. I suppose you were somewhat frightened on account of having females with you?—They were so alarmed that I was obliged to take them out of the park. I could not think of staying any longer.

2845. I think on Monday you went to the Marlborough Street Station?—I did.

2846. At what time?—I was there at from half-past 12 to a quarter to 1.

2847. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was the next day?—The next day, on the Monday.

2848. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you were refused admittance by a policeman there?—I was.

2849. Was he polite to you when he refused you?—No; he answered me in a very surly manner indeed.

2850. What did you state to be your business?—I did not state what my business was; I merely asked for admission. He told me that I could not be admitted. I was spoken to by a bystander about it, and he said to me "If you had stated that you came to give evidence for the police, they would have immediately admitted you;" and I said I would not get entrance into that Court or any other by telling a lie.

2851. Did you take the number of the policeman?—I did not. I considered it dangerous even then to have attempted it.

2852. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was it a policeman who told you that?—No, a man standing by.

2853. You had not said that you had come as a witness at all?—No; I merely asked for admittance.

2854. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did not another policeman address you?—Yes, in this way: he told me to move on. He said "Do not stand there, looking like a stuck pig; move on, or if you do not, I will soon give you something you will not like." I understood by that that it meant a broken head or something similar, therefore I went off as soon as possible.

2855. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What time of the day was this?—About a quarter to 1.

2856. Was there any excitement in the street at that time?—Yes; I should say that there were perhaps 100 or 150 people standing before the Police Office.

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2857. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I suppose you behaved with courtesy?—Yes, quite so. I said "I will thank you to let me go in," and they said directly, "You cannot come in here," or something like it.

2858. You presented a petition to the House of Commons, did you not?—Yes.

2859. You have no animosity against the police?—Not the slightest.

2860. Did you take the number of any of the policemen during the day?—No, I did not.

2861. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not take the number of the last policeman who spoke to you?—No.

2862. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Your opinion is, that whatever disturbance was caused in Hyde Park on that Sunday was caused by the police?—Yes, certainly.

2863. I think you wrote the next day to somebody; to a magistrate complaining of their conduct?—Yes, I did. I merely stated what I had seen to Mr. Bingham, the magistrate, as I could not obtain admission.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

2864. You say you think that all the disturbance was owing to the police?—Certainly.

2865. You said that it was infinitely less on the 1st July than it was on the Sunday preceding, and that there was not a tenth of the cries on this Sunday as on the Sunday preceding?—Yes, I did say so.

2866. On that Sunday I think the police were not there?—Yes, they were there on that Sunday, but they did not act in the way that they did on the Sunday I am speaking of, the 1st of July. There were police in the park on the previous Sunday, a number of them.

2867. At what time did they come in?—I do not remember.

2868. They came in after the hurrahing, did they not, on the preceding Sunday?—I do not remember the time I saw them there.

2869. You have said rather hastily that there was no object whatever in clearing the footpath?—It did not appear to me that there was any object at all in it. I think not.

2870. Can you answer for their object in doing it?—It appeared to me the same as all the rest of it. It appeared to me a sort of wanton attack upon the people. I saw nothing else in it.

2871. Were there no stones to be got on the footpath?—You might pick one off with a deal of difficulty. It is a capital good footpath, and the stones are not very loose. I dare say you might find one, but a very small one indeed—one or two; but it is not a path where you could readily get stones.

2872. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) It is a gravel walk, is it not?—Yes; in very nice condition. The stones are not at all large, in fact, the paths are very much improved in the park of late.

2873. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You said that you saw a great many boys arrested?—I did not say that I saw a great many boys arrested. I said that I saw three, I think.

2874. How many of them were convicted of throwing stones, do you know?—I do not know.

2875. You did not stay in the park, you went back again soon after 7?—No, I did not go back again till nearly 8.

2876. Did you see any attack upon the Magazine?—I entered at nearly 7, and I left at nearly 8. I know nothing about a Magazine whatever.

2877. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there anything further that you wish to state?—No; I wish to mention this, that at 5, Park Street——

2878. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Is it anything that you know yourself; if it is something that somebody else has told you we cannot hear it?—I can place reliance on the party.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If he is anxious to state it, he may come himself.

The witness withdrew.

H. W. Flower.

Henry William Flower, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

2879. I believe you are a licensed victualler?—Yes.

2880. Your house is in Oxford Market, is it not?—Yes; I have kept it nearly five years, without a summons or blemish.

2881. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

2882. When did you go in, and where?—At Grosvenor Gate, soon after three o'clock.

2883. How long did you remain there?—As near as I can guess, till about a quarter to six, somewhere there about.

2884. Where did you walk during that time?—I kept nearly all the time on a little rise of ground some little distance from where they were taking the prisoners; I do not know much about the park.

2885. Was it near the Serpentine?—Yes; but from it, on the green sward.

2886. Very little distance from the Serpentine?—Very little; I could command a view on the rise on the hill.

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2887. There was a carriage road between this house where they were taking the prisoners and the Serpentine?—Yes.

2888. The Serpentine was going right and left of you?—Yes, it was about the middle of it.

2889. (*Mr Armstrong.*) You were on the north side?—Yes.

2890. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Where were you standing?—Upon a rise so as I could see the Serpentine and over the people's heads near this place, and commanding a view of the whole.

2891. So far as you could see, how were the people behaving?—When I got there I was pleased with the sight; it appeared that the people assembled together were well-dressed ladies and gentlemen and children, some sitting down, like on the occasion when the Queen is going to open Parliament, or any great day, in St. James's Park, and I would go thirty miles to see such a sight again.

2892. About what time was that?—Somewhere about a quarter past three, till the charge of the police began.

2893. Do you know Superintendent Hughes?—Yes.

2894. Did you see him riding up and down?—Yes.

2895. Did he appear excited?—He appeared raving mad.

2896. How did he show it?—By the slaughter upon the people; striking upon them indiscriminately, men, women, and children.

2897. Did he strike?—Yes.

2898. What had he in his hand?—A kind of a whip, a riding whip. I saw him go along, and he edged the horse by the side of the rails, with his reins in his left hand, and he cut among the people indiscriminately as they stood against the rails in this style (*describing the same*), as hard as he could, and a lot of police following him, and cutting into the people with their staves, and the cries of the women and children were dreadful.

2899. You saw him strike women, did you?—They were all mixed together, and I could not in the excitement say.

2900. You did not see him strike any particular woman?—I could not distinguish one from the other; some went down and some went back in striking them; it was like making you get back to that part behind you; they were five or six deep, and they could not get back.

2901. There was great indignation expressed when he did that, was there not?—Yes, great indignation.

2902. Did you see any soldiers there?—Yes, I stood against four of them.

2903. Were they quiet up to that time?—Yes, they were quiet then, but they were groaning with indignation at his brutality to the people.

2904. At that time?—Yes.

2905. Not before?—No; I mean within themselves; I do not say that they took any part, only within themselves.

2906. There was no crying or hallooing out till this took place?—There was nothing at all; and I firmly believe there would have been nothing else had it not been for Superintendent Hughes and the dreadful charge of the police; as soon as he came, with a motion of his hand, all those mad policemen rushed on to the people right and left indiscriminately, and they used their staves the same as a butcher would slay a bullock.

2907. Did you ever have any quarrel with Superintendent Hughes?—I never had any animosity against the police, though they have against me, though I have been the first to go and assist them.

2908. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How can you prove that?—I can prove it by my son, a lad of sixteen, who had to suffer the next day through their spite. I had an inspector and a sergeant up before the Police Court because they did not do me justice two years ago; but I hoped it was all forgotten. If a publican gets in with the police, if he does not bribe them well, it goes from letter to letter.

2909. That is what you mean; that you have had occasion to complain of them on previous occasions?—Yes, two years before.

2910. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you know Superintendent Hughes before?—Yes.

2911. You had had no dispute with him?—No. A policeman brought me a false billet one day, which I refused, and he was very insolent; but I had no dispute with Superintendent Hughes; I applied to him because he belonged to the force, and he was very civil to me.

2912. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You went to Superintendent Hughes to complain of the misconduct of another man?—Yes, at that time.

2913. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Then, Superintendent Hughes behaved civilly to you?—Yes; he said that I was perfectly right in what I had done; but the next day he told me I was foolish not to receive the billet; it was directed to the "White Hart," Oxford Street; I refused to receive it, but there was no ill-feeling on my part towards the police.

2914. What you have stated about Superintendent Hughes you swear to?—I do, solemnly. Every time he came down that ride, by the motions of his hand, if he did not ride over the people himself, then the police made this sortie, as the fashionable word is. When I saw the police making those charges we were standing on this rise quietly, right away from the ride. There was nothing but people merely standing and talking, ladies and gentlemen; and a charge was made up that place, and just at the time I had seen the

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policeman make the people get under the rails near Superintendent Hughes. As they were getting under, the police kicked them under those rails.

2915. Did you see anything else?—I saw all those charges, and the people crying "Shame." I heard a great cry that they wished they had a gun, and they would have shot Superintendent Hughes. I heard people say so round about where I was standing. I did not mix with the crowd, but when I saw that brutality in him, I watched his conduct to report it.

2916. Is there any one in court who was with you at the time?—My son, a lad of 16 years. It took three policemen to take him.

2917. You were not attacked that day?—When we got to Grosvenor House, we were a little attacked; not in the park.

2918. When you left the park where did you go?—I left on purpose to go on through Grosvenor Gate, towards Grosvenor Gate, and when I got there an inspector had got a prisoner, which caused a great mob to go on, and they crossed some rails, and then down past Grosvenor Gate, and the people said they were going to Grosvenor House; there was a regular rush through this inspector taking the prisoner, or else I do not believe they would have gone to Grosvenor House. It was by taking some gentleman in charge.

2919. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) In consequence of the policeman having a gentleman in charge, the people followed, and you think that it was that accident that led them to go out through Grosvenor Gate?—Yes.

2920. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did the inspector take the gentleman out through Grosvenor Gate?—I did not see; the people called out that they were going to Grosvenor Gate.

2921. Do you mean to say that the inspector who took the person in charge, led that person through Grosvenor Gate?—I do not know.

2922. You said that the people followed him to Grosvenor Gate?—Towards Grosvenor Gate.

2923. Where was he coming from—from the Marble Arch?—They must have come from the Marble Arch, I think.

2924. Coming down the park?—Yes, there were iron hurdles up, and I suppose they were obliged to go round them and then come back again. When they saw the mob going this way the people said they were going to Grosvenor Gate.

2925. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You heard people say that they were going to Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Yes; and then they rushed down through the gate.

2226. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you go past Lord Robert Grosvenor's house that day?—I was going down Grosvenor Street at the time, through Hanover Square, home; I came up that way to the park.

2927. What took place there?—We got to Grosvenor House. There was a few people came, and by-and-bye a great rush of people came down altogether, well-dressed people, and in front there was a few boys at Lord Robert Grosvenor's. I stood up with several others in a doorway opposite, to be out of the way.

2928. How many people were standing opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's?—I suppose, on the step, about, I should think, eight or ten, on a gentleman's doorway.

2929. How many were standing round his house?—At first there were very few, but some more came certainly from the park and from different streets; they were scattered about rather thickly.

2930. About what time was that?—Somewhere about six.

2931. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you say that there were but few people at first?—Yes.

2932. Did you stop?—Yes. There were a good many at the corner of Lord Robert Grosvenor's coming down—well-dressed people, and gentlemen and ladies out on the balconies.

2933. Why did you stop?—I suppose from curiosity, like a good many other people at this time.

2934. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did the people appear to be making any noise?—There was a little calling out by the boys, "Tell Lord Robert Grosvenor to come out," "Is there any victuals in the larder," and such foolish expressions, as "Have you got a lobster."

2935. Those were mischievous boys as usual?—Yes.

2936. While there, were you attacked by the police?—All at once there was a lot of police—several came along the rails; I said to my son, "Stand here and keep quiet, and I dare say they will not interfere with us," but several of them were in the same furious state as they were in Hyde Park, with truncheons in their hands.

2937. It was a hot afternoon, was it not?—Yes, rather warm.

2938. What did they do with their truncheons?—They rushed along the pavement, striking right and left at the people. Inspector Webb they were led on by; that is the name that they gave me at the station.

2939. Did you see them attack anybody there?—Yes, I did afterwards, most brutally.

2940. But then?—Yes; they came up to the doorway where I was with my son and several more.

2941. Was not any person attacked at that time?—They said "Move on, move on," and before we could get out to obey, and I intended to obey, they seized old of my son like this, furiously (*by the collar*). Inspector Webb did; they did not give us time to go.

2942. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You intended to do so, and before you could do so, Inspector Webb seized hold of your son?—Yes.

2943. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What did he do with him?—He shook him; I told him to leave him go, and I said "You have ordered us to go off the step, and we was going to obey you, but you have not given us time, for you have brutally seized my son."

2944. What did he say to that?—Something about go off; but they seemed to be in such a furious state.

2945. What did he say?—I cannot say.

2946. You went off?—Before we got off, another man came up and seized him; they were in this fighting sort of way that they did not know what they were doing; you could not get away, there was a mob at the corner.

2947. Did he strike your son with a truncheon?—No.

2948. Did you eventually move off?—Directly.

2949. You did not resist; you merely remonstrated?—I did not resist; and I should not have remonstrated, unless he had seized my son.

2950. Did you when standing there notice any person attacked by the police?—I went round the corner into Grosvenor Street.

2951. What street was this in?—In Park Street; Lord Robert Grosvenor lives in Park Street, next door to the corner. Then I came round on my way home, and then there was a rush; and then to avoid getting knocked down we went on to another street, and people were all on the steps of the doors; then there was a dreadful run of the people, with the police coming up Park Street charging the people.

2952. Did you observe any one attacked by the police?—Yes, I did; a man was seized by two or three policemen in this way (*taking hold of the collar*), and he staggered getting pushed like that, and one policeman, with his staff, I suppose, split his head open, and the blood came all down his face directly.

2953. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Whilst they had so hold of him a policeman struck him?—Yes; and the blood gushed down, and the people on the balconies all cried "Shame."

2954. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was that in Grosvenor Street?—Yes; in the middle of the road facing Park Street, and Grosvenor Street.

2955. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Had you observed that man before he was struck?—I had not. Some of the people were obliged to run away. When the policemen were running after the people, they ran after them till they caught them.

2956. You saw him when he was first struck?—Yes; in the middle of the road.

2957. How long had you been standing there?—I was not there a minute, it was in this dreadful charge.

2958. You did not hear that man make any observation?—He was trying to get out of the way.

2959. You are sure that he did not make any observation?—There were none at all, only "Shame" and "Brutes," when the people were struck like that.

2960. Was anybody struck in this charge before that man?—Twenty or thirty, when the people ran away. The police were not satisfied to get them from Lord Robert Grosvenor's, and when they ran after them, they struck them brutally; one poor boy was knocked down by the people running, and as he was getting up a policeman stooped down and cut him down again in that form.

2961. This man was struck on the head; had he his hat on at the time?—Not when he was struck; it fell off.

2962. You saw blood running down his face?—Yes; it followed the blow, directly after.

2963. Did you see what happened to this man then?—There was no getting to see what was done; we were all obliged to go down to Grosvenor Square, and they followed us down there; then of course I knew that I should be picked out, and I went away.

2964. Did the people in the neighbourhood sympathise with the people?—With the people decidedly, both gentlemen and ladies, in balconies.

2965. It is an aristocratic neighbourhood?—It is. It was the same with the persons in the few carriages that were in the park; they seemed to delight in it, and they cheered the mob. The people were in good humour. First of all there was a little hissing, and they laughed at it; it was quite sociable, it was like a country meeting, as though they were going to have a dance.

2966. You say that a boy was knocked down?—Yes, by the mob running from Lord Robert Grosvenor's house.

2267. And a policeman struck him?—Yes; he stooped down, and struck him as he was getting up.

2968. You did not see the termination of that affair?—No; I was obliged to go.

2969. Were there ladies standing at the balconies in Grosvenor Street?—Yes, a great many ladies, and servants at the doors.

2970. They did not seem to be alarmed at the conduct of the people?—There was nothing to alarm them.

2971. Were they sitting down?—They were standing outside.

2972. They had no seats out?—No; the people were quiet enough, except a few boys. One boy invited Lord Robert Grosvenor to hang himself with the parchment that they

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wrote the Bill on; that was the only thing that I heard about the Sunday Bill, and that was a little boy about 10 or 11, and it created a little laughter.

2973. (*Mr. Henderson.*) There were no windows broken?—No; and I did not see any one throw a stone in the park.

2974. Did you pass by the next day?—No; I have never been near it since.

2975. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There were no windows broken at Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, nor did you see any stone thrown?—No.

2976. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I believe none were broken that day at all?—I did not see or hear of any. I do not believe that Lord Robert Grosvenor's house had any broken that night. I wrote a letter to Sir George Grey. My son was picked out the next day, and taken, and falsely charged with throwing stones.

2977. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was he convicted?—Yes; and though I had witnesses, Mr. Hardwicke said that what a policeman swore must be true. I connect that with what the policeman said when he was taken,—"That's right; he is a publican's son, and they were at Lord Robert Grosvenor's house yesterday." Have you received that letter, Sir?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is not very likely, for it is not connected with this inquiry. We cannot review the decision of a magistrate.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. C. Utting.

Mr. Charles Utting, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

2978. Where do you reside?—30, Hanover Street, Pimlico.

2979. You are a reporter for the press, are you not?—Yes.

2980. Did you go into the park on the 1st of July?—Yes, I did.

2981. How long did you continue there?—I entered about half-past 2, and left about 6.

2982. You went to make a report of what you saw, did you not?—Yes, I did.

2983. You noticed things carefully?—Very carefully indeed.

2984. Where did you walk during that time?—I went in at the Albert Gate, and walked as far as the Dairy Lodge, against the Humane Society's House—principally near the Receiving House, within about 100 yards of it.

2985. You must have walked along by the side of the drive?—Yes; I went in at the Albert Gate, and the first thing that attracted my attention was a body of police under the trees; they were very comfortably lying under the trees in the shade, near the fountain. My first opinion was that everything would pass off quietly. It was a detachment of the B division, and Superintendent Gibbs complained of the men smoking, and compelled them to desist. I walked on, and got to the Receiving House, and everything was as quiet as possible.

2986. Along the drive?—Yes, by the edge of the drive.

2987. You must have crossed the drive?—Yes, I did cross the drive.

2988. You were on the north side?—Yes.

2989. Did you hear any calling out?—Not the slightest.

2990. I suppose you went to give an accurate report of what you saw?—Yes.

2991. Did you see any carriages passing along the drive?—Not at first, three water-carts only.

2992. We have heard that the people cheered the water-carts?—I believe they did.

2993. They seemed very jocular?—Yes, quite so.

2994. Ready to be amused at anything?—Yes.

2995. Did you hear any cries of "Go to church?"—Not till long after the disturbance began.

2996. When did this disturbance begin, about what time?—It was about 3 o'clock, and I think it began from a simple incident. Some boy found a dead eel, and having nothing better to do they began throwing it about, playing at a sort of camp-ball with it, and it fell at the foot of Policeman 430 A, and he took possession of it.

2997. He collared the eel?—Yes, literally; it was rather a large eel.

2998. After he had taken this eel into custody what did he do with it?—The boys wanted him to give it to them again, but he would not do so; the inspector came up and told him to take it, not to the magazine, about which there has been I think a mistake here, it was not the magazine in question at all, it was the barracks. The magazine that is against Kensington Gardens was not attacked or approached. The barrack is inhabited by soldiers, and the inspector told the policeman to take the eel there, and he went, accompanied by about twenty policemen, to take the eel there.

2999. Did you see any charges made by the police?—The first charge arose out of that; a lot of boys followed to get the eel back, and the policeman refused to deliver it up, some boy threw a small clod of earth, and hit a policeman on the face; it would not have hurt him materially, but the policemen upon that drew their truncheons and struck about indiscriminately.

3000. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Where was the clod thrown?—On the way from the side of the Serpentine to the barracks behind the Receiving House, behind the garden of the lodge.

3001. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then the policemen drew their staves and struck about them?—Yes.

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3002. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did the policemen see the boy?—Certainly not, because their backs were turned to the boy.

3003. Did they take the boy into custody?—No.

3004. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you point him out?—No one pointed him out.

3005. You saw him?—I did not see him, not the boy, I saw the clod, I could not say who threw that clod, I was told by several people that it was a boy; it must have been a boy, for there was no man near at the time to have done it.

3006. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You saw the clod strike the policeman on the face?—Yes, or on the side of the shoulder; it could not have hurt him.

3007. The policemen then made a charge amonst the people?—They stepped back and struck upon the boys, and the effect of that was to cause an instant rush of the greater part of the people on that side to that particular spot.

3008. Was there any further rush than that?—The police lodged the cel at the barracks, and came back amidst general hootings, and directly they came back all the police were summoned from the different parts where they were lying under the clumps of trees. Two mounted superintendents rode up, and the first onslaught was made.

3009. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was one of them Superintendent Hughes?—Yes.

3010. Before this onslaught was made did you see Superintendent Hughes or the other superintendent communicate with the foot police?—I saw them wave their hands, and call out "Clear the footpath, clear the footpath."

3011. Both of them?—I think both of them, though it was hard to distinguish voices in such a multitude.

3012. You think both of them did?—Yes, I think both of them did. I will not swear to either individual.

3013. What did they proceed to do then?—They first spoke, and then struck.

3014. Did they get under the rails?—No; they rushed upwards. There is a slight hill, and they rushed upwards generally, and drove them up the hill, about 20 or 25 yards.

3015. When they had gone up the hill, did they go down again?—The policemen formed a very close semicircle, to protect that part of the ground that they had just cleared.

3016. In that charge that was made, did you see anybody struck?—A great many people were struck.

3017. You saw persons struck?—A great many were struck. I did not know any of them.

3018. You saw people actually struck?—Yes.

3019. Did you see any women struck?—Not in that charge.

3020. When was the next charge?—The next charge was when the policemen formed in this manner, about twenty-five yards from the railings; they kept quiet for about five minutes, and then made another charge, to drive the people back about thirty yards further, without the slightest warning; and they struck about in the same manner, and said "Clear the way, fall back;" and they struck at the same time.

3021. Did they strike again with their truncheons?—Yes; and after that assault, I saw one or two women lying on the grass.

3022. Whether they were knocked down by the police or the people, you do not know?—I was told that they were knocked down by the police, I did not witness it.

3023. It was caused by the rush?—Yes.

3024. Did the women complain of being struck, to you?—No; I did not enter into conversation with them.

3025. You do not know whether they were struck or not?—No, I do not.

3026. Was it in consequence of a communication from either of those superintendents that the second charge was made?—I did not witness it, but the men said that it was. When they were remonstrated with, they said "We have fresh orders."

3027. They did not say from whom?—No, they did not.

3028. I think you saw other charges made in the park, in a similar way?—Yes.

3029. Did you then see men struck?—Yes, some hundreds altogether.

3030. You think that in the course of the day you saw some hundreds struck?—Yes, I think I did, and many women.

3031. You think you must have seen a couple of hundred?—No; I will not say more than a hundred men and women.

3032. Do you remember whether any of those charges immediately followed any communication between the mounted superintendents and the police?—The worst charge that I saw was not only in consequence of a communication with the superintendent, but in consequence of the example of Superintendent Hughes. On the south side of the drive there are only a few yards between the railings and the water, and the most respectable part of the assembly stood on that spot; a great many very fashionably dressed ladies stood there. I should think they were entirely respectable. I think before 4 o'clock there had been no charge on that side, that I saw. I heard a cry of "Fall back, fall back," and I saw several private policemen pushing them back with the ends of their staves, but the people could not fall back without falling into the Serpentine, and they did not fall back so readily as the policemen wished them. Then came up Superintendent Hughes like a madman, and he faced his horse to the railing, and stood up in the stirrups, and leaned over the head of the horse as far as he could, and struck right and left with a long riding whip. I saw him strike distinctly several respectably dressed women. The cry where I stood was, "Pull him off his horse, and throw him into the river." After that his men struck out in the same manner.

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3033. Did you see that person who uttered the last expression?—There were so many uttered it.

3034. They were well-dressed people?—Yes, quite so.

3035. There was a general disgust at his conduct?—Yes; I should observe that I had good opportunities of observation, for I stood leaning on the railing on the opposite side. After the police had cleared a space of 50 yards on the north side, they opened at one end, and let as many as pleased pass in again, driving them out occasionally. I was just opposite, just the width of the road between us and where Superintendent Hughes was. I did not know him then.

3036. From the description that you have heard of him in this court, do you know that it was he?—No, from nothing that I have heard in this court. I ascertained from the inspector that it was Superintendent Hughes, he is rather an elderly, stout man.

3037. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What coloured horse was he on?—A light bay.

3038. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Had he any whiskers?—I should say not many I think. I did not notice that materially. I noticed the principal facts, I should know him again, the horse is quite sufficient.

3039. You should know him?—I do not know, for his face was so distorted with rage that I cannot tell; I never saw a man so excited in my life, and I have seen a good many things of that sort before.

3040. Were you ever in mobs before of this kind?—Yes; I was in the one on Kennington Common in 1848, and in Bonner's Fields, but there was nothing equal to this.

3041. You did not see the police behave as they did on this occasion?—Nothing like it.

3042. The police generally behave pretty well?—I think they do; I think nothing could exceed the good behaviour of the police last Sunday and Sunday week.

3043. You walked about the parks with a view of making observations; did you hear any conversation about the Sunday Trading Bill?—I should hardly have known that such a thing was in existence from what passed in the park.

3044. Or about the Beer Bill?—I did hear it in one or two instances. I think they were Members of Parliament who were discussing the question, so far as it concerned the calling the people together, but no further. The Beer Bill I did not hear mentioned.

3045. You did not see any speakers about the park?—No; I do not think there could have been one.

3046. It was not a meeting for any specific object?—No.

3047. Would you not have known it if it had been?—Seeing that the people must have stretched over half or three quarters of a mile, a man must have had a loud voice to have been heard speaking to them.

3048. Being in the park, if it had been a concerted meeting for any particular object, would you not have had an idea of it?—It could not possibly have escaped me.

3049. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You heard a discussion in which you believe Members of Parliament took a part?—Yes, I think so; they were private conversations; gentlemen standing in groups of three or four.

3050. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Not speaking to the people?—Certainly not; discussing it amongst themselves.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

3051. May I ask you for what paper do you report?—Generally.

3052. Did any report appear afterwards from your hands?—No; not of that Sunday.

3053. I think you say that there has been a mistake made between the magazine and the magazine barracks?—I said that I think the magazine has been confounded with the barracks.

3054. You said that the magazine never was attacked?—I think not.

3055. Do you think that the magazine barracks were attacked?—"Approached," I think I said.

3056. One was attacked, and the soldiers were obliged to send for assistance?—That part is some distance from the magazine.

3057. Then, in fact, you know nothing about it?—No.

3058. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Had you seen any placards summoning the people to come there that day?—I saw some very facetious ones, which I did not think could have had any effect in causing any riotous feelings.

3059. There were placards inviting the people to assemble there, were there not?—Yes; but from my observation, and from what I heard and saw on the ground, I think that the placard of the Police Commissioners was the principal cause of the meeting of the numbers that assembled.

3060. Besides that, there had been placards circulated?—Yes, one or two.

3061. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What you would call squibs?—Yes.

3062. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I mean, inviting the people to be in Hyde Park next Sunday to make a demonstration against the Sunday Trading Bill?—The whole of them were in the squib style.

3063. Were they not headed, "Go to church"?—They were all of a facetious nature.

3064. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Something about a tea meeting?—I think the first was, "Go and see how your betters enjoy themselves. Hot water supplied by Lord Robert Grosvenor." They were all of a very facetious nature.

The witness withdrew.

CHARLES JAMES, sworn. *Charles James.*

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Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

3065. Where do you reside?—10, Smith's Court, Windmill Street, Haymarket.

3066. Do you know a boy named John Thomas King?—Yes.

3067. Of Hart's Buildings, Westbourne Street, Eaton Square?—Yes.

3068. The son of a blacksmith?—Yes.

3069. Were you in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July?—Yes, I was.

3070. Where did you walk?—I walked up and down on the north side.

3071. How long were you there?—From 6 to 9.

3072. Did you see John Thomas King there?—Yes, I did. I saw him struck three or four times on the back of the head by a policeman.

3073. You did not know him before?—No.

3074. When did you first see him there?—Lying on the ground. I saw him first standing up. A policeman had hold of a little boy less than me, and the boy was rescued; and the policeman laid hold of this King, and struck him on the back of the head. The young man fell, and he struck him three or four times on the back of the head with a staff, and cut the side of his temple with a truncheon.

3075. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was John Thomas King doing anything?—No, he was not.

3076. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was there much crowd about?—Yes, a great crowd all round; there was only this policeman by himself in the middle.

3077. You swear that the policeman got hold of him, and was striking him?—No; he was down on the ground. After he had knocked him down, he struck him when he was on the ground three or four times.

3078. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Without putting his hand on him?—No, he did not; he knocked him down first, and then struck him on the ground.

3079. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Do you know who that policeman was?—Yes; No. 147 of the A Division.

3080. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Are you certain about his being 147?—Yes, certain.

3081. You are quite sure about that number?—Yes.

3082. Should you know him again, if you saw him?—Yes, I think I should.

3083. I think you went to the Police Court afterwards?—No; I took Thomas King to the hospital.

3084. Are you quite certain that it was not 174 A?—No, it was not; I am positive of that.

3085. 147 A?—Yes.

3086. You would know him again?—Yes; he was a dark-whiskered man.

3087. You saw him strike the boy several times on the ground?—Yes.

3088. Did you see this boy standing up before he was attacked?—Yes.

3089. You saw him knocked down by this policeman, and then he struck him several times on the ground?—Yes.

3090. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Would you know the policeman again?—Yes, I think I should if I saw him.

3091. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did the blood run from the wound in the forehead?—Yes, from the back of the head as well as the temple.

3092. Was there much blood running down?—A great deal; all down his waistcoat and down his shirt; a great deal.

3093. They appeared to be violent blows?—Yes.

3094. After he was struck down what became of him? was he sensible or insensible after those several blows?—He was insensible.

3095. What became of him?—Me and my friend picked him up and took him to the hospital, and from there we took him home.

3096. How long were you in the hospital?—I should think about half an hour. There were several there before us with wounds from the police.

3097. Did the surgeon there dress his wound?—Yes.

3098. Did you see the wound dressed?—Yes.

3099. How long was he before he came to in the hospital?—Not a great while.

3100. Did they give him anything to smell?—Yes, they gave him a bit of a bottle.

3101. They soon brought him to?—Yes.

3102. Did you accompany him home then?—Yes, I took him right home.

3103. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You had not known him before, and it was in consequence of seeing him in this state that you took him to the hospital and then home?—Yes.

3104. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What was your friend's name?—Alfred Kirby.

3105. Where does he reside?—I do not know exactly; he works in Lisle Street, at a harness-maker's.

3106. Lisle Street, Soho?—Yes.

3107. What is your business?—I work at a picture-frame shop.

3108. Are you an apprentice?—No, I am not.

3109. What is your father?—A shoemaker.

3110. A master shoemaker?—No.

3111. A working shoemaker?—Yes.

Charles James.

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3112. Where does he live?—10, Smith's Court, Windmill Street.

3113. How long has he lived there?—Six years.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Ellis stated, that he did not dispute the fact of the boy having been struck, but he wished to have some one called to identify the policeman.

Mr. Mitchell stated, that the father of John Thomas King was in Court, and he would call him.

John Thos. King.

JOHN THOMAS KING, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

3114. What are you?—A farrier, at 9, Hart's Buildings, Westbourne Street, Eaton Square.

3115. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You are the father of John Thomas King?—Yes.

3116. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you have a business of your own?—Yes.

3117. A master farrier?—Yes.

3118. Have you any assistants?—Yes.

3119. How long have you resided there?—About 3 years; I was 23 years in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor Place.

3120. You have a son, John Thomas King, aged 17?—Yes.

3121. You went with him into Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

3122. He was struck by a policeman?—Yes.

3123. Will you describe shortly his being struck?—We went into the park to go across to Porchester Terrace; I have a sister living there; we went across the park to the gate by the barracks, the Knightsbridge barracks, and we went along by the side of the Serpentine up to Victoria gate, and out at Victoria gate. I wish just to speak of the conduct of the police in going along past the magazine barracks, or at least, more properly, past the magazine.

3124. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What do you call the magazine?—The powder magazine.

3125. Near the bridge?—Near the further bridge. There was a row of policemen near the farm which there is, or dairy, and in walking across there was a row of policemen on each side of the path. I was walking in the centre of the road as near as possible, and no obstruction was made to my walking till I came near the far end, when a policeman came up and gave me a shove on the shoulder with his truncheon. I said, "What is that for?" He said, "Did you not hear me order you on the other side?" I said, "No." He then said, "You ought to walk on the other side." I said, "Very good, I will go," and I did go. I went on my journey to Porchester Terrace, returning in at the small gate leading from the Albany gate, I call it, opposite Albany Street. I came across to where there is some large trees, a large row of trees, and the boy said to me, "I will walk that path, and you walk this." I said, "Very well, meet me at the tree near the Serpentine." He said he would, and I proceeded on slowly on the footpath, and the boy went across the green sward till I came to where there were some 200 or 300 people standing together. Presently I saw a sortie of policemen march on to the little cluster of people that were standing, staff in hand, striking right and left in every direction amongst them, and after they had done so they brought out a boy, four of them did, one on each side of his collar, they appeared to be using the boy with violence, as if they were mad drunk, I do not know what they looked like. They withdrew from the crowd with this boy, and as they came along there was some parties obstructing their progress. I saw them distinctly knock the parties right and left as they approached; one party, in particular, I saw knocked down and struck three times after he was down with all the force that the man apparently could strike with. I watched this identical policeman, I was not more than 70 yards from him, and after knocking this boy down he proceeded on and collared his charge again, this boy; I had a particular eye on him to notice his number. The boy and the policeman approached till he came nearly opposite where I was standing, and a very respectable female and male said, "What did you knock that boy for?" and he turned round and he said, "I will serve you the same," and with that he struck at this man that spoke those words. The female ran up, I suppose to the man's assistance, and she was knocked down, a blow struck her on the back of her head, and the blood flowed down her back in torrents. Who they were, or what they were, I know not.

3126. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There was a respectable looking man and woman who asked, "Why did you strike that boy?"—Yes; the man that was down, for this man some way, by accident or by good luck, threw this policeman; he fell at any rate. I then got over the iron hurdles, and I distinctly saw his number on his collar before he recovered himself to get back. It was 147 A, and I can swear to the man at any moment.

3127. Your son must have made a mistake?—He was knocked senseless, the boy was. I told him he had made a mistake.

3128. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The policeman was himself knocked down after striking the woman?—The man that was with the female got him down. Three were round this man, and one of them actually knocked the other down in their force. He turned to strike this man, and I think a blow given by either of those three men would have killed

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any man with the force they struck. I believe No. 188 was one, but I will not swear to it.

3129. Was it while he was on the ground that you saw his number?—Yes; I had watched him from the moment I saw him leave his hold, and I kept my eye upon him till he fell.

3130. Were you near enough to see his number all that time?—No; I went to assist him up, and did assist him.

3131. Were you near enough to see the number before, or was that the first time that you were able to see it?—That was the first time that I could see the number, but I had not missed the man; when he came within about a yard of the rails he fell. I think he fell by running his feet against the rails.

3132. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You say that you lifted him up?—I went and helped him up, and was pushed down myself in the bargain for so doing.

3133. What did you see after that?—I went away, but I saw this boy being taken across the park, and I little knew that it was my own son. I did not know anything of it till I got home.

3134. Am I to understand you now that this policeman who was struck down when the woman was struck down struck your son?—No; the boy who had been originally struck was taken across in another direction.

3135. Was he in custody?—No; the boy that was in custody was liberated.

3136. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You saw three or four policemen come out of a small crowd with a boy, but as they were going, some persons obstructed them, and you then saw one of those policemen strike a boy on the head and knock him down, and strike him three or four times on the ground, but you did not know who that boy was? Then you kept that policeman in your eye, and saw him strike a man and woman? Upon that something happened that brought him to the ground; you then helped him up and saw his number?—Yes.

3137. You went away without knowing that it had been your son that had been injured?—I found that out afterwards when I got home.

3138. You now believe that the boy whom you saw so treated was your own son?—Yes, I do believe it.

3139. What was the exact spot in the park were it happened?—Where the crowd assembled was on a little rising ground from the path.

3140. Which side of the Serpentine?—It is on the side nearest Bayswater, on a small rise which there is. A footpath comes direct from the Albany Gate, and this is something like 100 yards distant where the crowd had assembled.

3141. The Albany Gate is up at the Bayswater side of the park?—Yes; this was near the Serpentine; there are two paths there.

3142. You went home again?—Yes. I was disgusted at seeing such proceedings. The policemen appeared to me more like savages than anything else.

3143. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Your son was under medical treatment for some time after that?—Yes; I was not satisfied with the treatment that he received at the hospital.

3144. Have you been put to some expense from the loss of his services?—Yes; it cost me 28*s.* for parties that worked in his place, without the medical man.

3145. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do I understand you to say that when the boy was knocked down there were some parties obstructing the progress of the police?—There was a mob, but what this boy was charged with I do not know.

3146. At the time that your son was knocked down, some persons were obstructing their progress?—Some boys were running away, and they brought their charge out, striking right and left, knocking the parties down. I should not have grumbled as to the blow had it been a fist, if he had contented himself with knocking him on the first occasion, but when he turned round and struck him three times on the ground, I think that was brutal treatment.

The witness withdrew.

H.B.Maxwell,E

Hugh Bates Maxwell, Esquire, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

3147. You are a gentleman of private fortune residing at Bury Street, St. James's?—Yes.

3148. I believe you are the son of the late General Sir William Maxwell Baronet, and brother of the present Sir William?—Yes.

3149. Were you in Hyde Park on Sunday, the 1st of July?—Yes, I was.

3150. About what time did you enter the park?—I think somewhere about 4 o'clock.

3151. Where did you enter it?—By Hyde Park Corner.

3152. Where did you walk to?—I walked towards the Serpentine.

3153. Did you get as far as the Serpentine?—Yes.

3154. How were the people behaving at that time?—They were hooting, I think, a little, now and then.

3155. But on the whole what do you think of their behaviour?—I think they were very good-humoured; I saw no disturbance.

3156. I think there were very few carriages there?—Very few.

3157. The hooting was mostly when the police were taking the people away in cabs?—

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Yes, sometimes when carriages passed there was groaning and hooting at them, but there were so few.

3158. There was no attempt to obstruct the carriages or to insult the occupants?—No, I think not, except by hooting at them.

3159. I think you were attacked by some policeman, were you not?—Yes, I was.

3160. Will you describe to the Commissioners the circumstances?—I was standing with my son on the footway between the Serpentine and the carriage drive, where there were none but very well-dressed and respectable people. I was standing there quietly, when all of a sudden, a rush was made from the carriage drive by some policemen who got under the rails and drove the people back who were standing close to the rails, and calling out "Go outside!" "Go outside!" I did not know what they meant by "outside," and I said "I am outside already; what do you mean?" but instead of giving me any answer or explanation, one of them, whom I could recognize, I think, seized me by the collar, and pushed me, or rather pitched me forward as far as he could upon the shoulders of the people in front of me, and at the same time gave me a blow on my back with his truncheon.

3161. Was it a severe blow?—No.

3162. Did you feel it for an hour afterwards?—No; I do not think I did feel it so much afterwards.

3163. You were very indignant at such treatment?—Indeed I was; and I gave him a good round oath, I dare say.

3164. Did you say anything to the policeman?—Yes; I said "What the devil do you mean by ordering me outside, I am outside already, where do you wish me to go?" or words to that effect.

3165. After you were struck, what did you do then?—I made the best of my way from them, out at the end of the park, there, where there is an opening.

3166. You went away?—Yes; I saw other people making the best of their way out of the park, and I went along with them.

3167. Do you think that was a judicious way of clearing a crowd, striking the people without warning?—Certainly not.

3168. Were there not many well-dressed people walking about?—A great many; especially on the Serpentine side, between the Serpentine and the carriage drive.

3169. I suppose you did not feel very much alarmed at the number of people there?—Not the least.

3170. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was there any portion of the crowd committing any violence at that moment?—No, not that I saw; all that they did was, groaning and hissing whenever any carriage passed.

3171. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You saw no stones thrown?—Not one.

3172. I think there were but very few cabs on that day?—Very few indeed.

3173. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was there any other part of the transaction that you observed, upon which you could give the Commissioners any information?—No; I think not.

3174. You got out of the park like a prudent man?—Ye I did not stay much longer.

3175. Had you an opportunity of observing the number of the policeman?—No, I cannot say that I had.

3176. Do you think that you saw enough of him to be able to recognize him?—Yes; I think I should know him again.

3177. You now speak of the one whom you spoke to, and who spoke to you?—Yes.

3178. Can you be sure that it was the same man who struck you from behind?—I am almost sure it was.

3179. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was any other policeman near at the time?—Yes, a number of others were around him; he seemed to be the nearest to me, and the most active.

3180. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You believed him to be the same man, but you could not see him when he struck you?—No.

3181. He was behind you, as I understand you?—Yes.

3182. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He was the man you saw immediately on turning round?—Yes.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) This is the man to identify whom we are going to bring up ten policemen; and if Mr. Maxwell will give me his address, I will let him know when the ten will be brought here.

3183. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you see any persons struck on that day?—No, I cannot say that I did.

3184. You did not see any ladies struck?—No.

3185. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you had not got so far as the receiving house?—No; I had only got a few yards, where the footpath begins.

3186. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) Then you turned back?—Yes.

3187. You never got up as far as the boat-house or the receiving house?—Not at that time; I think afterwards I might. I remained in the park.

3188. That was away from the Serpentine?—Yes.

3189. Did you suffer from the blow?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. JOHN HODSON, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

3190. Where do you reside?—21, East Road, Hoxton.

3191. You are a news-agent?—Yes.

3192. Do you keep a shop?—Yes.

3193. You went into the park, I think, on the 1st of July?—I did.

3194. You were there from 2 to 7?—Yes, I was.

3195. Where did you enter the park?—At the Hyde Park Corner gate, near Apsley House.

3196. Where did you walk to?—In the park, on that side of the drive nearest the walk—the north side.

3197. You went along the drive?—Yes, backwards and forwards.

3198. As far as Kensington Gardens?—As far as the receiving house.

3199. You kept standing about there?—Yes, I did.

3200. How were the crowd behaving?—Very orderly, indeed; there was no disturbance in any way except by the police.

3201. There was a little crying out, now and then, "Go to church"?—Yes.

3202. Did you see any person attacked by the police?—I did; a boy about 12 years, or from that to 14, was knocked down by a policeman, and, after he fell down, he was kicked under the rails into the park; that is, from the carriage drive.

3203. Whereabout?—About midway between the entrance to the drive and the receiving house.

3204. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you take the number of that policeman?—Yes.

3205. What was his number?—385 A.

3206. Did he knock him down with his truncheon?—Yes.

3207. How far were you from him?—About three or four yards.

3208. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That was before you got to the Serpentine?—It was on the other side; not on the Serpentine side.

3209. You came from Apsley House. Was it before you got down as far as the Serpentine?—No; it was opposite the Serpentine, about midway from the entrance of the ride to the receiving house.

3210. What do you call the entrance to the ride; from the statue of Achilles?—Yes.

3211. Half-way from that to the receiving house? You had hardly got to the receiving house?—It may have been just past there; it was opposite the Serpentine.

3212. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Half-way between the end of the Serpentine and the receiving house?—Yes; about that.

3213. He struck the boy with his truncheon a violent blow, and knocked him down?—Yes.

3214. How far were you from him?—About three yards. Several very respectably dressed gentlemen cried "Shame" after that happened.

3215. You saw him kicked under the rails by number 385 A?—Yes.

3216. Did the boy cry or show that he was in pain?—He did; and after he was pushed over he was trodden upon by one or two of the bystanders, accidentally.

3217. The people about there cried Shame?—Yes, they did; several gentlemen said it was a shame for the policemen to act as they did.

3218. How long had you been standing there?—Not long.

3219. Five minutes?—Yes; or ten minutes.

3220. Had you noticed that boy being so near you?—I did not notice him before that took place.

3221. Did the policeman say that he had been throwing a stone?—There was no stone thrown by the boy.

3222. You are sure of that?—I am quite certain that no stone was thrown at that spot.

3223. Was anything done at that spot?—No; merely an accumulation of people.

3224. Did any carriage pass?—I think there was one. A gentleman passed on horseback and a footman, and the noise of the people might, perhaps, have made that horse plunge a little, but not to any serious extent.

3225. The horse of the groom plunged?—Yes.

3226. Not a great deal?—No.

3227. But, with regard to that boy, you cannot swear that that boy did not cry out?—I cannot swear to that.

3228. You are certain that no stone was thrown?—I know that he did not throw a stone.

3229. I suppose you did not see anything more of the boy?—No; he went away, and I passed away, and the same policeman, about ten minutes afterwards, I saw him with a mate of his own walking a boy about 16 or 18 to the station-house. They had hold of him by the wrist and shoulder, and were walking him along, in my opinion, more like a bullock than a human being. It was the very same policeman, No. 385 A.

3230. He was using violence?—Yes, unnecessary violence.

3231. You did not know what the boy had been doing?—No.

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3232. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What was the unnecessary violence?—He had hold of him by the cuff of the collar, and was wrenching his arm about, in my opinion in a very unnecessary way.

3233. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was the boy resisting?—Not at all.

3234. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do you think that one policeman could have managed that boy?—Quite so.

3235. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You saw him with the boy in custody, and treating him with unnecessary violence?—Yes.

3236. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were there five hours; did you see any attempt made to rescue anybody?—No, I did not.

3237. Did you hear of any attempt having been made at a rescue?—No; I walked in various parts of the park, and I saw no stones thrown at all; I left there at 7.

3238. What did you go there for?—Out of curiosity.

3239. Do you care about the Sunday Bill or the Beer Bill?—I have opposed the Bill.

3240. Do you belong to any Society?—Yes, I do; connected with the Sunday Trading Prevention Society.

3241. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are you for the Bill?—No, against the Bill.

3242. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I suppose you know some of the orators; did you see any of them there connected with the Society?—I saw one or two of the committee, and Mr. Morley was there.

3243. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There were none of your speakers there on that day?—No.

3244. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There was no haranguing there at all?—No; I heard nothing of the sort.

3245. Did you receive any summons to go there?—No.

3246. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did your Society issue any placards?—No.

3247. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) No placards whatever?—No.

3248. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where does your Society sit?—Sussex Hall, Leadenhall Street.

3249. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It is not a very numerous Society?—No.

3250. And not a very rich one?—No.

3251. It is not a Society likely to cause a revolution in this country?—No.

3252. I think you heard no one speaking in the park?—No.

3253. Did you hear anybody use any insulting expressions to the police?—No, I did not.

3254. Did you hear any insulting expressions made use of against Lord Robert Grosvenor, or against anybody?—I merely heard them saying, "Go to church, and give your servants a holiday."

3255. There was no political feeling manifested in the park?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

3256. When this boy was pushed under the rails, was there any rush at the time?—There was a concourse of people at that spot.

3257. Were the police engaged in clearing the road at the time?—The police were on the carriage-drive side of the rails.

3258. They pushed the boy from the drive under the rails?—Yes.

3259. Were there others in the drive at the time?—There were a few.

3260. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You said that there was a concourse of people at that spot?—On the park side of the rail.

3261. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Outside the drive?—Yes.

3262. (*Mr. Ellis.*) In the drive were there any people?—A few; and the policemen were then endeavouring to clear them.

3263. You do not mean to swear that there was no rescue in the park that day?—I saw none.

3264. You have heard the evidence here to-day, have you not?—I saw no rescue at all.

3265. If there were but few rescues, might it not be owing to the precaution that was taken to have two or three policemen with each man that was arrested?—I saw none. This policeman, No. 385 A, after this boy was pushed inside the rails, rushed over the rails pell-mell into the mob, along with three or four men, and they knocked every one about right and left, which caused a great disturbance.

3266. Did you know what became of the boy?—I did not; I could not find him.

3267. He got away?—I have not seen him from that time to this.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Fourth Day.

Friday, 20*th July* 1855.

PRESENT :

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P.
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, ESQ.
GILBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.

JAMES FRASER GALBRAITH, Esquire, sworn.

J. F. Galbraith, Esq.

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Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

3268. I BELIEVE you are a gentleman of independent fortune; you reside at 177, Piccadilly?—I reside at 177, Piccadilly.

3269. You are a Justice of the Peace, I think, for the County of Argyle?—I am.

3270. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July instant?—I went to Hyde Park about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and remained there for about an hour and a half after that time.

3271. Where did you enter the park?—At the gate at the Duke of Wellington's house. I went on from that. I walked along the north side of the carriage-drive towards the Serpentine.

3272. Did you take your stand anywhere?—I stopped for about half an hour, when I arrived within about 100 yards of the Serpentine. I then saw the people remaining perfectly quiet, leaning over the railing and looking on at the police taking away different individuals; some of them taking them away walking along the carriage-drive, and others taking them away in cabs.

3273. The people, you say, were quiet?—They were perfectly quiet, and they were respectable, well-dressed people standing both on the south side and on the north side of the carriage-drive.

3274. Was there any shouting?—None whatever. Between the Achilles and the Serpentine, there was no shouting by the people in that neighbourhood at all. I should say, with the exception, perhaps, of two or three men who were not so well dressed as the others, that the people were anything but the canaille; they were the respectable people of the West end and the trading part of London. There were a great many ladies and gentlemen and well-dressed gentlemen.

3275. Ladies and gentlemen walking about with their children?—Yes.

3276. And the crowd were behaving very orderly?—They were behaving as well as any ladies and gentlemen generally do behave.

3277. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are you now speaking of the crowd when you walked up towards the Serpentine, or when you got there?—I am speaking of the crowd between the Achilles and the Serpentine. I had not gone the length of the Serpentine at that period.

3278. You do not include in that description the crowd at the receiving house?—I do not, because I was not there.

3279. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You know the Humane Society's receiving house, do you not?—Yes.

3280. How far did you go?—I remained for more than half an hour between the Serpentine and the Achilles; and I have spoken about the class of people whom I saw there. And during the period that I was there, that respectable class of people standing along the railing were charged in a most violent and ruffianly manner by a body of police.

3281. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How long was that after you had been in the park?—About ten minutes or a quarter of an hour after I had arrived.

3282. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You went about 4?—Yes.

3283. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any mounted policemen riding about at the spot between the Achilles and the Serpentine?—There were separate policemen standing at intervals of about 50 yards each without batons, and they were quite able to preserve order, and during the time of this quietness and peace there was a body of policemen, from 10 to 15 I should say in number, who came rushing along from the Serpentine going eastwards, charging along the north side of the railing, beating back the people there who were running over the railing, knocking them over; and they were hounded on and charged to go on by the police officer on horseback, who was waving his whip and seemed excessively angry that the men were not violent enough, I thought.

3284. Did you notice that mounted policeman who was hounding on the other policemen?—I did notice him.

3285. What coloured horse was he on?—My impression is, that it was a kind of a light auburn chesnut horse; a tall horse.

3286. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did they charge the whole distance that you have mentioned up to the Achilles?—They charged all the way down from the Serpentine to where I was standing, about 20 yards past where I was standing.

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3287. Where were you standing?—Within 100 or 150 yards of the east end of the Serpentine, nearer to the Achilles than the Serpentine.

3288. How near were you to the statue?—About two-thirds the distance up between the Achilles and the Serpentine.

3289. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You saw them charging all the way towards you, and twenty or thirty yards beyond?—Yes.

3290. Using this violence?—Yes, decided violence; and I must say that there was no the slightest occasion for it.

3291. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you see the beginning of the charge?—No, I could not, because the crowd was so dense between the Serpentine and me; but I saw it quite sufficiently near when the people were running away frightened of the policemen; the ladies and childen ran away screaming, they were afraid.

3292. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Had these men their truncheons in their hands?—Yes, and waving them and striking them on the railings, making a violent noise, and calling out to the people to go back. They were also followed by a man in the rear, a superior officer of the police, who was also ordering them to go on, but I could not identify him; a thin man.

3293. He was on foot?—He was on foot.

3294. Did you see these policemen strike anybody?—No, but I saw them pushing them. I saw them waving their batons; the people were so respectable that they moved back; they were frightened; they did not wait to be struck.

3295. That flourishing looked rather alarming, did it not?—It was very alarming.

3296. Do you think that if the people had not stepped back quickly they would have been struck?—Undoubtedly.

3297. Did they give them any warning before they commenced this flourish of truncheons?—None whatever.

3298. Did you see this man who was waving his whip strike anybody?—No, because he was in the centre of the carriage drive, ordering his men on.

3299. Was the crowd very dense about there?—No, not at all; not very dense; you could see through it in all directions.

3300. I suppose you are in the habit of walking in Hyde Park?—Yes.

3301. On the Sunday afternoon?—Yes, almost every Sunday.

3302. At that spot was it much more crowded that afternoon than it usually is?—Yes; it was much more crowded than it is on ordinary days, but I have seen it along the carriage-drive sometimes, at the Serpentine, as crowded on ordinary Sundays as it was where I was standing.

3303. In the very height of the season?—Yes.

3304. Then after that you walked along, I think you say, the north side of the Serpentine, towards the receiving house?—Yes; I walked on for some time, but I did not remain above an hour and a half in the park.

3305. How were the crowd behaving between the end of the Serpentine and as far as you walked?—The crowd was behaving quite well; but I did not get so near to the railing, because the crowd became denser as we went on towards the Serpentine.

3306. How was the crowd behaving as far as you could see?—They were behaving very well.

3307. Did you hear much shouting?—There was shouting occasionally along the carriage-drive when a police cab appeared; the people were crying out about the police breaking the laws by bringing cabs into the park on Sunday; they seemed to shout out that very much, "Law makers, law breakers." That seemed to give very great cause of offence, or rather a cause for shouting, the idea of cabs being brought into the park on a Sunday, and that disgraceful appearance of carrying off men by enormous force; some poor weak lad carried off by three or four policemen, as if he was a herculean man that they were taking up, that seemed to be very ridiculous. It all seemed to give very great cause for excitement and laughter, and ridicule and offence, the whole way of proceeding.

3308. All the rioting that took place was when there was any charge of the policemen, or when any men or boys were carried off?—Yes.

3309. That was the only time when there was any shouting?—Yes; that I saw. Certainly, if no cabs or anything else appeared, there was no shouting; the moment a cab appeared there was shouting.

3310. A cab with policemen?—Yes; there were no other cabs.

3311. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you understand the expression "law makers, law breakers," to apply to the police?—I did so; you cannot always expect people to use correct expressions.

3312. "Law makers, law breakers," was more likely to apply to Members of Parliament, who went in their carriages in the park, was it not?—I thought it applied to the police using a cab too, because the law seemed to be against labour of any description on a Sunday.

3313. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Cabs are not allowed to go into the park?—On any occasion cabs are not allowed to go into Hyde Park.

3314. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do the police make the law?—If you ask me that question, I have too much knowledge of the constitution of the country not to know that they do not.

3315. How did you understand it?—I understood it from a system of reasoning which

would occur to anybody's mind—to mine, at least—that the policemen were held as the executive power of the law makers, and identified with the law makers, namely, with the Parliament, or with the Home Office. Evidently, the people knew as well as any one that the policemen were not law makers.

3316. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It was an incorrect expression?—It was an incorrect expression.

3317. It ought to have been, that the protectors of the law were breakers of the law?—Yes.

3318. That, I suppose, is how you understood it?—I understood it in that way.

3319. It was not a very correct expression?—No.

3320. Did you see any private carriages go along the drive?—There were one or two carriages, but I do not think they were private carriages; they seemed to be hired by people who went to see what was going on. They may have been private carriages; I have no means of proving that; there were very few, there were not more than half a dozen when I was there. They were mostly one-horse carriages.

3321. The parties in them appeared to be respectable tradesmen?—Yes.

3322. Did the people that were in the chaises appear to be alarmed?—Not the slightest; many of them took off their hats and bowed to the people when they were shouting out, and that seemed to give great amusement. No horse ran off when I was there, certainly, and no carriage was injured.

3323. You did not see any horse frightened?—Not the least.

3324. The noise which was made was not sufficient to frighten a horse, was it, unless he was a very restive one?—I do not think it was. The policeman's horse did not seem at all frightened.

3325. During the day you saw no throwing of stones, I think you say?—Certainly not. I do not know what took place at other parts, but from the Achilles to the Serpentine, there certainly was not a stone thrown.

3326. Should you have known anything about the Sunday Trading Bill, that the people had any feeling against the Sunday Trading Bill; if you had not heard of it before, should you have known it from anything which you heard in the park? did you hear anything in the park about the Sunday Trading Bill?—I did not.

3327. Or about any Beer Bill?—The people were talking round about in the neighbourhood where I was; the gentlemen and people were talking, but I was not close enough to them to know what they were saying. I heard mention made of the Sunday Trading Bill, but I could only tell that I heard the Bill mentioned.

3328. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You heard the Sunday Trading Bill mentioned?—Yes.

3329. But you did not hear any particular remark about it? you heard enough to know that it was the subject of conversation?—Yes; I heard in the neighbourhood the men saying that it was a most absurd thing.

3330. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not see or hear any speakers in the park?—No, there was no public speaking in the park; the universal feeling seemed to be, as far as I could gather, that it was a most melancholy and contemptible affair to call up the whole metropolis on such a small and absurd thing, to see such mismanagement in legislation as to create such a sensation on such a trifle.

3331. Did you see any of the police notices which were stuck up?—Yes, I did; I heard it very universally remarked that it was a very likely way to create excitement and riot, putting up these notices.

3332. Did you hear any conversation in the park about the notices that had been stuck up by the police?—I heard that the notices were very uncalled for and injudicious, and that was remarked before I went to the park. I think the notices were up some days before.

3333. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You think that the notices had the effect rather of irritating the people?—Yes; it was an advertisement almost for them to come and defy the law, by showing that kind of bravado, putting up a notice that the people were not to go in. People seem to have a natural idea of creating a feeling of resistance, and showing what they can do, and I think many would not have gone, but that they went to show what the constitution of the country allowed them to do.

3334. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You therefore think that the notices rather tended to draw together a crowd than otherwise?—Yes.

3335. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) And curiosity?—Yes.

3336. I think you did not take any numbers of any policemen?—No, it was utterly impossible; they moved about so quickly, and flourished their batons so much, that it was not possible to take a number.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

3337. I think I understand that you speak of a time subsequent to 4 o'clock; you did not enter the park till 4?—I entered the park about 4; but I can speak of the park from about 4 till 6, when I left the park.

3338. In the first instance you were by the statue of Achilles?—No, I did not remain there; I walked on.

3339. About what time did you arrive near the Serpentine?—I think eight minutes walk; my children were with me. I think about eight minutes from the Achilles towards the Serpentine would be sufficient; we did not walk fast.

3340. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there anything else which you wish to add? Is

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there any other fact which you wish to bring forward?—No, excepting that I have had a good deal to do with police myself. I was a Commissioner of Police in Glasgow for many years; and the Commissioners under the old practice had the appointment of the police. I consider, from the way in which I have seen police act in other places, that it was not what I should call a mob on that day. It could not be called a mob; it was a respectable body of people who were collected together; there was no rioting, nor anything to justify the term "mob;" and the police, from my experience of police, did not, in London, on that day, act with that forbearance and discretion which they ought to have done, and as they do in other towns.

3341. What was your duty as a Commissioner of Police in Glasgow? Were you a Commissioner under any Act of Parliament?—The City of Glasgow was formerly managed in this way; the police were appointed by the Commissioners elected by the ratepayers. Thirty Commissioners were elected by the ratepayers. They had the appointment of the superintendent of the police, and all the force; and in that way the police were entirely under their appointment, and under the control and removable by those Commissioners on misconduct; and there were several occasions on which the Commissioners had to remove them.

3342. You do not mean that you took part in the actual management or administration of the police?—No.

3343. Merely in the appointment?—Yes.

3344. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do the police in Glasgow have truncheons like our London police?—Yes; they were introduced after the practice of the London police.

3345. They used formerly to have staves?—Yes.

3346. They have truncheons now?—Yes.

3347. Do you think a truncheon the more useful weapon?—I do.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We cannot go into that.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. C. Daniel.

Mr. Charles Daniel, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

3348. Where do you reside?—No. 2, Upper Baker Street.

3349. You are a mining agent, I think?—Yes.

3350. Were you in the park on the 1st of July in the present year?—I was.

3351. What time did you enter it, and when did you leave it?—I entered it about four o'clock.

3352. Where did you enter it?—At the Marble Arch.

3353. When did you leave it?—I was in the park about two hours. I then went away for about an hour, and had a cup of tea. Then I came back again, and remained till the police cleared the park about 8 o'clock.

3354. When you went in at the Marble Arch where did you walk till you went out the first time?—I walked in a southerly direction, towards the receiving house.

3355. Straight across towards the receiving house?—Yes.

3356. Did you take your stand anywhere?—I sat down on the grass.

3357. By the receiving house?—No; perhaps 300 yards from the receiving house.

3358. Eastward or westward?—Eastward of the receiving house.

3359. Towards the statue of Achilles?—Yes.

3360. When you were sitting there, did you observe anybody attacked by a policeman?—No, not while I was sitting there. I heard some shouting, "Go to church!" something of that sort; and I walked on till I came to the rails, and I saw a great number of policemen there standing with their truncheons in their hands (why I do not know), fastened round their wrists.

3361. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where did you see them?—In the drive.

3362. Whereabouts?—It was about 100 yards from where the Serpentine commences; the broad part of the Serpentine.

3363. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How was the crowd behaving itself then?—Very well.

3364. You say there was a little shouting, I think?—Yes; somebody came by, and there was a shouting of "Go to church," from a boy, I think it was, and a policeman rushed at him, and fetched him into the drive; two policemen got him; he was a boy of about 13, and hung back a bit frightened, and one of the policemen gave him a pat on his back with his truncheon to help him along.

3365. He gave him a blow on his back with his truncheon?—Yes; because he held back, and they pulled him into the drive; he was away from the drive altogether.

3366. Was that a severe blow?—Rather so.

3367. What effect did it produce on the boy?—He went along then well enough. Afterwards I saw a boy struck down with a very severe blow across the loins; another boy, a bigger boy than that, a boy of about 15, I should imagine——

3368. Struck by a truncheon?—Yes. I heard the blow. I turned my head, and saw the boy lying on the ground, trying to get up, and he could not, evidently in the greatest agony. Some man cried "Shame!" and the policeman sneaked away as white as a sheet, and evidently very much agitated. It was a very cowardly thing indeed.

3369. How far were you standing from the boy?—About ten yards. I was standing on some iron railings, so that I could look over them. I heard the blow, and turned my head, and saw the boy lying in very great agony. He made several attempts to get on his feet, but could not, he was so paralysed by the blow. He did not even utter a cry; he seemed to be insensible.

3370. Did you take the number of that policeman?—I did. I asked a gentleman to give me a slip of paper, for I had none in my pocket; he gave a slip of paper, and I took it down, and I wrote to Mr. Duncombe, detailing the circumstances.

3371. What was the number of that policeman?—A 344.

3372. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say that this man turned pale, and slank away?—Yes.

3373. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Just before you heard that below did you hear any shout?—Not at all; I was away from the crowd.

3374. Did you see any stone thrown?—No; not one during the whole day. It was at least 200 yards from the railings where this boy was struck.

3375. Then you have no notion what he was struck for?—Not at all.

3376. You did not hear at the time?—No.

3377. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was this policeman alone or was he one of a body?—He was alone just at that moment; but directly it occurred, three or four others came up, and he was very glad to sneak away.

3378. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He did not attempt to take him into custody?—No; he left him lying on the grass.

3379. Do you know what became of the boy?—No; I went to take the number of the policeman.

3380. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see anything that the boy had done?—No.

3381. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) But you saw no stone thrown, and heard no shout near that spot?—No; I did not see a stone thrown the whole day, though no doubt stones were thrown.

3382. Did you see any of those charges made by the police?—Yes; I saw them many times try to drive the people from the railings, very violently indeed; and most unnecessarily so.

3383. How many policemen would charge at the crowd?—15 or 20.

3384. Had they their truncheons in their hands?—Yes; the whole time.

3385. Did you see them strike anybody?—Yes; I saw one policeman, and a great ruffian he was; he struck at a boy, missed him, and then ran up and kicked at him; whether he really kicked him I do not know, because there was a person who prevented my seeing the blow; but I saw him kick at him. He then walked back again into the drive and winked at a policeman who was standing opposite to me, and seemed rather pleased at the manly act he had committed.

3386. He winked and smiled at the other policeman?—Yes.

3387. How big was the boy?—He was a boy of about 14 or 15. Another boy they caught in the crowd, and two policemen had him, and were trying to get him over the iron railings into the drive to take him away. One had got one leg on the one side of the railing and the other on the other; and they were see-sawing him rather unmercifully. One wanted to get him under the railings and the other over.

3388. They were riding him on the rail?—Yes.

3389. This is a thin iron rail, is it not?—I did not notice the dimensions of it particularly.

3390. As to the last two boys that you have spoken about, had you seen whether they had done anything, thrown any stone or cried out?—No. I imagine they cried out.

3391. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You concluded that they had cried out?—Yes.

3392. But you did not hear it?—No.

3393. That was the only thing you could conjecture why they were taken?—Yes.

3394. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was there any riot or disturbance going on about the spot at the time?—No.

3395. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was the boy that was being dragged on the rail taken into custody?—He was.

3396. I think you said that there were a great many respectable persons walking about, well-dressed people?—Very well dressed.

3397. Did you hear any political allusions? any allusions to the Beer Bill or Sunday Trading Bill while you were there?—Yes; they were talking. I do not know what the remarks were particularly, but I heard the people talking about the Sunday Trading Bill and the Beer Bill. I think it is the Beer Bill more than the Sunday Trading Bill.

3398. Was there any general discussion? Were there any orators making speeches?—No.

3399. There was nobody speaking, addressing a multitude?—Not that I heard.

3400. Did you see any of the notices that had been posted up by the police?—I did not; I read it in "The Times." I suppose it was one of the papers. I read a notice that there would be no meeting. I did not see any notices stuck up.

3401. Did you hear anybody make any observations about any notices which had been stuck up by the police?—No.

3402. Did you see any hand-bills given about of any kind in the park?—No.

3403. You heard nothing political there?—No.

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Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

3404. Did you ever see the police on duty when Her Majesty has been going to Parliament, or on the occasion of a drawing room?—Yes.

3405. Had they their truncheons in their hands then?—I think not. I have seen Her Majesty open Parliament, and I do not think that the police have had truncheons in their hands then.

3406. You have never observed that they have had them?—No; I have never observed it. I do not think that they have had them.

3407. I should like to have a little more about this second assault; that seems the worst one which you have described?—No; the worst one was the boy who was struck across the back.

3408. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was the second one in point of time, was it not?—Yes.

3409. (*Mr. Ellis.*) The second one I mean, in which you took the number of the policeman?—Yes; that is the one.

3410. If I have taken down your evidence correctly, you said that you heard the blow, and turned round and saw the boy?—Yes.

3411. You have no doubt that the blow was struck by the man whose number you afterwards took?—Not the least doubt of it.

3412. You did not actually see the blow struck?—I did not; but I have not the least doubt of it, because I went up to him directly, and he was very much agitated, and there were some women and some men crying "Shame!" at this very man.

3413. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) I think you say he was alone at the time, but some other policeman joined him afterwards?—There were some who were at a distance of some 5 or 10 yards.

3414. There was no other policeman near enough to the boy to have struck him?—No, I have not the least doubt about the man.

3415. (*Mr. Ellis.*) At what part of the ride did this take place? was it in the ride?—No, it was 300 yards from it in a straight line; there is a walk which runs up. I can hardly describe the exact spot where it is; it is some 300 yards from the railings.

3416. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) On the north side of the ride?—Yes, almost in a direct line from the broadest part of the Serpentine in a straight line, towards the north, about 300 yards from the ride.

3417. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Was there any attempt to remove the crowd at this place? were there any of those rushes which are spoken of?—Not there.

3418. Not at the time?—Not at the time.

3419. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) This boy, at all events, was too far off to be making any shouting at the carriages?—Yes; I do not know why he struck him at all. I have no idea.

3420. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You have not brought the conduct of this man before the Police Commissioners, have you?—No. I wrote to Mr. Duncombe about it on the second day afterwards, I think.

3421. The policeman will probably be here, and you will know when he comes up?—To-day do you mean?

3422. No, I am afraid not to day, but when we go into our case?—Very well.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Mr. Ellis, I think you have taken the names and addresses of all the witnesses who have spoken to the numbers of the policemen?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Clearly, Sir.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) When the police are brought here, will you take care that those parties who have identified them shall have notice to attend.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) That is precisely what I propose, Sir. I do not know whether Mr. Mitchell will receive notices for them, or not, and take care that they shall be here, that will save trouble perhaps.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He cannot undertake for that; we cannot compel anybody to be here.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Mr. Mitchell is only casually instructed. It will be very little trouble for you to send to them.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You can send a notice by post.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir.

The witness withdrew.

W. N. Heysham, Esq.

William Nunez Heysham, Esquire, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

3423. What are you?—A member of the Inner Temple, and a barrister on the Western Circuit.

3424. Your chambers are No. 1, Plowden Buildings, Temple, I think?—They are.

3425. I think you have come up from circuit on purpose to give evidence on this inquiry?—I have, at the particular request of a gentleman who is interested in this matter.

3426. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At whose request?—Of Mr. Massey in particular.

3427. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were you in the park on the 1st of July?—I was a very short period.

3428. What time was it?—About 6 o'clock.

3429. Where did you walk during the time that you were in the park?—At the lower end by the Achilles statue.

3430. Did you walk towards the Serpentine?—I was going, but was stopped by a policeman, who advised me not to go, as there was a large crowd, and a great deal of violence.

3431. That was what the policeman said?—That was what the policeman said.

3432. Did you see any violence going on?—Not at that lower end of the park, but I saw a large crowd of persons rushing across the park, and wishing to avoid it, I was going home.

3433. But you did not see that crowd doing anything beyond running quickly across the park?—Nothing more than running quickly across the park.

3434. They did not appear to be attacking anybody, did they?—Not the least.

3435. You did not see whether they were pursued by some 20 or 30 policemen?—No, there were no policemen there.

3436. Where were they running towards; the Oxford Street end?—The Oxford Street end.

3437. Did you see any stones thrown?—Nothing at all; the crowd were particularly orderly where I was.

3438. I think you were in Park Street sometime during that day?—Yes.

3439. At what time was that?—About half-past 6.

3440. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you follow this crowd then?—I went partly in the direction of the crowd, as I wished to get into Berkeley Square, and I turned down a street which I afterwards discovered was Park Street, the very street which I wished to avoid, and so came into a crowd of people who were collected by a house, which I afterwards discovered was Lord Robert Grosvenor's house.

3441. You did not follow that crowd which you saw running across the park?—I was a considerable distance behind it. I must say that I so far followed it: but I did not go with the intention of following it.

3442. Can you tell whether that was the same crowd as you afterwards found at Lord Robert's house?—I think a portion of it might have been; but that particular crowd seemed to be going away towards the Marble Arch.

3443. You lost sight of it?—I lost sight of it entirely. I wished to get out of the crowd, and turned down the first street to the right. I had an impression at the time that Lord Robert Grosvenor's house was in Park Lane, and not Park Street, and I turned down the first street, wishing to get into Berkeley Square.

3444. Which gate did you go out of?—I do not know the name of it, but it is the first on the right-hand side about the centre of Park Lane.

3445. Opposite Stanhope Street?—One of those streets; it was by Park Street. I cannot tell you the name of the gate. I do not know the name.

3446. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The first gate after you got into Park Lane?—Yes.

3447. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How many people were collected in Park Street near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house when you were there at half-past 6 o'clock, as you say?—I should think about 300.

3448. How were those people behaving; were they throwing stones?—They had none to throw; I did not see any.

3449. How were they behaving?—There were certainly amongst them what would be ordinarily called roughs. Those were amusing themselves by crying "Let us have a speech." That is the only thing I heard uttered.

3450. The only thing you heard was a man crying "Let us have a speech"?—Yes; and then I heard two or three groans.

3451. They groaned at the man for wanting to have a speech, I suppose?—I do not suppose that was the object.

3452. But no speech was made, was there?—No.

3453. They were not calling out?—I ought to say that they wanted to get Lord Robert Grosvenor out to make them a speech.

3454. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That is what you understood?—Yes; they were calling to Lord Robert Grosvenor to make a speech, and a gentleman in the crowd said, "You will not get that, because he is out of town."

3455. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He left town the day before, I think?—Yes.

3456. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You understood it to be an invitation to Lord Robert to come out and make a speech?—Just so.

3457. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was it said in an offensive way, or jocularly?—What is ordinarily called "chaff."

3458. You do not think that they expected he would come out?—Not the least.

3459. Then it was not done with the intention to force him to come out?—Not the least.

3460. Was it a well-dressed crowd?—Very well indeed.

3461. Generally, I mean?—Decidedly; the majority of them were the inhabitants of Park Street itself, I should think, or the neighbourhood of Park Street.

3462. It seemed rather an aristocratic crowd, then?—Decidedly.

3463. Where there any ladies amongst it?—Yes, two or three.

3464. Were there any children?—One or two.

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3465. With the ladies?—Yes; the balconies were full of people.

3466. Did the people in the balconies seem to be under great alarm?—At a particular case of violence which I saw inflicted, the whole of the inhabitants of the balconies cried "Shame."

3467. Before that, did the people in the balconies seem to be alarmed?—No; not particularly.

3468. Did they seem to be amused? Were they laughing?—No.

3469. But ladies were looking out, standing on the balconies?—A great many.

3470. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There was some excitement in the street?—A great deal.

3471–2. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Then I think you saw a rush of policemen?—Yes; as it appeared to me, they came out of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Will you go on and tell your story.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Just tell the Commissioners shortly what you saw.

3473. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) Tell everything you think important?—About thirty or forty police rushed out, I supposed from Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, with their truncheons, and cudgelled everybody right and left indiscriminately. I saw one man struck down by the police and beaten while on the ground, at which the occupants of the balconies cried "Shame." A person came to me and complained of having been struck by a policeman with great violence on the back of his head. I said "Can you show me the policeman?" He said "That was the man," pointing to a particular policeman, but there was a great crowd rushed to and fro amongst the people. I said "I will take his number, and I advise you to do the same." Owing to the walking to and fro, and the scroll on his coat which prevented my accurately taking it, I could not say on oath whether it was 184 or 84 C, but of this I am quite positive, that the two last figures were 84 C.

3474. (*Mr. Ellis.*) If I understand rightly, Sir, this is as to a party whom this gentleman did not see struck?—I did not see the blow struck myself, but the gentleman was lying against the rails. I said "Sir, what is the matter." He said "A policeman has struck me a violent blow on the back of my neck, as I was in the road walking along."

3475. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He pointed him out?—Yes; and the policeman as I thought was 184 C.

3476. 84 C you are sure of?—84 C I am sure of.

3477. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you said that you did see people struck?—Everybody.

3478. (*Mr. Stuart Wrotley,*) I understood you to say, that you saw one person in particular struck?—Yes; that was a person at whose case "Shame" was cried by those in the balconies.

3479. This was another person?—This was another person. I cannot say who that policeman was. I have no doubt the gentleman was a person of the name of Stephens, who wrote a letter afterwards in "The Times." I wrote a letter also to "The Times" to corroborate his statement. I have no doubt it was the same person.

3480. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Besides those particular persons who were struck in this charge, you saw them striking persons?—I saw them strike everybody that came in their way.

3481. They were not merely waving their truncheons?—Not the least; they used them more like savages or brutes than men.

3482. Did you see them strike any ladies?—No, I cannot say that I did. I saw a woman crying and screaming dreadfully; whether she had been struck I could not say.

3483. I suppose the people ran off as fast as they could?—They did.

3484. And you amongst them, I dare say?—I did.

3485. It was the wisest thing to do?—I was very thankful for the shelter of the mews.

3486. Did these policemen appear to be intoxicated, any of them?—They appeared greatly excited.

3487. You would not swear that any of them were intoxicated?—I should think they had been drinking something besides water.

3488. The men that came out of the house?—They were very much excited; I will not go so far as to say anything more.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have nothing to ask this gentleman, Sir.

3489. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was there any conduct on the part of the crowd before the policemen came out such as was calculated to alarm the inhabitants of the houses?—Simply the mob itself would have frightened the inhabitants; that is to say, the crowd of people; the unusual concourse of people would have alarmed the inhabitants; but I saw nothing in the shape of violence such as stone-throwing, or any intimidating expressions, otherwise than what is vulgarly called "chaff," such as "Let us have a speech."

3490. There were no symptons of any attack upon the house?—No.

3491. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Nothing but the crowd, which would alarm anybody whose house was surrounded?—Just so—the unusual crowd of people in front of the house. I do not think they could have thrown a stone.

3492. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were the shutters closed?—The blinds were down. I only saw some maid-servants at an upper window.

3493. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Looking out at the crowd?—Yes. The blinds were certainly down, but whether the shutters were up I cannot say, for I was only there about three minutes.

3494. You saw this, having got into Park Street, not intending to stop there?—Just so. I thought it was a nice quiet street to get down into.

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3495. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say you think the policemen came out of the house. What makes you doubt it?—I was standing on the opposite side of the street, and the rush of the police seemed to me as if they had come out of the house.

3496. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) It was from that side?—Yes.

3497. You drew that inference, but you did not actually see them come out of the house?—No. I concluded that they did, from the rush of people.

3498. Does the house open out into the street?—I think it does; it appears to me that the street in which Lord Robert Grosvenor's house is, is a cul-de-sac, they appeared to me to come from his house.

3499. From the way in which they suddenly appeared, you suppose that they came from the house?—Yes; they drove everybody.

3500. You did not actually see them come from the house?—No, I did not.

3501. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I suppose you never got beyond Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—No; I did not attempt to go down the street even; I was slightly curious when I found I was in Park Street, because I happened to know a gentleman who lived about four doors off, and I was anxious about his house as well.

3502. Did you see any other fact which you are anxious to give information about?—Nothing more than in Park Street, and I should say that the conduct of the police in that street was quite unjustifiable and quite uncalled for.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Charles H. Elt.

Mr. Charles Henry Elt, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

3503. Where do you reside?—No. 18, High Street, Islington.

3504. You are a bookseller, I think?—I am.

3505. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July instant?—I was.

3506. What took you there?—I was on my way to visit my friend at Brompton, but that was not exactly what took me there, because I went out of my way in consequence of seeing the police notice on the previous day; I saw the police notice at Islington, and I was rather curious to see how the police were going to keep the people out of what is popularly called their own park; therefore, though it was not strictly in my way to Brompton, I took it in my way.

3507. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You were induced to go to the park from this notice in question?—I was.

3508. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You went from curiosity, just to see what was going on; I suppose the notice was posted about Islington?—Yes; and attracted a very great deal of notice, and I observed to my neighbour, "This will increase the demonstration to-morrow fourfold."

3509. You observed that the notice would increase the demonstration?—I was certain that it would.

3510. Where did you enter Hyde Park?—At the Marble Arch, at the top of Oxford Street.

3511. Where did you walk?—I followed, not I may say a crowd, but a great number of people who were entering the park at that particular part, and I walked with them towards the direction in which the people were going, which I found led me near the Receiving House on the north of the Serpentine.

3512. You walked right from the Marble Arch towards the Serpentine?—Across the green sward.

3513. What did you do then? did you take up your stand at the Receiving House?—No; I walked about very freely.

3514. Did you walk along the Serpentine?—Yes; that is to say on the north side of the drive of the Serpentine, where I came to a particular space which was being kept clear by the policemen.

3515. Did you notice any mounted policemen riding about?—There were three mounted police within this space, which was kept clear by the policemen; this space was close to the Receiving House, about I suppose 30 yards back from the rails, and about 50 yards along the rails to where some posts intercept the footpath.

3516. Did you notice these mounted policemen giving any orders to the policemen on foot?—Yes, they were ordering the police on foot to keep the crowd back from the railings, and to keep them within a particular line from the railings, to keep this particular space clear.

3517. How did the foot police carry out their orders when they received orders?—So far as I could perceive during the time that I was there, the police carried out their orders with very good temper, generally speaking; there were two or three individual instances which would not be called so. The police appeared to me to be evidently out of temper with the duty which they had to perform, but in very good temper with the people around them.

3518. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At what time of the day was this?—I entered the park at three o'clock, and left the park at Knightsbridge about half-past 4, as near as I can recollect.

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(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You had better let this gentleman tell his own story.

3519. (*To the Witness.*) What did you observe?—I was explaining, that my observation led me to think that the policemen behaved with very good temper while I was there, so far as I perceived.

3520. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Whereabouts were you at that time?—I was moving about near the Receiving House, about 200 yards on both sides of the drive. I crossed this open space twice. I did not mix myself in the crowd, but kept on the outskirts of the crowd; and when the policemen desired me to keep back I kept back. I took my opportunity to cross. The policemen allowed me twice to cross this open space, as I said I wished to go to a particular point, that I did not wish to stay. The superintendents, who were on horseback giving their orders, I consider, gave them in a very angry, arbitrary, and I might say, brutal manner to the policemen, particularly one on a small dark bay, or I might say, light chesnut horse. I was nearly ridden down by that superintendent or whatever he might be. I am not conversant with the colours of horses, and therefore I could not say the colour exactly; he seemed to be the chief superintendent, the others appeared to be his aides-de-camp.

3521. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Go on, and describe what you saw?—It was very difficult to keep this space clear, and I did not see any earthly reason why this particular space should be kept clear, because there were no carriages passing at that time. There was certainly hooting occasionally, and the difficulty arose from the crowd pressing behind. The policemen kept the line in front; of course the crowd became denser and denser, and pressed upon the policemen, and then the policemen endeavoured to keep the crowd back behind, who were innocent, who could not help pressing upon them. At last the line was broken.

3522. You say that the police endeavoured to keep them back; how did they do it?—With their truncheons, striking over the heads of the foremost ranks, but not, I should say, unnecessarily violently.

3523. You mean merely just waving their truncheons?—Yes, and to endeavour to keep them back. The line was broken twice, and this space was again occupied, and there was a rush and a melée, and a hooting and a hurrahing, and then this space had to be kept clear again. With respect to the superintendent whom I mentioned, who nearly rode me down, it was not intentionally so. There was a respectably-dressed man crossing the space, and he ordered him to get out of the way, and the man, I think, said, "I believe this is the highway;" and he immediately put spurs to his horse and rode against the man, and tried to ride him down; in doing so, if I had not dodged on one side, I should have been ridden down myself; the man dodged under the wooden rail which encloses the Receiving House there, and the policeman immediately laid hold of him, and the man on horseback immediately said, "Away with him, away with him! off with the fellow!" in, as I conceive, a very unnecessary manner.

3524. What was done with him?—I did not see.

3525. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was he taken away?—Yes; after that I crossed the drive to the south side of the drive, between the drive and the Serpentine. Where I stood opposite the Receiving House, I saw several persons taken into the Receiving House with wounds; one man particularly, down whose face the blood was streaming; they said his head had been broken by the police.

3526. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then, from your observation, the disturbance at that part arose from their clearing that space?—Entirely; there was no disturbance at any other part.

3527. Do you speak of the space between the drive and the Receiving House?—A square space on the north side of the drive towards the Receiving House.

3528. Where there is a cottage?—Yes; the keeper was out.

3529. Do you know whether that was used as a temporary station for taking the prisoners to?—The Receiving House I think was or seemed to be a sort of temporary hospital; I did not see it.

3530. One of those buildings was used as a temporary station-house?—Yes, there or close by.

3531. Describe what you saw?—Afterwards I went on the other side of the drive between the drive and the Serpentine, and I was close to the man who jumped into the Serpentine.

3532. Just describe that transaction?—While I was talking there to a friend whom I casually met, two men in working dress rushed across the drive from the north side, they appeared to be bricklayers, they were in bricklayers' dresses, and one was trying when he got across to get under the rail, and the other held him back and said "Don't, don't, for God's sake don't." I turned to speak to the gentleman, and immediately I heard a splash in the water and the bystanders with horror cried out "He has drowned himself." I saw him rise again and he immediately struck out to get across the Serpentine.

3533. When you saw that man trying to get under the rail and the other saying "For God's sake don't," were there any policemen following him?—No, that is a mis-statement in the papers; all the time I was on that side between the drive and the Serpentine there were no policemen, they were all on the other side.

3534. Did his jumping into the water appear to be his own voluntary act?—Yes; I

asked the bystanders the reason of it, and they said that he had been taken into custody twice, and had broken away. *Mr. Charles H. Ellis.*

3535. Did it appear to you as if he was escaping?—Yes, as if he was swimming across the Serpentine to escape; he did get to the middle of the Serpentine and a boat put out and brought him back again, and he was taken into custody. 20th July 1855.

3536. There were no police there?—No; no police followed him at that point, and there were no stones thrown as stated in the paper. When he got about half way across a boat went out and they took him into the boat; whether he was exhausted or not I cannot say, but when he came on shore the police took him into custody, they took him to where they were confining prisoners.

3537. You do not know of your own knowledge what the man had done or what he was doing?—Not at all.

3538. As far as that part of the transaction went you did not see any violence used towards him?—None whatever.

3539. What did you observe after that?—While I was standing between the drive and the Serpentine a gentleman was coming along the drive; the policemen were drawn across the drive apparently to keep the people out of the drive, and one policeman took him by the arm very violently, so violently as almost to throw him down; the gentleman was very indignant at it; he was merely walking along, and he said, "Is this the way I am to be treated," and he got under the rail close by me. Seeing the violence with which he had been treated, I went up to him, and offered him my card as a witness if he required it; but he went across again, and said, "I will walk here." I remonstrated with him, saying, "Do not; you are doing wrong, now; come here." He would not, but seemed determined to avail himself of what he considered his right to walk along the carriage way.

3540. Did you observe anything in the end happen to him?—No; the police let him go; they did not follow him; they let him go in an excited state.

3541. Will you tell us anything further that you saw which you think material?—There is nothing particular. I entered into conversation with several persons.

3542. How long did you remain there?—I remained about an hour and a half in the park altogether, from going in at the Marble Arch till leaving at Knightsbridge.

3543. During the time you were there, did you see any violence used by the police towards the people?—Only these two or three particular instances which I have mentioned, the one with respect to the superintendent on horseback, and the other with respect to this gentleman.

3544. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see any violence of the people towards the police?—None whatever. The park reminded me very much of the appearance of the park at the time of the opening of the Great Exhibition, from the number of people and the character of the people there, with the exception that there were not nearly so much what is called riffraff, in the park on the 1st of July as on the other day, and I believe that if there had not been this clearance close to the Receiving House there would not have been any riot whatever. If the people had been allowed free circulation in that particular part as they were in all other parts, there would not have been any necessity whatever for a demonstration by the police.

3545. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In the process of clearing that space did you see any violence done by the police to the crowd?—Not more than necessary to be used to keep the dense crowd back, which was every minute accumulating behind. In every other part of the park it was as quiet as on any other Sunday; there were more people certainly, but there was not the least noise even.

3546. With the exception of seeing some persons brought to that Receiving House, apparently wounded, you did not see any other signs of violence?—None whatever. In my way to the Brompton Road, shortly afterwards, I met a lady with two children who asked me the way to the park. I told her the way, but advised her not to go. I said, "You had better keep away, for I think by-and-bye there will be some serious matter."

3547. You thought that the complexion of things at that time was rather threatening?—My opinion was, that the policemen by their conduct, by their unnecessary violence, were exciting an angry feeling in the people.

(*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) Do you wish to ask the witness anything, Mr. Ellis?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) No, Sir.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. James Calrow, sworn. *Mr. James Calrow.*

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

3548. Where do you reside?—No. 6, Caledonian Crescent, King's Cross.

3549. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July instant, were you not, in the afternoon?—I was.

3550. What time did you enter?—I think it was about 10 minutes to 3. We entered by the Marble Arch. I had a companion with me, and we crossed over the park. We heard a shouting, a little noise; first a slight noise, and we walked over to where there

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are two houses. I believe they are called the Magazine; but I am not certain as to that. However, there were a few boys there and lads walking to and fro hurrahing and shouting, but it was confined to about 4 or 5, or 6 or 7 boys. Amongst those was one policeman walking about. After that I went on to the carriage-drive. I was on the carriage-drive I suppose about 3. I walked up and down the carriage-drive. I said to my friend that we would keep in the carriage drive to keep out of the crowd. There was a dense body of people who lined the walk by the railings, all respectably dressed, and all evidently merely lookers on. We were there, I suppose, it might have been 5 or 10 minutes, walking up and down the drive, when a body of policemen came, I suppose, from the Magazine, but I do not know the place they came from; some were in that direction, and they formed at the top of the walk in a body. An order was given to them, or apparently an order was given them, by some man on horseback (he was on a light coloured horse) to charge, to clear the walk, and they rushed down this walk in a body, as hard as they could; they struck right and left with their truncheons every man they possibly could. There was no order given; there was no speaking to the crowd, not the slightest in the world; they struck, and in the space of nearly three minutes drove the crowd back a considerable distance, some four or five yards perhaps, on the grass. There might have been some slight resistance by one or two that were more able to do so than the others, perhaps; they resisted it, and said that they had a right to be on the walk; they were driven back, however. After that the police formed in a body again, and charged the drive. The first body of police that charged the drive were a few in number; there might have been about 12 or 14 or 15, something like that, loosely. They went down the drive, and then they re-formed when they were a little way past, and walked back again. Another body of police formed at the upper part of the drive and walked down, meeting them, clearing the drive. I was, unfortunately, in the drive, and I had a friend with me. I said, "We will get out of this, we will get out of the drive altogether." I crossed and got under the railings, and stood still. The body of police that were coming down from the drive were in a very excited state, and very violent; they were rushing at everybody, using their staves. One man amongst them, I suppose, more particularly than the others, was in a very dreadful state of excitement. He was very pale; his lips were quivering; he was running here and there, and the perspiration was pouring down his cheeks so much, that I said, "No. 402, keep cool, friend;" those were the words I used.

3551. Courteously or offensively?—Quite courteously.

3552. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) From your seeing him in so excited a state?—I saw him in so excited a state that I thought it better;—it was 402 A. I do not think I used the letter "A."

3553. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You used those words in a courteous manner?—In a courteous manner.

3554. Not in an offensive manner?—Not at all.

3555. You did not intend to irritate him, I suppose?—Not at all.

3556. Just tell us all that took place?—I had scarcely uttered the words when some party rode up to me on horseback; in fact, his horse's head almost touched my nose; he said, "Take that man into custody."

3557. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Pointing to you?—Pointing to me.

3558. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You will swear that those were the only words you used?—They were the only words I used; "That man, I mean," he said, "that man with black whiskers."

3559. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Pointing you out?—Pointing me out; there was a rush made immediately to me by perhaps five or six policemen, to the spot where I was. I had seen some little of their usage towards one or two in the crowd, and I did not want to be struck on the head: so I said "Do not use any violence, there is no need of it, I will come to "you," I said "I have done nothing that I need care for. I will come at once." I stepped over the railings and went to them, and I was taken hold of by two, one of whom was No. 402; he held me by the left arm. The superintendent, or whatever he was, (he might have been superintendent I believe,) on horseback said "Take him away at "once; I will charge him."

3560. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do you know the name of that superintendent?—I do not; I heard afterwards that it was Superintendent Martin, but I did not know him.

3561. Did you see him after that?—I saw him after that the next day, on the Monday.

3562. Who told you that it was Superintendent Martin?— One of the policemen.

3563. Should you know him again?—I should. I was then dragged off by the police down the drive.

3564. How were you dragged?—One policeman, this number 402, had me by the arm this way, tight round the arm (*describing the same*), the other had me just as slightly by the cuff of the coat, so (*describing the same*), and No. 402 was very excited all the time. He was walking along; he had hold of me very tight, and the first remark I made to him was, "Friend, you have got me rather too tight, I do not wish to escape from you, you need not hold me quite so tight." He said, "You wish to be tighter, do you?" and he tightened his grasp. That was the first. I kept very good temper, and the crowd made several exclamations as I went along, saying "Keep your temper, friend, never mind," and several things of that sort. After we had gone part of the way, No. 402 was walking

rather fast, and his friend on the left very slow, so that I was going down the drive in this fashion (*describing the same*). I said "Either walk slower yourself, or let your friend here accelerate his pace, I do not care which, so that I may go rather square." He said, "Oh, you wish to go faster, do you." He took up my arm, and he held it in the air like that (*describing the same*).

3565. No. 402?—Yes, and he forced me along very violently for a pace or two; the other constable was quite different, he was just as lenient as the other was harsh. Finding that they did not go together, he dropped his pace, and continued at a more moderate rate down the drive, till we got to Hyde Park Corner. At Hyde Park Corner I presumed there ought to have been something like three cabs waiting, from what I could understand. Three cabs were ordered by the Government to convey the prisoners. There was no cab there at the time, and there was some little doubt or mistake; they did not know how to take me, exactly. The first party crossed the road with me, afterwards they came back, the same party. I did not see who it was that called them back.

3566. Was it a policeman who called them back?—I cannot say who it was; some one called them back, and they went. It was to Vine Street I was to go.

3567. Did either of these policemen say that he did not know where to take you?—They said, "Let us take him," so and so; there was a little difference of opinion. To the best of my recollection one said, "Where shall we take him?" and they said, "Suppose we take him"—I did not hear where it was they said; in fact, I did not know well the locality.

3568. What did the other say? or did he say anything?—He said, "Very well." We were crossing the road towards Constitution Hill when we were called back. When we got back the orders were (but whom they emanated from I cannot say) to take me to Vine Street station. I said to one policeman, "Is that far?" he said, "Oh! you will find out." I said, "You will allow me the privilege of a cab?" he said, "There are no cabs here." I said, "There may not be the cabs you ordered, but there is a cab there," and I beckoned to the cabman with my hand; of course, my arms were not at liberty. I could not do so with them. The cabman came to the edge of the kerbstone, and proffered his cab, and touched his hat. I said, "Now, you will allow me to have this cab." The policeman said, "No, we cannot." I said, "Surely you are not going to drag me through Piccadilly in this state.

3569. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Who said that he would not allow you a cab?—No. 402 A. I said, "I have done nothing. You are surely not going to drag me through Piccadilly in this state, as if I was a common felon." I said, "You are not going to subject me to this exposure." He said, "Why not? We have had to put up with exposure,—we have had to stand it, and why should not you?"

3570. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was this still 402?—I believe it was 402. I think they are both included in that; but I can speak positively as to No. 402. I had a friend following me who heard that remark; he is not here to-day. The cab followed us for 5 or 6 yards; the cabman still continually proffering his services, and I tried to avail myself of them. We got down to within 4 or 5 yards of Swallow Street, within sight of it. I believe that is where the Vine Street station is. I could see it. I said, "You have dragged me through Piccadilly, and have not allowed me the use of a cab. I think that is rather beyond your order."—"You may take a cab, Sir, if you like, now."

3571. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Who said that?—No. 402.

3572. That was within sight of Swallow Street?—Yes, leading to Regent Street. I could read the words. I said, "It is of no use now; here we are at the station."

3573. Did they use violence to you while you were being dragged down Piccadilly?—No, they did not; I walked quietly.

3574. Between them, I suppose?—Quietly between them; one held me by the arm and the other by the wrist.

3575. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They kept hold of you?—Yes; they never released hold of me.

3576. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What time of the day was it that you were taken down Piccadilly?—It must have been about half-past 3.

3577. A fine sunshiny day, I think, was not it?—A very fine day indeed, and a great many people were out.

3578. When you were taken to Vine Street what did they do with you there?—I had to wait for my case to be brought on; when it was brought on, previously to making the charge, I said, "Now, I do not know what the charge is, but will you allow me to send for bail?" to the serjeant in charge, or whatever the person in the station may be.

3579. The person who took the charge?—Yes; he said, "How do you know that I am going to lock you up, Sir?" I said, "Well, in the event of your doing so, may I be allowed to send for bail?" he said, "Wait till I have locked you up, and then see." When the charge was brought forward, No. 402 gave his charge, that I had been very riotous and disorderly, and that he had witnessed it, and signed his name to the charge-sheet, as emanating from himself; whereas, I was given in custody by Superintendent Martin on his own charge.

3580. Then you were locked up?—I was locked up; I think it might have been about 4 o'clock, or it might have been within 10 minutes of the time.

3581. You were locked up in the same cell as Mr. Mair, were you not?—I was locked up in a cell where I found two individuals, who had been brought up about an hour from

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a cell beneath, and who said that this one was a paradise compared with that. They had been locked up since Saturday night.

3582. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you in the same cell as Mr. Mair?—Yes; with the addition of these two individuals who were there. I had been there about a quarter of an hour when Mr. Mair was brought in.

3583. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There were two persons in there when you were brought in?—Yes; I think in about a quarter of an hour afterwards, Mr. Mair was brought in.

3584. That made four, were many others brought in after that?—I think two hours afterwards another gentleman was brought in. What he is I do not know; I think he is either a barrister or student in the Inner Temple.

3585. A thin young man?—A thin tall gentlemanly young man.

3586. Then there was somebody else brought in after that?—After that there were several changes in the cell. I will not be positive as to who was first brought in, but I think the next was the case of a drunken cobbler; he was a very disagreeable person; he was one of the lowest class; he had been beating his wife, something very terrible; he was quite drunk.

3587. What was the length of that cell and the width of it?

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We have that; it was the same cell as Mr. Mair was in.—It was very small.

3588. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) About 10 feet long and 7 wide?—I think about that.

3589. The ventilation was by two little holes at the top?—Two very small holes at the top.

3590. And one in the door?—One in the door that you could not pass a half-pint measure through.

3591. Was there some also at the bottom?—There were a few gimlet holes, a very few.

3592. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Auger holes?—Yes.

3593. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What sort of a night did you pass there?—Not a pleasant one. I walked the whole of the night, or rather paced as far as I could up and down the cell. It was two paces. There was no room to lie. One person lay on the cell floor, and the others occupied the seats.

3594. Who was it lying on the cell floor?—The young man. He changed his position about 3 or 4 in the morning, and then Mr. Mair and myself, who had been up the whole of the night, both lay on the cell of the floor, but not to sleep.

3595. Did not Mr. Mair appear in very ill health?—Very much so; he was an elderly gentleman.

3596. Did he complain in the night of the heat?—We all complained of the heat, but Mr. Mair, I think, felt it more than we did, as we were younger men.

3597. Did Mr. Mair faint during the night?—He stated that he felt in a fainting condition. The gaoler opened the door for a few minutes, perhaps 5 or 10 minutes, which exceedingly refreshed us.

3598. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What light had you in the cell?—There must have been a gaslight in the passage; we had the reflection of it.

3599. No light in the cell?—No light in the cell; there was just a glimmer; we could see, and that was all.

3600. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think the passage leading up to the cell does not open up to the sky?—It does not; it is covered over.

3601. There is a row of cells in the passage?—As near as possible I should say about six cells along a narrow passage.

3602. Was this cell the furthest cell?—The furthest cell of all.

3603. It was a very hot night, I think?—It was a very hot night; the heat was excessive.

3604. Was there a privy in that place?—There was.

3605. Did not it smell very offensively?—Very unpleasantly indeed, I can assure you.

3606. When were you let out of that cell?—I was taken to Marlborough Street. I went off to Marlborough Street. I was not heard at Marlborough Street on the Monday, but was brought back.

3607. When were you let out of the cell into the police station?—In the morning. I had no idea of what the time actually was, but I considered it was about half-past 8 to 9.

3608. Did you offer to send for bail?—Repeatedly.

3609. Describe what took place?—I requested that bail might be sent for.

3610. When was that?—The very first opportunity that I had.

3611. State the hour?—Within half an hour after I was in the cell; in fact, I never ceased to apply for it, so that it was immediately afterwards; every time that the man came to the air hole.

3612. Did you apply to the person who took the charge?—I did.

3613. What did you say to him about bail?—I spoke about it previously to his taking the charge. I knew very well that short work would be made of it. After the charge was taken, they would not allow me a second of time to ask for bail. A trap, or iron bar, or whatever it was, was opened, and I was forced into the passage. I called out—"Will you allow me to send for bail?" They said, "Not now, Sir; we cannot attend to you now, Sir," and I was pushed into this cell.

3614. Did you tell them that you could get respectable bail?—I said I had a friend outside with me. I said, "Will you allow my friend in?" "No."

3615. Did you say that your friend would become bail for you?—I said that my friend could procure bail. I knew he could not become bail himself, because he was not in a position. He would have got it for me, or would have made communication for me.

3616. You asked to be allowed to send for bail?—Yes, and they said they could not attend to me.

3617. That was the inspector?—Not only one inspector uttered that, but several.

3618. When you were in the cell, did you apply to anybody?—The first opportunity I had was when Mr. Mair was brought in, and then I called to the constable, but he would not hear me. He said, "I cannot attend to you now; I have 104 prisoners," or something like that; "I am so busy that I cannot attend to you." He did not, I suppose, hear what I said.

3619. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He made the excuse of pressure of business?—Pressure of business.

3620. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you make any other application to him that he understood?—There was no other chance till about 7 in the evening. It was after Mr. Smith had been brought into the cell. Three severally, but principally Mr. Mair and Mr. Smith, made very extraordinary efforts to get out upon bail; they at last got the man to attend to them, and they got a promise to send for bail at the earliest opportunity.

3621. From the constable outside?—Yes.

3622. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At what period was that? on the Sunday night?—On the Sunday night; perhaps about half-past seven this might have been; then I added my wish to theirs, and upon proffering the name of my bail, he said, "That is too far to send, we cannot send there; have you not anyone in the neighbourhood?"

3623. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Where did you say your proposed bail lived?—In Goswell Street. In the neighbourhood of Goswell Street.

3624. You gave him his name and address?—His name and address, on paper.

3625. And he refused to send?—He said it was too far to send.

3626. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you offer to be at the expense of sending?—I did; as I had previously offered to pay for the expense of a cab. I said, "I do not wish the Government to pay for the cab; I will do it myself, if you will let me have it."

3627. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you make any other application to be allowed to send for bail after that refusal?—After that refusal there was no other opportunity. Mr. Mair and Mr. Smith being near residents to the spot had managed to send, or they had got a promise of sending for their bail. I believe there was then no other chance of sending until about 12 o'clock at night, when a friend of Mr. Mair's (I do not know who it was) came to bail him out, and Mr. Mair was allowed to go out to speak to him; and he was out of the cell about five minutes, he might have been ten.

3628. Did you hear the conversation which took place between Mr. Mair and his friend?—No; it was away from the cell. He was taken from the cell to the station. We could not hear what passed; but he came back at the end of about five or ten minutes, and he was locked up again for the night. He said, "Well, there is no chance of bail, they will not allow us to be bailed at all; they say that orders have come down that no one is to be bailed out."

3629. What time were you let out of the cell?—In the morning, as near as I could judge, about half-past 8 to 9.

3630. When you were let out, did you make application again to anybody about bail?—No; we expected at once to go before a magistrate.

3631. How did the police behave in the room in which you were, after being taken out of the cell?—As regards myself individually, I was suffered to be quiet; but there were some very extraordinary things going on.

3632. What were they? give one or two?—The case of Mr. Mair's solicitor, I witnessed that.

3633. What was it which you witnessed between Mr. Mair and his solicitor?—When the solicitor went to converse with Mr. Mair, there was an interference on the part of the police. I do not know the numbers. I did take the numbers, but I have forgotten them. I will not swear to the numbers.

3634. Did not a policeman sit down between Mr. Mair and his solicitor?—That was afterwards; but they had given them very considerable annoyance previously to that—petty annoyance. At the time they were speaking together, or a little conversation was going on, one of the policemen (I was told it was a sergeant) would lay down the law to this solicitor, and said that he knew the law better than he did, and that he had no right to speak to his prisoner.

3635. Did he insist upon standing near him?—He did, and was very insolent.

3636. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In order to prevent his speaking to his solicitor?—Yes; he gave him all the annoyance that he could. I saw that.

3637. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) At what time were you taken to Marlborough Street?—Really we had no watch or clock to guide us; it was quite matter of guesswork, but I suppose it was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

3638. When you got to Marlborough Street, what became of you?—I was kept in a long back room, for about, I suppose, an hour and a half; to me it appeared about two or

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three hours. It was a very long time; several of the parties were ordered up stairs and down again; that happened once or twice with several parties.

3639. Were you brought before the magistrate?—I was not.

3640. Not that day?—Not that day.

3641. The next day were you brought before the magistrate?—On that day, without being brought before a magistrate, some one told us that if we could get bail we could have it.

3642. A police constable?—A police constable.

3643. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When was that, on the Monday?—That was in Marlborough Street on the Monday. The crier or a police constable came down to the room and cried out, "All those that can obtain bail can have it to-night," or words to that effect. They might not have been exactly the same words.

3344. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Without making inquiry whether you were pickpockets?—Without making any inquiry.

3645. Did you send for bail?—I sent for bail as I had previously done. I had previously sent for bail.

3646. Had you leave to do so, or how came you send for bail before this?—I managed on the Monday to give an intimation to a brother of mine—to post a letter.

3647. Was he allowed to come in and see you?—He was not. I sent a letter.

3648. Were you bailed?—I returned to Vine Street Station. Having had no sleep the night previous I was very tired, in fact, I had been up for two days and a night, and there having been some very exciting circumstances, I was extremely tired and knocked up. I caught a very severe cold, and my voice was gone.

3649. What do you think caused your losing your voice?—It was nothing but cold.

3650. Had you had a cold before?—Not at all. I was in perfect health. After about half an hour's duration after returning to Vine Street, I was locked up for the night in company with six lads—quite lads; the eldest could not have been more than 18 at the outside; they were all apprentices. I took possession of one of the lockers, intending to get some sleep, for I was, in fact, completely knocked up. I had taken possession of one of the lockers, when one of the policemen came down this court or alley leading to the cells, and said, "Is there any person of the name of Calrow here?" I got up immediately and said, "Yes."

3651. At what time was that?—It was about 9 o'clock at night. "Then why did not you answer?" "I did answer." He went away, and I lay down immediately, thinking there must have been some mistake; he came back again, and said, "Is there any person of the "name of Calrow here?" I said, "Yes," and jumped up again. He said, "Then why the "devil did not you answer?" I said, "I did answer both times." He went away again the second time; I did not lie down again; he came again a third time, and said, "Is there "any person of the name of Calrow here?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Why the devil did "not you answer?" I said, "I did answer both times."

3652. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You had lost your voice; you could not speak loud?—I could not speak very loud.

3653. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then possibly he might not have heard you?—He might not have heard me.

3654. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He said, "Why the devil did not you answer?"—Yes, the second time.

3655. He must have heard you?—Yes; because I was at the cell door. Then he opened the cell door, and he let me out. I do not go so far as to say that he pushed me out, but he led me out, and I found bail waiting for me. I was allowed to go abroad; it was then about 9 o'clock.

3656. You went the next day, I think, before the magistrate?—On the next day we reached the Marlborough Street Station about a quarter or 10 minutes to 1; we had a cab to the door; my brother and his friend who were bail for me, went in with me; the police constable who had charge of me, No. 402, was at the door waiting for me; he said, "I have been waiting for you some considerable time." Then they took me in, and my brother and his friend were following me, thinking to go into the court with me, but as we passed the iron grating, the grating was pushed between us; I was allowed to go in, but the others were kept back.

3657. You did not say that they were witnesses for you, or anything of that sort?—No, nothing of the sort; they were merely bail for me.

3658. There was no necessity for their going in, was there?—No absolute necessity.

3659. You were then brought up, I think, before Mr. Hardwick, and discharged?—We were brought up at once; he heard what was to be heard on both sides of the question, and we were discharged without any charge made against us; we were included in one sweeping accusation; there was no individual charge. After thirty hours or two days incarceration, we were discharged.

3660. No charge was made against you?—No charge was made against us.

3661. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then you were not bailed, you were discharged; there was an end of the matter?—I was discharged on the Tuesday morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis. *Mr. J. Cabrow.*

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3662. I understand that the first body of police who came up to clear the road came from the direction of the Magazine Barracks?—I believe it was called the Magazine Barracks.

3663. And they were under the charge of a mounted superintendent?—There was a mounted superintendent with them; in fact, there were two.

3664. You only said one before; you spoke of one being on a chestnut horse; there were two then, in fact, were there?—There were two there together, speaking.

3665. Did two mounted superintendents accompany that party from the Magazine?—I did not say they accompanied the body; they were in that direction; I was not near enough to know whether they gave any orders.

3666. I do not ask whether they gave orders, but whether they came up with them?—They were in the direction of the Magazine. I do not think they moved with the body.

3667. You recognized Superintendent Martin, I think, the next day?—The next day I did.

3668. Then from that circumstance you can probably say how he was mounted the day before?—I could not, because the first time that I saw him was when he came up to me with his horse. I could not mistake the man afterwards.

3669. Was he the same man whom you saw bringing up the police in the direction of the Magazine Barracks?—I could not say that; I do not say that at all; I was not near enough.

3670. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was it the same man who said "Take him, I will charge him"?—Yes.

3671. You were told at the police station that that was Martin?—I was told at the police station the next day that that was Martin.

3672. The person that you were told was Martin was the same person that said to the policeman, "Take him, I will charge him"?—Yes.

3673. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You do not mean to connect him at all with the direction of the body that came up from the Magazine?—Not at all; it was a different set.

3674. And not the same man?—I do not know. I was not near enough to indentify him.

3675. I understood you to say before that they were led or brought up by a superintendent on a light coloured horse?—No; the party that first cleared the walk were a different party from those who cleared the drive afterwards.

3676. Did the first party come from the Magazine Barracks?—The party that I say cleared the walk by the side of the drive where the gravelled walk is, and the iron railing overlooking the drive, were a party that sprang up almost suddenly. I presume that they came from the direction of the Magazine Barracks. I was some short distance down the drive, walking. I saw this party form at the head of this walk, and charge down it; by whose orders I do not know.

3677. Then the party which cleared the drive came from where?—I do not know; from the same direction—from that way.

3678. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was a different party?—Yes; that was afterwards.

3679. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Then you do not mean in any way to identify the superintendent under whose leading they came?—I could not; it is impossible.

3680. I thought that you did at first. I thought that you said something about a light coloured horse?—There were two men on a light coloured and a dark coloured horse together talking, but I could not say who had the direction of the movements at all.

3681. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Am I to understand you that the two bodies of police advanced towards each other, meeting?—That was when they were clearing the drive. There was a body first formed, there might have been a dozen or fifteen persons, we could not see both ends of the drive, but they appeared to have gone some considerable distance down the drive, and to have re-formed. I should judge so. I did not see it.

3682. Then they came and met another body?—Yes; there were two bodies advancing, and I was in the middle of them.

3683. What opportunity was there then for the crowd to escape?—Only by getting under the rails.

3684. Was that easy?—Not very. The crowd was so dense at that particular part.

3685. You got under the railing?—Yes; but it was by the sufferance of certain individuals there. I said, "Allow me to get under the rail, will you, if you please, to go by?" and they did so.

3686. I do not think I caught what your occupation is?—A draper.

3687. Have you anything else which you wish to lay before the Commissioners?—Nothing. I thought it was rather hard that I could not be allowed a cab, nothing further than that.

The witness withdrew.

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Mr. Joseph Croker, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

3688. Where do you reside?—Mincing Lane.

3689. I believe you are a clerk in a merchant's counting house?—I am.

3690. Do you reside at 39, Mincing Lane?—Yes.

3691. Were you in the park on the 1st July instant?—Yes.

3692. Where did you walk during that time?—Principally on the north bank of the Serpentine.

3693. At what time did you enter the park, and when did you leave it?—I went about half-past 1, and left about 5—between 5 and 6.

3694. You walked along the north bank of the Serpentine?—Yes.

3695. Whereabouts, did you walk all along it?—When I entered the park at about half-past 1, there were scarcely 300 persons in the park; nothing of an unusual character could be seen. There were seated on the grass two groups of policemen, (I noticed two,) under the trees on the north bank, the north side of the road of the Serpentine. These policemen had a few boys, and other persons standing round them, but they could be seen by every one that approached the Serpentine till they gradually drew around them a crowd; the fresh comers, those that entered the park afterwards, noticing the groups naturally approached to the crowd to see what was the matter or out of curiosity, perhaps; this led to a grand accumulation of people.

3696. Around these policemen?—Around the policemen. The numbers rapidly increased till about 3 o'clock, perhaps, and then there was the whole of the north side of the park north of the road, that piece of ground which lies on an eminence on the north, filled with people, and they were conversing in groups, principally, I think, upon the preceding Sunday's demonstration, and the remarks made by the public press and in Parliament upon it. There was nothing of or anything approaching riot; no one, however he might wish to do so, could accuse those I saw of riot; but about 3 o'clock or rather before, there was a little boy approached from the east end of the Serpentine river, with an eel in his hand, he ran down along the carriage road in the middle of the road shouting, two or three other little boys following him, and they ran in the direction of the Royal Humane Society's Receiving House. I should have said that this naturally drew the various crowds that were congregated and walking about the park to the road where the boys were running; some of them leaned on the rails (I among the rest), on the north side of the road, to see what it was, for I was not exactly acquainted with the circumstances till I approached the rails. I was leaning on the rails, and I looked towards the west end of the park. I saw the eel thrown up in the air; I think it was thrown among the crowd of policemen, but I will not be positive of that. I had been standing perhaps ten minutes after that, when a policeman, an inspector or superintendent of police, rode along and drove with his horse's head every now and then over the rail, calling on the people to fall back. There were also with him, obeying his orders, about twenty policemen, or perhaps more, endeavouring to clear the people from the pathway on the north side of the ride, and crying out, "Fall back, clear the road, make way;" the consequence was that, owing to the crowd having accumulated in such numbers on this side, those nearest to the rails had the greatest difficulty in complying with the wish of these policemen. The policemen seemed to me to be acting under orders, because they all, as far as I noticed, without exception, used their truncheons on the heads and persons of the people they first encountered. I noticed children and women struck, who, I am positive (for I was in the park a long time), had done nothing to cause a breach of the peace, more than perhaps being found in the company of an immense number of people. These policemen cleared, or attempted to clear, the north pathway; people fell back, but as the policemen marched towards the east end of the drive, the crowd fell in behind them again, and gradually approached the rails again. I then went on the nearest side to the Serpentine, the south side of the road, still on the north of the Serpentine,—a path close to the water's edge; there were not so many people there, there was more room there to move about in. Then the police were in the road; they seemed to be attempting to clear the road. My opinion is, that if they had attempted to clear the road, and had not interfered with the pathways, nothing of so serious a nature would have occurred. I was leaning on the long rail, looking at the passers-by,—the south rail of the drive,—and there was a respectable young woman, dressed in black, about 20 or 22 years of age; she was in the road; I suppose she was attempting to get out of the road; there were three policemen. In the excitement of the moment, or from some other cause, they wanted this young female to get on to the pathway; they told her to get out of the road. The people that were congregated, leaning on the rail, two or three deep, could not very well fall back.

3697. To allow her to pass through?—To allow her to pass through. These policemen, three of them, took her by the shoulders. My attention was then directed another way by a man laying hold of my coat, but when I turned my eyes again I saw her lying on the ground. Then I saw the policemen take hold of her and push her by her shoulders; there was one behind her and one at each shoulder, and they used their truncheons on the hats and shoulders of the crowd that were leaning on the rails for them to make way for her, and they pushed her under the rails amidst the cry of "Shame" from those who saw it and were congregated there. This woman I do not think had done anything. I think

she would have complied with the request of the police if it had been possible to do so. As I was as close on this rail to her as most of the persons, I could see that it was impossible for her from choice to comply. The police did not seem to wait and give the crowd time to get away, they rather got where the crowd was thickest and attempted to clear them. The consequence was that on this side adjoining the water, many ladies, children and respectable men, were driven ankle deep into the Serpentine. I witnessed that in two or three successive instances. I noticed that some ladies had the bottoms of their garments wet with the water of the Serpentine, and there was a general rush, which of course, led to riot and general confusion created by the conduct of the police attempting to clear the crowd, and beginning at the wrong end, in my opinion.

3698. You saw the police rush at the people on the south side of that road, and drive the people into the Serpentine; do I understand you correctly; did you see that done?—I saw the police get on to the pathway and under the rails (some sprung over the rails) with their truncheons drawn, and all along that path of the Serpentine there were crowds of people, some approaching towards the police, others going from them; the crowd that were driven back by the police naturally pushed up against those that were walking along the pathway; the consequence was that the police were the cause, though I cannot exactly say that I saw the policemen drive a man or person into the water.

3699. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They were pressed in?—They were pressed in by the crowd.

3700. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) When these people were pressed in, the policemen were waving their truncheons and striking at them?—Without discrimination, right and left,—men, women, and children.

3701. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You said that the first thing which you saw was a mounted policeman or superintendent ride up to the people and try to get them to go back; did he say anything or do anything; what did he do?—He was perhaps twenty or thirty yards from where I was then; he was speaking, but I think it was to the policemen; there were several people intervening between me and the police then; I think it was to the policemen that were at his back he seemed to be pointing here and there in the crowd; I thought he was pointing out characters that he knew.

3702. Had he anything in his hand?—I do not think he had.

3703. You did not see him strike with a whip, or anything of that sort?—He was pointing with a whip; I did not see him strike.

3704. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You think he had a whip in his hand?—I will not be positive whether it was a whip or a truncheon; I was about to say, it seemed to me like a desk-ruler.

3705. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you able to hear any warning that he gave, "If you do not stand back, we must clear the place," or anything of that sort.

3706. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Could you hear what he said?—Not distinctly; I should not like to state anything as a fact that I indistinctly heard.

3707. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see this mounted policeman talking to any of the policemen on foot?—I heard him giving orders frequently.

3708. What did he say?—"Clear the road."

3709. When he did that they rushed upon the people?—When he did that they attempted to clear the pathway, and the park, as I thought, as well.

3710. The whole park?—Yes, that seemed to be the object; for they drove them back, and when the populace were upon the grass they did not seem content, they went on driving them back towards the east end of the park.

3711. That was away from the drive then, altogether?—They seemed to be driving them away from the direction of Kensington Gardens, as if to try to get them out of the park, if possible, towards Hyde Park Corner.

3712. How far was it where you saw them driving; that was on the greensward, I suppose?—On the pathway intervening, at the end of the greensward.

3713 (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you mean further on than where that house is of the Humane Society, or did they appear to be merely clearing that space before those houses?—The crowd by the Humane Society's receiving house was thickest; that was where the police first commenced their operations.

3714. We have had some evidence already of their clearing a space in front of those houses there, the park-keeper's house. Did they seem to you to be driving the people to the east end of the park beyond that?—No; there they seemed to drive them northwards back, as far as they could get them back, but higher up, about midway between that and the east end of the river. They attempted, as I conceived, to clear them quite away from the Serpentine.

3715. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Towards Apsley House?—Towards Apsley House.

3716. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It was not merely clearing a space in front of the receiving house, but according to your observation they were driving them towards Apsley House?—Towards Apsley House, on both sides. The crowd was so immense that they fell in after the police; there were not so many policemen at first; they fell in behind the police.

3717. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) After they had cleared one space the crowd pressed back again towards the rails?—Yes.

3718. Those persons who got into the river were the furthest from the police. The police were striking with their truncheons, you say, at those persons nearest the rails, and

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they pressed back upon the others, and so pushed them into the water?—At first that was the case, but then the police got on the path, and got entire possession of the pathway, one part of it, and they were as close to the water as the people.

3719. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any violence committed in the park at all, I mean by the people?—No, not by the people, with one exception of a boy. I do not know what he had been doing, but he was in the road, and a policeman had struck him with his truncheon, and when the police turned round, he took up a little gravel, and threw it at him, but it did not touch him; that was the only thing I saw; that was rather late in the evening. The policeman pushed him, and pushed him down, and struck him across the shoulder.

3720. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was all that you saw of throwing?—That was all that I saw of throwing stones.

3721. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any rails broken in the park?—I noticed the hurdles at this end of the park. I did not see them broken; they appeared to have been pushed down by the pressure of the crowd.

3722. But you did not see it?—No.

3723. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were those nearer the statue, or where?—Nearer the statue.

3724. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any other person attacked by the police,—anything that you noticed particularly? You did not take the number of any policeman, did you?—I was rather excited at the time.

3725. Did you take the number of any policeman?—No, I did not. A gentleman,—a stranger then,—that was conversing with me, said that he had taken the numbers of the policemen who threw this young woman down; but he left me in the evening.

3726. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did not take them?—I did not take them.

3727. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He is not in court, is he?—I should know him if I were to see him.

3728. You have not seen him in court?—I have not.

3729. Was there any other particular instance of violence by the police which attracted your attention?—Yes; I noticed in some parts of the park some very respectable men in conversation; perhaps there were ten or twenty around them. They were in two or three places, and when the police saw them, they interfered with them; this led sometimes to complaints and shouts, calling at the police. The police seemed as if they had orders, in my opinion, not to allow anybody to converse.

3730. Whereabouts were these groups?—Nearer the statue.

3731. How far were these groups that you are talking about from the statue?—Some distance.

3732. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were they on the greensward, or in the road?—On the greensward.

3733. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) At the north of the statue, I suppose?—At the north-west of the statue.

3734. Were they 300 or 400 yards?—Full that.

3735. There was not much of a crowd there, was there?—No; the crowd was more scattered.

3736. In what way did the policemen interfere with them when they were talking together?—One instance I noticed in particular. A man was talking upon the Beer Bill, of Lord Robert Grosvenor's, and there might have been, perhaps, at the outside, twenty people around him; a policeman came forward and said "You must move on, we cannot allow any congregation of people here, it is my orders; you must move on." The man seemed inclined to think that he was exercising a right in speaking there.

3737. Did the policeman say it courteously or roughly?—He said it as if he was agitated at the time, but not very roughly. Not what I should deem roughly.

3738. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You said they were talking of the Beer Bill, Lord Grosvenor's Bill; do you mean the Beer Bill or the Sunday Trading Bill?—Both I heard frequently made the topics of conversation there, but Lord Robert Grosvenor's Bill seemed to be the principal question of discussion.

3739. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was it more than a conversation; he was not making a set speech was he?—Most of these groups were more of a conversational character than anything else. There seemed to be three or four conversing together; and as they were conversing on a political topic a crowd came up to listen to them.

3740. What language did they use, was it violent? Did they abuse the police, or talk at the police, or call at the police?—I heard one remark made, that the House of Commons was behind the age.

3741. Was that said in a loud voice?—Yes; distinctly enough for a person to hear it if he was within fifteen yards, perhaps.

3742. What did the people say; did they all laugh?—They seemed to agree with him.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you ask this witness anything, Mr. Ellis?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) No, Sir.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Thomas Cannon, sworn. *Mr. T. Cannon.*

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3743. What are you?—A currier.

3744. Are you a master currier?—Yes.

3745. You live in Earl Street, Long Acre, I think?—Yes.

3746. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What number?—22, Great Earl Street.

3747. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were you in the park on the 1st of July?—I was.

3748. For how long?—From a quarter past three till ten minutes to six.

3749. Where did you walk during that period?—I went in at the Stanhope Gate; I went to the north side of the park by the Serpentine, with the intention of going to Knightsbridge, to the barracks to see a friend of mine; I got surrounded; I was poorly; I had been three weeks at Charing Cross Hospital. I was an in-patient, and three weeks out. I got surrounded in a moment by the crowd. I suppose it might have been half-past three, and I received a blow on my leg, on my thigh, and on my shoulder. I thought it was crushed.

3750. You received three blows?—I did. This is one of them, with a truncheon (*showing the upper part of his left arm*).

3751. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In what part of the park was it?—I went from Stanhope Gate, going down by Albert Gate, when the rush took place.

3752. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were you on the greensward?—I got surrounded by the crowd, and could not get out of it.

3753. Whereabouts in the park was it?—I suppose you know Albert Gate, by Hudson's house, Knightsbridge; that was where I received it.

3754. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Between the Serpentine and Albert Gate?—No; I was this side of the Serpentine.

3755. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Just describe the attack that was made upon you; was it done by a policeman?—It was done by a policeman's truncheon. I do not know the man's name, because it came so suddenly on to me; I do not know the number.

3756. You did not take his number?—No, it came so suddenly. I was knocked almost senseless for a few minutes.

3757. Were the blows all struck together, one after the other?—The fact of it was, that a body of police came there to clear the road. I did not intend to get into it, but could not help it; they were rushing away from the police; they used their staves indiscriminately; it did not matter who came in the way in the mob that I was in; you may term it a mob, but they were respectable people.

3758. Were you doing anything at the time?—Nothing whatever.

3759. Merely walking along?—Walking along.

3760. You found yourself in a crowd and were attacked by these policemen?—Yes.

3761. And you did not take the numbers of any of them?—No, I had not time; the crowd was swaying backwards and forwards.

3762. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You had a blow on your left arm, and where else?—On my leg and on my thigh. I was brutally struck without any provocation.

3763. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see either of the policemen who struck you?—I would not be positive, but I think I could recognize the man, but it came so unexpectedly; I got into this rush as they were coming; it came so unexpectedly that I was taken by surprise, and received that blow.

3764. Did those three blows come from one policeman?—One policeman.

3765. What makes you think that those three blows came from the same policeman?—I fancy they came from one.

3766. You are not quite sure of it?—I would not be positive of it, I should not like to accuse him; I would accuse no man unless I was positive, but I should recognize the man if I saw him again; I fancy so.

3767. The man who struck one of the blows?—I may be deceived, but I fancy I could recognize the man; I got into the crowd and could not get out again.

3768. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) This was about half-past 3 in the afternoon, was it?—Yes; it was a quarter past 3 when I went in at Stanhope Gate, and it was in the time from Stanhope Gate till going through Albert Gate.

3769. It was about that time?—Yes; I noticed by South Audley Church in Chapel Street that it was a quarter past 3, at least it wanted about three minutes; I noticed particularly the time, and I went through Stanhope Gate.

3770. As I understand you, you never went up to the Serpentine at all, you were pursuing your way across to Albert Gate?—I was going that way; I was going out in the Knightsbridge direction to Trevor Square, that was were I was going, being poorly; I never spoke a word; I could not get out of the way; I could not move, for the mob was so great; it might have been my head for what I know.

3771. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What did you do when you were struck; you went out of the park, I suppose, as soon as you could?—No, I did not.

3772. Just state what you did do?—I went into Kensington Gardens, and stopped there till ten minutes to six.

3773. Were you hissing, or hooting, or doing anything, when this attack was made upon you?—No, I was not capable.

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3774. You were too unwell for that? Did you hear any hissing or hooting in the park?—I did not in the part that I got to, because I was not mixed with them.

3775. But afterwards, in your walk through the park to Kensington Gardens?—I did.

3776. I suppose you walked all along the Serpentine to get into Kensington Gardens?—I did.

3777. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) After this injury, did you?—I did. I saw all boys, the lowest rabble from the lowest parts of London; it was not working people that made the disturbance, it was the boys that made it.

3778. Were there many boys there?—Yes, a great many; but no stone-throwing I ever saw; I heard them hooting every vehicle that was passing; I saw a gentleman in a cab phaeton with a pair of horses, and directly he passed there was shouting, and he had great difficulty to restrain the horses.

3779. That was after you had been attacked?—Yes, I saw it. I went through the park. Having had three weeks dietary in the hospital, I did not want to go there again; I have been my own doctor ever since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

3780. Have you any reason for thinking that you know, or could discover, the number of the policeman who struck you?—I should be very sorry to say; I think I could recognize the man again, I fancy so; I fancy it is No. 12 A, I will not be positive.

3781. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You think it was 12 A?—Yes, I fancy so. I should be very sorry to accuse any man, unless I was positive which he was; he struck me brutally, without any cause whatever.

3782. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Is the notion that you have as to the number being 12 A from your own observation, or the information of others?—No, I fancy it; it might be 120 for what I know; I was almost knocked insensible.

3783. What put 12 A, into your head?—It was one of the A's at all events.

3784. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You saw two figures, a "1" and a "2," but whether there was anything between the "2" and the "A" you do not know?—No.

3785. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Do you know the difference between a segreant and a constable?—Yes, I do.

3786. Was it a sergeant or a constable?—A constable.

3787. 12 A has already been proved to be a sergeant.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He does not speak positively.

3788. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You will not undertake to say that it was 12 A?—I could not, but I fancy so; I should recognize the man if I saw him.

3789. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I think you said that as you went up the Serpentine there was a considerable number of rabble there, besides respectable people?—Yes; there was in the ride a great number; as I returned I went through St. James's Park home, and I saw a lot in Grosvenor Place by the Earl of Carlisle's house.

3790. A lot of what?—A mob of people going up to Belgravia, as it is termed.

3791. That same Sunday?—No; not the same Sunday, but on the following Sunday, that was when I received the blows.

3792. That was on the 1st of July?—Yes.

3793. You said that you were going to the barracks; what made you go up to Kensington Gardens instead?—The mob was so great, I could not get through it. I did not want to have another attack. I thought I had had enough, and I went up to Kensington Gardens, and came out in the Bayswater Road, and jumped into an omnibus, and I rode home.

3794. To avoid the crowd?—Yes: I did. I am confined where I live, very confined our place is, and I like every Sunday to have fresh air. I went to receive it, and instead of that I got ill-treatment.

The witness withdrew.

George Blandford.

George Blandford, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

3795. Where do you reside?—At 22, Lillington Place, Vauxhall Bridge Road.

3796. What are you?—A porter.

3797. You were in the park on the 1st of July?—Yes, I was.

3798. When did you enter, and where?—I left home somewhere about a quarter or 20 minutes to 4 from my father's house, and I should say that I got into the park about 4 o'clock, and I left it somewhere about 5 o'clock, I think it was, or a quarter to 5. The reason I left it so soon was, that being so many people I came over rather faint. I was with my uncle, and he said, "We may as well be moving," and I was very glad he said so, because I wanted to get out of it, for I was unwell, and rather faint.

3799. From the heat?—Yes, and it was from the crowd of people being together.

3800. Where did you walk during that time?—When I went into the park I entered into it from Hyde Park Corner, Piccadilly, and crossed the road, and went to the north side of Rotten Row. There is a walk to the left of the ride, not where the gentlemen ride, but the carriages.

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3801. You mean the drive?—Yes.

3802. On the north side of the Serpentine?—Yes.

3803. The Oxford Street side?—Yes, but I was on the path when I first went along; it was on the left-hand side of that ride, the path next to the water, I got up very near to that part that goes across to the Albert Gate, a little path; I stood there a short time, and there was a carriage drove along and there was a little hiss upon that. Then I walked along a little farther, and I heard one of the inspectors say, "Bring them up from that path, bring them up."

3804. A mounted inspector?—No; I am not acquainted with the different dresses. He was not mounted. I heard him tell them to bring them up, and of course, curiously like, I walked on further to see where they were coming from; and a lot of policemen came up from the park, and also a body came along from the road. I heard them ordered to move the people along that corner on the right-hand side of the way, opposite me; that is the part that leads right across, either to Grosvenor Gate or to Stanhope Gate; there is a road there, and the policemen came up in a body. There was a number of people there, and he ordered the people on; and, of course, they could not get out of the way directly, and being a number, they were driven together; and there being a little opposition on the part of the people, as they could not get out of their way, they used their staves, the men did, and they used them in the most brutal way. I never saw men act more indiscriminately; they struck either men, women, or children.

3805. Did you see them strike any woman?—Yes; they were not particular, not then, not at that time. After that, after the rush, they had seized upon one or two men from the crowd, and took them off, guilty or not. I did not consider that they were guilty. The people tried to get out of the way, but they could not get out of the way fast enough. After that, a tall gentleman was standing, with striped trowsers,—black stripes, like a Scotch plaid, black and white,—and a light waistcoat, and I think a black coat, a longish face, and light whiskers. They seized that gentleman by the collar, and pushed him backwards and forwards, and dragged him under the railings, in the most ruffian-like manner. Then when they got him in the road, one of the officers on horseback pointed out, as much as to say, "It is all right, take him off," and they took him along the road. Then I saw nothing more of it. We turned our back, and went on a little further to the left, and I then crossed over the road after that, after that gentleman was taken up, and there were several policemen came in a body where I stood, and made a rush on the people. I fortunately was one that got away. There was a young man somewhere about 17 or 18, and policeman No. 385 A was amongst this party, and I could recognize the man by a cut that he got on the lip. I think it is what you call a hare lip, it might be something else, he struck the young man across his head, and he fell down, and he screamed out, and went off senseless for a bit.

3806. Were you walking along when you saw this man No. 385 A strike this young man?—Several of the policemen made a rush. I fortunately got on one side, and I saw this man strike at this young man.

3807. During the rush?—Yes.

3808. Can you say positively that he had not been doing anything?—I cannot.

3809. Did you see any stone thrown just at that time?—No.

3810. Did you hear any noise or hooting before the rush took place?—I cannot say that, I did then, not where I was.

3811. Just before you saw that young man struck, you did not hear any noise?—Just before I saw that young man struck, there was a bit of hissing close by, not exactly there. I cannot say that I heard anything just there at that time. Then from that of course, the people trying to get out of their way. There was several women amongst them as well, and the men being the strongest, managed to get before the women, but they made no difference with the women, and several policemen, this man amongst them, used their staves in the same manner on them. They struck at the women, but there were several policemen. I cannot say how many.

3812. You cannot speak to 385 A as having struck a woman?—He was amongst them.

3813. When this youth was struck, he was knocked down you say?—He fell down, and screamed out from the blow, and went off senseless.

3814. He was insensible?—Yes; not long from that.

3815. There were women and children in the crowd that was charged?—Yes.

3816. Did you notice any mounted policemen riding about?—Yes; there were several mounted policemen riding about; in fact, one of the mounted police was one that I noticed. I did not take any particular notice of his horse, but I think it was a grey, it is best to say nothing about that, he was one that I noticed point like that (*describing the same*), like an acknowledgment that the police was doing right in taking that gentleman away.

3817. Did you hear any discussion in the park about the Sunday Trading Bill?—Not a word, no more than what one or two said that was walking about; there was no congregation together of the people saying so.

3818. There were no speakers?—No persons making speeches at the time where I was.

3819. Did you hear anybody say anything about notices that had been stuck up by the police?—Yes.

3820. What did they say?—What they said was, that they had come there merely out of curiosity, because the notices they had seen stuck up at the wall attracted their attention, and

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they came to see what was going to take place; that was one thing that induced me to go there, the notice on the wall warning people against going there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

3821. You say that you saw several policemen striking women?—Striking at women; at least they made a rush, several policemen, and this man amongst them, to where I was amongst the party, and this young man was struck across the head and knocked down; then they passed him and struck at the people indiscriminately. The women, of course, could not get away before the men; the men being the strongest they were behind, and they struck at the women then; they used their staves then, and struck indiscriminately.

3822. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see a woman absolutely struck?—Yes; they struck at the women. I should say there were about four or five women together; one was in black, and she got her bonnet knocked off from her head.

3823. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Were they blows on their heads?—I suppose so; you could not say where they were particularly when the men used their staves right and left.

3824. I observe, that each time in answer to any question you say, they struck at the women; did you see them hit?—Yes; the last, I say, they struck indiscriminately what they struck.

3825. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What do you mean by "indiscriminately"?—It was, that they did not stand particular, either men, women, or children.

3826. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see a blow fall upon any woman?—Yes, I saw a staff fall upon a woman behind.

3827. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You saw that?—Yes, on some woman behind.

3828. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You are sure that they were not merely flourishing their staves, but you saw people struck?—Yes.

3829. You saw a woman struck?—Yes.

3830. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Could you see in the crowd so as to distinguish as to whether the truncheon came down harmless or actually struck the woman?—I consider that the truncheon struck the woman.

3831. Did you see it?—Yes, I saw it.

3832. Did any woman fall?—No, I did not see any fall from it, because there was a body of people before them, and supported them almost, for they were trying to get away from the police.

3833. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there anything that you wish to add to your evidence?—No; my uncle can come and corroborate my statement, and also state, I dare say, something more than I say myself; it seems that we were separated a little.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If he wishes to come we shall be willing to hear him.

The witness withdrew.

Henry Austin.

Henry Austin, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

3834. Where do you reside?—28, College Street West, Camden Town.

3835. What are you by business?—A trunk-maker.

3836. You are a master?—Yes.

3837. Not in the employ of anybody?—No.

3838. You were in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July?—Yes; I was.

3839. Where did you enter from?—From Oxford Street.

3840. Through the Marble Arch?—Yes.

3841. What time of the day was that?—About a quarter to 4.

3842. How long did you stay there?—About half an hour, I think, it was before I was taken away.

3843. Where did you walk to?—I walked towards the Serpentine, making my way towards Apsley House.

3844. Walking down the road or across the grass?—No; walking across the grass towards the north side of the drive.

3845. Were you making your way to the Serpentine or to Apsley House?—To Apsley House.

3846. I believe you were afterwards taken off by a policeman? Where were you standing then?—At that moment I was standing on the north side of the Serpentine, about four or five yards from the rails.

3847. Whereabout?—at the extreme east end of the Serpentine?—Yes; the end towards Apsley House.

3848. Was it anywhere near where the road crosses the drive?—Yes.

3849. Were you making any noise?—No; not in the least. They were only just come up. I stood there for a moment.

3850. You did not shout?—No; I had not spoken a word.

3851. Not to anybody?—Not a single word.

3852. You were attacked by a policeman; just describe it?—I was standing on the north side of the walk, when policeman 363 A rushed out of the road and struck me,

knocked me down and seized me by the handkerchief, and put his foot behind me, and threw me to the ground, when two or three more rushed forward and commenced dragging me along the ground.

3853. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He did not knock you down?—He threw me down. He put his foot behind me and threw me to the ground with some violence, and then dragged me along the ground. I managed to get on my feet, when two or three of them laid hold of me and hurried me along the road. I was taken down to the Lodge, and then taken in a cab to Vine Street.

3854. You were taken to the Receiving House, where the boats were?—Yes; first they took me, not into a house, but into a sort of yard place.

3855. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You are quite positive that you were not making any noise?—Yes; quite sure.

3856. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did they give any reason for taking you?—He gave me no reason. When he got me to the Station House, he charged me with being riotous and exciting the mob, and obstructing the police. I had not spoken one word.

3857. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You are not much of an orator?—No; that was about the first time I had appeared in it.

3858. You were taken to Vine Street, and you repeat that statement that they made no complaint; they said nothing to you, and they did not tell you what you were taken for?—They did not tell me; the policeman made out the charge and they put it down in a book.

3859. Did you not ask them what you were taken into custody for?—No; I thought it was useless to ask them.

3860. Did they treat you with any violence?—Not then; but going, when they took me, they slapped me over the arms several times, and I have the black marks on my arm now.

3861. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At what time did they strike you? was it at the time they took you that they struck you?—Yes.

3862. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Before you were tripped up, or after?—After I was tripped up.

3863. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) After that, you were struck?—Yes.

3864. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) While you were on the ground?—Once while I was on the ground, and afterwards when I was in the road, on my feet.

3865. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you resist?—No.

3866. You are positive about that?—Yes.

3867. Notwithstanding that, they struck you?—They did.

3868. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you hang back?—No; I spoke to them, and I said, "I will go quietly enough." They shook me, and said, "Be quiet, keep your arms down," and they struck me over the arms several times.

3869. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were taken to Vine Street then, and you were put into a cell?—Yes; at one time there were forty-three of us.

3870. Was it underground?—Yes; and in a most filthy state, and wet.

3871. In what way was it bad?—The wet was about two inches on the ground, and there was a cesspool at one end of the cell, about eighteen feet by seven.

3872. How many people were put into that cell; did you count them?—Yes, I counted them.

3873. How was that cell ventilated; how did the air get in?—By a small hole in the door, and some iron-work lower down to admit the air.

3874. There could be no ventilation in the ceiling?—No; there was a small ventilator at the further end of the cell; a very small place.

3875. Did the light appear through it?—Well, very slightly.

3876. Did you look through it?—No, I could not; indeed, I did not go right down to the end.

3877. Did it communicate with the open air, or with a passage, or anything of that sort, to your knowledge?—I cannot say positively.

3878. When was the cell filled; about what time in the evening; I suppose it was not full when you were first put in?—No; about half an hour afterwards; it was about five when I was put in, and I think about half an hour afterwards there were forty-three of us there.

3879. (*Mr. Henderson.*) When you say it was wet, do you mean that it was wet in part, or that the floor was wet all over?—Yes, it was wet all over, about two inches deep.

3880. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) About two inches deep of water?—Water and filth.

3881. Two inches of mud?—Yes.

3882. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was it a stone floor?—I believe so.

3883. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There were 43 people at one time in the cell?—Yes; then after they had been in there about an hour, they took some out of the cell about 1 o'clock; there were 33 then.

3884. At 1 in the morning?—Yes.

3885. Was there room when there were 43 people in for anyone of them to lie down?—No, there was hardly room to stand.

3886. You really were very close together?—Yes.

3887. As close together as those people are in the Court there?—Yes, quite.

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3888. From 1 o'clock? were any taken out after 1 o'clock?—A few were taken out in almost a fainting state.

3889. About what time was that?—I should think about two hours afterwards.

3890. That will be about 3 in the morning?—Yes.

3891. How many do you think were taken out?—They were taken out about two or three at a time.

3892. About 3 in the morning, how many had been taken out between 1 and 3 o'clock—a dozen?—No; about five.

3893. Why were they taken out?—Because it was so hot; they almost fainted.

3894. I suppose complaints were made to the constable outside?—Yes; we sung out to the constable to take them out, as we were in a fainting state; it was very hot, indeed, and they were obliged to leave the door open for about five minutes.

3895. How often did they do that in the night?—About three times in the night.

3896. Was the way that you went down to that by a passage? Was it a covered cell, or was it in the yard?—No; we went down steps, and went along to the right, and then went into the cell.

3897. Was it a covered passage?—Yes.

3898. It was lighted with gas, I suppose?—Yes; at night it was.

3899. When were you let out of this cell?—I was let out on Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, I should think, and brought up to the room up-stairs, and told to stop up there; and expecting every minute to be taken to Marlborough Street.

3900. Did you ask to be allowed to send for bail?—Yes; I asked the policeman, and he said, "No, after you have been tried, you can send." Fine consolation, that!

3901. To whom did you apply in the first instance about bail?—I spoke to a policeman.

3902. You saw the charge being made out against you. Did you apply to the policeman that was taking down the charge?—No; I did not.

3903. Did you apply to anybody before that time?—Not before that. I did afterwards.

3904. To whom did you apply?—To the policeman.

3905. Who kept the door of the cell?—Yes; I asked him if they would allow bail to be taken. Then he went out and said he would go and see, and he came back some time afterwards and said, "No bail will be taken for any of you."

3906. You were taken before Mr. Hardwick on Monday, I think?—No; I was taken up to Marlborough Street on Monday, between 4 and 5, and, after being kept waiting there in the passage in Marlborough Street, I was taken back to Vine Street again, and again locked up.

3907. Did you make any application to be allowed to send to any person to bail you on the Monday?—Yes; I spoke to a policeman about it, as I tell you; he said after I had been before the magistrate, I could send.

3908. What policeman was it that told you that?—363 A.

3909. The man that had you in charge?—Yes.

3910. What time in the day was it that you spoke to him?—I think about 11 o'clock.

3911. In the morning?—Yes.

3912. (*Mr. Henderson.*) On the Monday morning?—Yes.

3913. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you tell him that you could have respectable bail?—I told him to any amount.

3914. I suppose you can at any time get respectable bail?—Yes, at any time; then when we were brought back from Marlborough Street in the evening there was a man that was keeping the door, and he said that those parties who chose to send for bail could do so, and I wrote a note, and he then said it was too far to send; I directed it to my friend's, 28, College Street West, Camden Town, and he said it was too far; I then wrote another, addressed 35, Dean Street, Soho, but it was not taken. One of the prisoners was let out on bail, and he took possession of the note, but I suppose he never delivered it, for no one ever came.

3915. Did you, at 11 o'clock, when you spoke to the policeman, offer to pay for sending a messenger?—Yes; I had no money then with me, but I told him it should be paid.

3916. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What cell were you put into on the Monday evening?—It was under ground.

3917. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were you put into the same place on the Monday evening?—Yes, the same as on the Sunday; about 19 of us were put in on the Monday.

3918. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Had it been cleaned out in the meanwhile?—No; it was a little drier, but it had not been cleaned.

3919. You are sure of that?—Quite sure.

3920. On Tuesday you were brought up again?—Yes, and discharged.

3921. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Without any evidence being gone into against you?—Yes, without any evidence.

3922. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I believe you were discharged in the first batch; they were divided into so many classes of prisoners?—Yes, I believe so; it was about half-past 2.

3923. What did you do? Did you enter into your own recognizances?—Yes; 20*l.*, to keep the peace to all Her Majesty's subjects, and the peace I never broke.

3924. When the charge was made, did you tell them where you resided?—Yes, I did.

3925. Where did you tell them?—28, College Street West, Camden Town.

3926. Were you particular in telling them that?—Yes, very particular.

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3927. You never lived in 28, Connaught Street, Camden Town?—Never.

3928. Then if it is entered in the charge sheet, 28, Connaught Street, Camden Town, it is not correct?—I know nothing about it; I never lived there. When I was taken off my hat was knocked off, and when I tried to pick it up I was struck several times over the head and arms, and my hat was lost; I said, "Let me have my hat;" he said, "Never mind your hat, come along." I asked him afterwards about my hat, and he said he knew nothing at all about it.

3929. You are obliged to take a cap now?—Yes, I bought a cap after I came out; I had no hat when I came out.

3930. Did you see your mother on Tuesday?—No, I heard that she was there, but I did not see her.

3931. Is she in Court now?—No.

3932. She will come?—Yes, if it is required.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) What can she be wanted for?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) As I understood, his mother was seen crying at the Police Office on Tuesday that she could not get any account of him.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say, I think, Mr. Mitchell, that it was in consequence of misdescription, Connaught Street, instead of College Street.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say, I think, it may have arisen from that. From what I can understand I think it is very likely.

3933. (*To the Witness.*) Your mother applied and she could not see you?—She applied to see me, and they said "No."

3934. Did they say that you were not there? Did your mother tell you that?—Yes, afterwards; she applied on Monday there, but she could get no information at all.

3935. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How did she know that you had got there?—I promised to be home on Sunday about half-past 5 or 6, and not returning home, she naturally thought that I was taken by the police, when she heard that so many were taken, and the brutal manner in which they acted.

3936. (*Mr. Armstroug.*) She knew that you had gone to the park?—Yes.

3937. She thought that you might have got into some trouble?—Yes.

3938. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) You know that she came there to see you, and you did not see her, that is all you know?—Yes.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) It cannot be necessary to call the mother here to prove that.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Very well, Sir. I do not wish to give the woman the trouble, if she has no anxiety to come.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We have had other instances where people were refused to be admitted.

3939. (*Mr. Mitchell, to the Witness.*) Have you been unwell since that time, or at any time since?—Yes, I have been unwell ever since. Indeed, I do not feel as well.

3940. Were you pretty well before that time?—I was pretty well previously to that.

3941. Do you really think that your health for any period after that time sustained any injury?—Yes, I do.

3942. In what way?—I was weak, and I fancied I could smell the stench of the cell for two or three days afterwards.

3943. It made you rather nervous?—Just so.

3944. You do not like the look of a policeman?—I can look any of them in the face.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

3945. As to the bail, I think the first time you applied was about 11 o'clock on Monday morning?—Yes.

3946. At that time you expected to go to Marlborough Street?—Yes.

3947. If your case had been brought on early in the day, you might have been discharged in a few hours, or entered into your own recognizances?—I was discharged on Tuesday.

3948. As soon as you came back on Monday?—I was not taken up at all on Monday, only kept waiting down below; we were taken to Marlborough Street Police Court, but not taken up stairs.

3949. As soon as you came back, I understand you were permitted to send for bail?—Yes.

3950. But your bail did not come?—No; they said it was too far to send.

3951. No, as I understood you, you sent by a messenger of your own?—I sent a note out; there was a messenger there, but he stated that it was too far to go. Then another person that went out took the note, and no one came, so I suppose he did not deliver it.

3952. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Have you ever ascertained whether the note was delivered?—No; I have not.

3953. Whom did you send it to?—I sent it to 28, College Street West, and also when he said it was too far, I wrote down the name of Mr. Smith, 35, Dean Street, Soho.

3954. Do you know whether at either of those places they received your note?—No; they never received it.

3955. That you have ascertained since?—Yes; I have.

3956. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It was sent by some fellow prisoner that was released?—Yes; on Monday night.

The witness withdrew.

S. W. Taylor.

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SAMUEL WALKER TAYLOR, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

3957. Where do you reside?—35, Bath Street, St. Luke's.

3958. You are a basket-maker?—Yes.

3959. A master?—Yes.

3960. You were in Hyde Park I think on Sunday, the 1st of July, were you not?—Yes, I was, with my wife and family.

3961. Had you several children with you?—Two.

3962. Where did you walk to?—I entered in from Apsley House, the gate.

3963. About 4 o'clock?—About 4 o'clock.

3964. Where did you walk to?—I walked on the right-hand side of the park to about the centre of the ride.

3965. Of the drive?—Yes, I should say so.

3966. Do you know the Humane Society's house?—Yes, I was opposite.

3967. Did you stand near there?—Yes; facing the Serpentine.

3968. What time was it when you got there?—4 o'clock, as near as possible.

3969. I mean at the Receiving House?—I should say about a quarter past 4.

3970. How was the crowd behaving at that time?—I made the remark to a friend that was with me. I made a remark to Mr. Richardson, who is in Court now, that I never saw so orderly an assemblage of men and women, and if dress had anything to do with it, and never so respectable.

3971. You were not much alarmed yourself?—No; I was not much alarmed myself, but after being there some time, I was certainly excited by seeing the conduct of the police.

3972. You were not alarmed by the conduct of the people?—Not at all.

3973. Did you see any mounted policemen riding about?—I saw one or two persons passing along; whether they were policemen I could not say.

3974. Had they blue dresses?—I cannot say. I cannot tax my memory upon that.

3975. Did you see the police making any charges amongst the people?—Yes, I saw them on several occasions. After perhaps a carriage had passed, that is to say, after a cab had passed with any prisoners, the parties present would give vent to a little hooting at the police. I saw them then make a charge and strike over the heads of the persons across the rails indiscriminately. I saw many receive blows, but I never spoke to any of them.

3976. Did you see any female receive a blow?—I did not.

3977. Did you see females in the crowd?—Yes. After the first onset, after that time, they got more timid, and seemed to recede back.

3978. You saw those rushes on several occasions?—I did.

3979. Did they appear to you to be necessary?—Quite unnecessary, and quite uncalled for. On one occasion the police were dragging one boy, about 14 or 15 years of age, along the drive, and they dragged him along with that cruelty that I believe it caused some one, apparently very near where I stood, to hurl a small stone at them without striking them, and the policemen instantly made a charge at that point; they did not appear to see the party that they would like to take, but they went some yards further down the drive and took a man, a very respectable young man, and a tall person standing by said it was not him that done it; but they persisted in taking him.

3980. They would have somebody?—Yes, it appeared every time they made a charge they had some one; it did not matter to them who.

3981. Were you near that young man when he was taken?—Not above twelve yards; the stone appeared to be thrown between where I was standing and where he was standing, but nearer to me.

3982. Were you behind him or before him?—I was on the side close to the rails.

3983. You could not swear that that young man did not throw that stone?—I feel quite confident he could not have done it from the place he was standing in, and where I saw the stone pass from.

3984. He was taken into custody?—He was.

3985. Did you see anybody bleeding from wounds?—No, I did not.

3986. Did you hear the police make use of any expressions to the crowd?—No other than to stand back, and as soon as they had said that, or almost sooner, they struck at them, not giving them time to stand back.

3987. It was a word and a blow?—The blow first almost, very near.

3988. Did you see any proclamations, signed "Richard Mayne?"—Yes, I did; and that, indeed, induced me as much as anything to go. I thought I had a right to go, and I went, otherwise I was going elsewhere.

3989. Did you hear anybody talking about that notice?—I heard many laughing at it, and saying they should not have come if it had not been for that.

3990. They did not come to resist?—I saw no such a spirit.

3991. What was the motive that led them to come—curiosity?—Yes, I think so, considering they had a right to go where they were told they had not.

3992. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You thought you had a right to go?—Yes, I did.

3993. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not think you had a right to make a noise, or to throw a stone, or to resist the police?—Decidedly not.

3994. You never heard any of your friends say that they thought you had that right?—No; no man would do so, I should think, only in self-defence. *S. W. Taylor.*

3995. Did you hear anybody speak about the Sunday Trading Bill when you were there; any public discussion of it?—None at all. I just heard a passing observation by persons, perhaps forming two or three in a group, or anything like that; but nothing like any set debate or meeting. 20th July 1855.

3996. There was no speaking going on?—No.

3997. Did you see any woman struck?—I did not.

3998. There were a great many well-dressed people about, were there not?—More than ever I saw at such a meeting in my life in such a concourse of persons.

3999. It seems to have been a very orderly one?—Yes; they merely cried, as a carriage passed by (there were very few on that day), "Why do not you go to church?" but oftener than not it was spoken in good humour, and as what is usually called chaff, not vindictiveness.

4000. The people in the carriages seemed to take it in that way, did they not?—Yes, they did, and many of them bowed—most of them—to the people, and they passed along unmolested.

The witness withdrew.

JAMES RICHARDSON, sworn. *J. Richardson.*

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

4001. Where do you reside?—107, Old Street, St. Luke's.

4002. What are you by business?—A bootmaker.

4003. A master bootmaker?—Yes.

4004. You accompanied the last witness, did you not?—Yes.

4005. Did you hear his evidence?—Yes, I did.

4006. Do you agree in all that he said?—I do.

4007. If you disagree in anything, will you just state what?—I heard him say nothing that I disagreed with.

4008. Have you anything further to add, as to the conduct of the police?—No.

4009. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He said that you and he separated for a short time?—I think he left me for about two minutes.

4010. Did you see anything during the two minutes that he has not spoken to?—Nothing. I noticed an old gentleman that the police surrounded, and, I thought, used in a most brutal manner.

4011. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where was that?—It was between the Receiving House and the Statue; we were in about the centre.

4012. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What o'clock was it?—I should say about half-past 4, as near as could be, from the time that we entered from Apsley House.

The witness withdrew.

PETER GEORGE HOLT, sworn. *P. G. Holt.*

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

4013. What are you?—A writer.

4014. A writer and decorator?—Yes, a sign writer.

4015. You live at 22, Titchbourne Street, Paddington?—Yes.

4016. You keep several men in your employ?—I have an apprentice, that is all.

4017. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

4018. Between 3 and 5 o'clock?—About that time.

4019. Where did you enter?—At the Marble Arch.

4020. Where did you walk to?—I was going to Kensington Gardens, having my son with me; he saw a great many persons going towards the Serpentine, and he wished me to go there also. I said I did not want to get into the crowd, we will walk to the hill, and we did so, and watched the people for twenty minutes.

4021. That is some 100 or 200 yards from the Serpentine?—Yes.

4022. How old is your son?—Twelve years of age.

4023. What time was it when you got on this hill?—I should say somewhere about 3 o'clock; I cannot be particular.

4024. How long did you stand there?—Perhaps a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes.

4025. How were the people behaving then?—They seemed to be all in a good temper, and behaving extremely well; the only funny thing was a very funny thing, a policeman climbing up a hollow tree to drive a few boys down, which has been very cleverly sketched in "Punch."

4026. Private Lobs, I think they call him in "Punch"?—Yes.

4027. He did not capture them?—No, they dropped down like rotten apples.

4028. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You saw that actually occur?—I was close on that spot; it was very funny; the boys were on the tree, and the policeman made a grand attack upon them; the sketch in "Punch" is an exact representation of it.

P. G. Holt.

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4029. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Is that from your pen?—No.

4030. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Is it an exact representation of it?—Exact.

4031. After you had witnessed that, I think you noticed mounted policemen riding about?—No; after this my son got tired of watching the people, and he said "Let us go down by the side of the Serpentine, and walk into Kensington Gardens." I said "Very well, George." We were crossing that way near the Keeper's house, when in crossing the road I heard some one bawl out most lustily "Get out of the way," in a most brutal way. My boy had hold of my arm, and I looked round and saw a mounted policeman close to my shoulder. I was taken by surprise, seeing a horse close to me, and I did not move immediately. He then repeated it, and shook his whip at me. I then asked him whether he was the Emperor of Russia; at which he kicked his horse, and made a dash at me,—at me and my son; fortunately we were very near the railings. I dragged my son under, or he would have trampled us down. Having got out of reach of his horse, I turned round, and I said "You have behaved very ill; if I have done wrong, take me into custody. You are not to ride over me and my child in this manner." He rode off, dismounted, and went into the Keeper's house.

4032. He took it as a great insult being called the Emperor of Russia?—Yes; he seemed as much offended as I was.

4033. What sort of horse was it?—Light coloured horse.

4034. Did you notice the man?—Yes, I know the man, it was Mr. Hughes, the Inspector.

4035. You know him?—Yes, I know him, either in his uniform or out of it.

4036. He made a dash at your son?—Yes, and at me. I was near the railings, or he would have rode over us.

4037. You were rather frightened, were you not?—Not till he made a dash. I was rather amused at the manner in which he addressed me. It was fine, bombastic, and funny, till he got ferocious.

4038. Did you see him after that?—Yes, on several occasions. He went into the Keeper's house, and remained there a short time. I had then got across by the Serpentine, and we waited there an hour, I dare say. There were a great number of very respectable gentlemen and ladies, and he came out of the Keeper's house, and he rode immediately to the policemen opposite, where I was standing, and ordered them to charge the people, which they did.

4039. Did you hear the orders given?—Yes, I did, to charge the people. I cannot tell the exact words, but that was the sense of his address to them.

4040. How many policemen were there just there?—I should think thirty or forty rushed at the people, and struck at them without any thought who or what they were striking. Two or three appeared to be ashamed of the job, and they struck at the pailings, and they made a noise, without doing any injury; but that was an exception to the rule. That I saw on two occasions. He commanded two attacks.

4041. Did you see any persons actually struck?—I saw several struck. I saw one person down who had been struck by a policeman, run to the Superintendent who was on the dark horse, and he appeared to be making a complaint to him, when he waved to the policemen near him to push him away. They pushed him very rudely. He attempted to get under the palings, but the people were so close that he could not do so, and two policemen raised him up in their arms and threw him over the paling on to the people; that I saw myself, exactly opposite where I was standing.

4042. He appeared to be making a complaint, and he was ordered off, and thrown amongst the people?—Yes.

4043. Did the people appear rather indignant at it?—They cried out "Shame," and it would have been a wonder if they had not.

4044. Did you take the number of any policemen?—No; I had no pencil or paper with me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

4045. I think you say that Mr. Hughes shook his whip at you?—Yes.

4046. Did he strike you?—No.

4047. You saw several policemen, as they went along the rails, striking on the rails?—Three or four of them, but they were exceptions to the rule; the generality of them struck at the people.

4048. Striking sideways as they moved along?—They were striking in all manner of ways—poking and striking. I saw one man, attempting to get out of the road-way, stooping to get under the paling, when a brute of a fellow with his staff——

4049. A policeman?—I said a brute of a fellow. You seem to know the definition of it. There were many of them.

4050. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is very natural, when excited, to use exciting language. You had better confine yourself to the term "policeman"?—Very well, Sir. He poked the man with the end of his staff at the bottom of his back in a very indecent manner.

4051. Violently?—Yes. I never was in a crowd before, and I hope I shall never be again. I could not have believed it.

4052. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Was the man whom you described as having been thrown over, hurt?—I do not know.

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4053. He was in the drive?—Yes; he walked up to the Superintendent on the dark horse; I do not know his name; and was making his complaint, and he waved him away, and two or three policemen pushed him along rudely; he could not get by the people, and they lifted him up and threw him over the palings.

4054. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You do not know whether he was hurt or not?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. R. Hartwell.

Mr. Robert Hartwell, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

4055. Where do you reside?—46, St. George's Road, Southwark.

4056. You are a printer, are you not?—Yes.

4057. A master printer?—Yes.

4058. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

4059. I think you entered the park at three and left at seven?—A few minutes after three, and left a few minutes before seven.

4060. By the gate at Apsley House?—Yes.

4061. Where did you go after you entered?—I walked gently down the south side of the drive, down towards the Serpentine. I saw a great crowd of people on both sides of the road, but everybody walking along quietly, and a few persons standing against the railings; here and there there was a policeman standing, or two, amongst the people; some of them were talking to acquaintances apparently that they had; that was at three o'clock. It was before you got to the first crossing at the end of the Serpentine, and everything was quiet. At the end of the Serpentine there is a little thoroughfare from Albert Gate, and there was immense streams of people crossing, some one way and some another, the great majority going across the park in the regular course. There was a line of policemen, or rather an irregular line, drawn across the road, and the people had to walk through an avenue of policemen, and every two or three minutes, I believe, they were obstructed getting across. When they arrived at the posts, the policemen immediately went in between them, poking them with their staves on the sides, laying hold of them by the shoulders, and pushing them forwards through the posts; each time that they got any one in the posts they pushed them violently forward through the posts into the arms of the people; they took them across by the shoulders, and got rid of them by pitching them head foremost on to the path; some respectable women I saw served in the same way, and some boys.

4062. Did they do that with their truncheons or with their hands?—They poked them in the back with their truncheons, and shoved them by laying hold of the back of the collar.

4063. Did you see any females poked in the back?—Yes, and lads of about eight, respectable females and men. I saw that going on for half an hour, while I stood there.

4064. You were very much disgusted?—Yes, because it irritated the people, and caused a great deal of unnecessary confusion at that particular point.

4065. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The object appeared to be to keep the people moving?—They were moving across the road; but if they did not move fast enough, they poked them forward in this manner, and created a confusion, which it was apparently their wish to avoid.

4066. If they had kept them moving in a quiet way, it would have been a good thing to do?—Yes; and if one policeman had stood at the post to have allowed egress, it would have been so; but the policemen in the road pushed the people against the posts, and there was a crowd at each post.

4067. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Could not that have been done with the truncheons in their pockets?—Yes. I do not see any harm in their having their truncheons, if they know how to use them.

4068. A policeman with a truncheon is rather a formidable looking person?—Yes, if he cannot keep his temper.

4069. I think you saw Mr. Mair taken into custody?—Yes, when I was on the south side, he was taken into custody on the north side.

4070. Did you see him attacked?—Yes.

4071. Did you see him with any stick in his hand?—I believe he had a slight kind of cane.

4072. Did you see him touch a policeman?—Certainly not. I saw him lifting his hands up, and when he lifted his hands up, his cane came up with his hands, but he made no attempt to strike the policeman, that I am quite positive of.

4073. Near that spot did you hear any calling out?—When the policemen got a person across the road and pitched him forward on to the footpath amongst the people, there was a kind of hiss or buzz of disapprobation.

4074. Did you hear anybody trying to excite the people, telling them not to mind the policemen?—No: but I heard the police make use of very irritating language to the people, such as "We do not mind though you have come here in your best clothes;" one man in particular said that.

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4075. If Mr. Mair had used any exciting speech, do not you think that you must have heard it?—Yes. Mr. Mair did nothing but look on, perfectly quiet, when he was seized and struck.

4076. Then you saw him taken off?—Yes.

4077. How was he treated by the police?—One laid hold of him by the collar and one behind, but they did not take him along as you usually see them; they shook him, wrenching their arms round, and it appeared to me that the police wished a prisoner to resist that they might have an opportunity of saying that he resisted them in the execution of their duty.

4078. They took Mr. Mair off in the same way?—Yes.

4079. Did you see him put into a cab?—No; I saw him taken up the drive.

4080. Did you see anything else that attracted your attention?—Nothing there, except that proceeding, that was going on during half an hour I stood there; and, from the noise that occurred, I conclude it was going on after I left.

4081. Where did you go after that?—I crossed the road and proceeded some way down the north footpath.

4082. You proceeded down the drive?—Yes.

4083. What did you see there?—There is another crossing a little way lower down, and I saw a respectable young man (there were only a very few crossing there) crossing the road; there were about a dozen policemen standing in a group in the middle of the road; as he came he turned round and looked down the road; a cab was coming, I think; he said or did nothing; and the moment he stopped he was seized on each side by a policeman, and another was poking him in the back, and they got him against the railings and violently pushed him against the posts, poking him with their truncheons at the same moment. I did not hear what he said, but he turned round and said something to the policemen; what it was I do not know; he seemed to be going across the grass, and I saw him cross from the railings to the other side, and after he had turned round, he apparently went on his way across; he did not stand there. What he said I do not know, but one of the policemen immediately jumped over the railings after this young man, seeing that he ran a little, and immediately a dozen more jumped over the railings; three young men ran after him, and in their running, the crowd was very great, several people were upset by them, not struck, some boys and females. Ultimately, one of them overtook the young man; he stumbled his foot against the trunk of a tree forward, and as he stumbled, one of the policemen, a very tall powerful man, got up to him, and lifted up his truncheon and struck him as violent a blow as possible; it sounded a considerable distance off, and apparently fell on his loins or on his back. The moment he was struck he fell down, completely prostrate, and the moment he was down the other policemen arrived, and about four or five fastened upon him, and beat him for about two or three moments about the shoulders with their staves, and dragged him by the collar, and put him on his legs, but he could hardly stand. His hat had rolled off, and he said "Let me get my hat," but they said, "Come along," pulling him about, as they did everybody I saw taken. He was taken off, and there was considerable disapprobation expressed by the crowd, who were very respectable in appearance; there was a hiss or two, and cries of "Shame," but no violence offered to the policemen beyond that. They proceeded a little way with him, when two of them in the rear suddenly turned round, and looked about for a minute or two, and fastened their eyes upon two persons, one a very respectable young man, with spectacles, a very inoffensive looking person, and they seized hold of him. I believe he had not given utterance to an expression; they seized him and took him off; they ultimately took two persons from that knot of people besides the first prisoner, and dragged them off into the road; what became of them I do not know.

4084. If those persons had been doing anything, you were so near, do not you think that you must have heard it?—There was nothing of that kind. I am positive that the two persons they seized had said nothing.

4085. They had not thrown any stones?—There were none thrown. I did not see a single stone thrown during the whole day.

4086. Did you see anything else occur?—After that, I got off the footway, a little way on the greensward, for half an hour, and during that time I think there were four successive clearances of the footpath. The way that it was cleared was this—the policemen came through the railings, about twenty or thirty of them; and the way that I have always seen a crowd cleared is by the policemen forming into a line, three or four deep, of sufficient width, and to walk sharply along, moving the people before them. In this case, the moment they came from the rails, they formed a line, and when it was said, "Clear the path;" they immediately began striking right and left, clearing the path in that way.

4087. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you think if they had done it with less violence it would have been more effectual?—Yes; there seemed to be no object in clearing the footpath, for they retreated immediately to the road again, and with the stream of people coming down the park, the footpath was filled again in another ten minutes, and they cleared it in the same way again. I saw the footpath on the north side cleared in that way about six or seven times. In one of these clearances there was a great deal more violence used than on other occasions. There was a little boy, about nine years of age, very respectably dressed, by himself; when I saw him he stumbled, and a policeman of the A division,—a very powerful man, and they are generally fine strong men—the boy having got in his way,—up with his truncheon, and with the full force of his arm he brought

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it down on the boy. The boy bobbed his head, and it struck him on the back of his neck A lady by at the time fainted away. I went and picked the boy up, and the policemen retreated again into the road. The boy was stupified for a moment, he had a great swelling at the back of his neck, and had the blow struck his head it must have split his head open. He said that he could identify the policeman, and I went to the railings with him; the policeman saw me coming with the boy, and I heard them say something.

4088. Was it the same policeman?—It was the same lot of policemen, twelve or thirteen. They said, "He is going to take the numbers, have at him,"—that was alluding to me. I immediately left the boy's arm and retreated back. I did not wish to be arrested or attacked; there was no opportunity of taking the number—the boy could have identified the man. I lost him then in the crowd. I saw several attacks of that description, and every now and then, perhaps two or three times in an hour, you might see a policeman running after a boy who got on to the sward, and having lost the boy they were after they began to strike about, apparently determined to take some one, and they generally did; and they took them into the road and filled the cabs and drove them off.

4089. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were those attacks made on the grass or away from the grass—did they seem to be driving the people in any particular direction?—No; they were made when a person had escaped from the railings, and ran amongst the crowd on to the grass to escape from the policemen. The policemen then ran after him, and then began to clear an open space in the way I have described. I saw at the time that this man was struck in the first instance, a young man was going to take the number of the man that struck him, but another policeman came round to him and said, "You had better not do that—if you do, we will take you up for intimidating us in doing our duty." Had he taken the number he would have been arrested decidedly, for their intention was to prevent it, and they threatened that if they took the number we will arrest you. They did not say that in words, but they said, "We will take you up for intimidating us in doing our duty."

4090. Did you take the number of any policeman?—I did not, but I knew the persons, and I can identify three or four of the policemen I speak of; they belong to the A Division. I know them well by sight.

4091. Should you know the man who talked about the people coming out in their best clothes?—Yes; he was a stout, full-faced man, an Irishman. I think it is an early number. I know him well about the streets. I wish to state that I look more to the identification of the personal appearance of the policeman than his Division. I remember in one occurrence, some years ago, when the numbers were taken of the policemen, in an affair of a similar description, and when the policemen were brought into Court, to be identified, they were not the same men; they wore the same number, but were not the same men.

4092. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You paid attention this time so as to be able to identify the persons?—Yes.

4093. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The witnesses upon the occasion to which you refer could not identify the men?—They said they were not the men. I allude to the case of a police inquiry as to Popay, a police spy of the P Division; Mr. Cobbett moved for that committee of inquiry; a select committee was moved for, and the police boasted of having tricked the committee by these means.

4094. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see anybody or hear anybody making any speeches in the park?—I saw no attempt at anything of the sort.

4095. Did you see any of Sir Richard Mayne's notices?—Yes.

4096. Did you hear any person make any observation about them?—I heard them say that it was very foolish, and only added largely to the assemblage; it increased the assemblage very much, and I think it invariably does so; it advertises more than it otherwise would have been.

4097. Did you see any hand-bills given out, any squibs about the Sunday Trading Bill?—I saw none given in the park. I saw, perhaps, half a dozen during the week posted up or stuck up in shop windows. I saw none posted about the streets.

4098. They were rather amusing?—Yes, they were rather facetiously drawn up.

4099. They did not appear very dangerous?—No; they were laughable, not alarming.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

4100. How far did this young man run that you have referred to?—About thirty or forty yards.

4101. You did not run with him?—No; it was not a run, because there was such a great crowd; it was merely a quick scuffling along.

4102. Were you near the railings?—No, I was on the footpath at that time.

4103. When he fell down, he must have been about thirty yards from you?—Possibly so.

4104. Did I understand you to say that you heard the sound of the blow struck, at a distance of thirty yards?—I did not say that it was thirty yards off that I heard the sound of a blow, it was heard generally by the people, both gentlemen and ladies, and there was a sickening sensation came over the people at the moment; it sounded very loud, but what part of the body it went on I cannot say, it might have gone anywhere; I could see, from the action of the policeman, that it was given with his whole force.

4105. Were you all quiet at that spot?—Yes.

4106. Was nothing going on wrong?—Nothing at all, but the people strolling about; the young man ran into that portion of the people to get out of the way of the policemen.

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4107. Did you see a great number of arrests take place?—I saw about a dozen arrested altogether during the afternoon; I saw a great many taken away in cabs that had been arrested in other parts.

4108. How many do you think?—I saw, I think, about fifteen or sixteen cabs go away; I think each had two persons in.

4109. We shall have the policemen produced, do you think you can identify them?—The only person that I can swear to, was the man who made himself very irritating and insulting, an Irishman, in crossing the road, of the A division; I know the man very well.

4110. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was that the man who struck the little boy?—No; I could not identify him.

4111. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How long have you resided in London?—Twenty-five or twenty-six years.

4112. You said that the A division were a fine, strong, set of men?—Generally speaking, I did.

4113. You said that you knew them very well about the streets; are they the division on duty in your neighbourhood?—No; the L division.

4114. Did you observe on this occasion whether there was an unusual number of young men in the police?—No, I do not know; they did not seem to be composed of young or inexperienced men; they seemed to be the average men of the division; the men that you see about the House of Commons and public buildings during the week. I do not complain of the conduct of the police generally, I think they behave very well on all occasions; but on this occasion, by what orders they were led to act so, that I do not know, but that they did act with an unnecessary degree of brutality, I am quite convinced of.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. C. Bradlaugh.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

4115. Where do you reside?—At 3 Warner Street South, Hackney Road.

4116. You are a solicitor's clerk?—I am.

4117. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.

4118. At what time?—From about half-past 3 till half-past 6.

4119. Where did you walk during that time?—I walked completely over the park, round by the carriage drive, and all round during that time.

4120. Did you see a man in a cab with several policemen?—Yes; I saw a man being driven along in a cab with three policemen in the cab, a man with no shirt on, he was without his shirt, he was trying to look out, and I saw a policeman strike him over the temple with his truncheon.

4121. There were three policemen in the cab?—Yes.

4122. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) A man without a shirt?—Yes.

4123. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see anybody attacked?—Yes, I saw a rush made, out on to the greensward, I went forward, and I saw four or five policemen striking a short man, his hat was knocked with a truncheon, and he held up his hands, and said, "For God's sake, do not hit me—take me!"

4124. Did they continue to hit him?—Yes; I ran forward, and put one truncheon back with my gloved hand, and I said, "The next man that strikes, I will knock him down!"

4125. What did they do then?—Then they left off striking him, and they put him between two policemen, and I suppose he was taken away in custody.

4126. They found that you were rather a strongish man?—They would.

4127. Were you attacked by the police?—I was standing on the grass just after that, and they made another sortie out from the roadway, and ordered the people to move on, and they moved as fast as they could. One of them came up to me, and began to push me with his truncheon, upon which I said to him, "Do not do that, friend; you have no right to do it, and I am stronger than you are." He then beckoned to two others, who came up, and I took hold of two of the truncheons, one in each hand, and I said to the centre one, "If you attempt to touch me I will take one of those truncheons and knock you down with it." I took the two truncheons, and I wrested them, and I showed them that I could do it.

4128. Did they then leave you alone?—Yes, the people that came behind me picked me up and carried me up about 100 yards back, cheering me.

4129. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley*). Did they take you off your legs?—Yes, and I thought it was the police behind for a moment.

4130. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were in the park for three hours?—Yes.

4131. How were the people behaving?—I never saw a large assemblage of people behaving so well.

4132. You were with your father-in-law, were you not?—Yes, I was.

4133. What time in the day was this particular occurrence?—About half an hour before I left.

4134. (*Mr. Henderson.*) The people gathered round you?—Yes. I did not want to be a self-constituted leader, and immediately I could I got away from the press and came away. I left about half-past 6, a few minutes after or a few minutes before.

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4135. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Had the excitement in the park increased a good deal at that time?—Yes; I felt excited by seeing men unable to defend themselves knocked about.

4136. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any other rush of the police at the people?—I saw several rushes. I could not understand the reason for them at all, except one occasion; I saw one mounted superintendent stretch out his arm, and I saw a rush immediately in the direction that his arm went.

4137. What sort of horse had he?—I could not see; I was on the sward. I only noticed a mounted man.

4138. You would not know him if you saw him again?—Yes, I think so; I should certainly know him if I saw him mounted.

4139. Can you say whether he had whiskers or not?—Yes, I think he had, but that is more an impression than anything else.

4140. Did you see them strike any woman?—I saw in the rush, in one of them, a man and two women thrown down, and I saw the police run over them; they did not strike them, but they ran right over them. I made a remark to my father-in-law, "It is lucky they are no sisters of mine, or else they would stop to pick them up."

4141. You did not go into the park to resist the police?—Decidedly not. I went in consequence of seeing the notice of Sir Richard Mayne forbidding it, and to see what took place there.

4142. Out of curiosity?—Not exactly; I had heard it said that they were rabble, and I did not believe it, and I went to see for myself.

4143. Your indignation was not excited till you got there?—Not till some time after I had been there. At first I should have come away; the police were doing nothing, and at first everything seemed to be very quiet. There was no kind of meeting, except that there had been a large concourse of people. I should have come away, but for those rushes of the police amongst the people. At first the only crowd that I saw was round a man who had some beer in a bottle.

4144. They were not a disorderly crowd?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

4145. You spoke of Sir Richard Mayne's proclamation as forbidding this meeting. Did you read it?—Yes.

4146. Does it forbid it?—The tenor of it seemed to me to be forbidding the assemblage, and I had not heard then, and have not heard now, that Sir Richard Mayne has any power to forbid my going into the Park, therefore I went.

4147. I think that the language of this proclamation is, that all well-disposed persons are requested to abstain. You do not call that forbidding?—When those police notices are put up, I remember one place where I was requested to abstain from going to, some few years ago; and when I went there, I found that the request to abstain was enforced in a precisely similar way, by striking the people with truncheons who went there. That was at Bonner's Fields.

4148. Were any persons struck with truncheons there?—Yes.

4149. Surely the police were armed with cutlasses?—I think I remember two being drawn, as well; but I know some of them were struck with truncheons. I was struck with a truncheon myself, so that I am perfectly capable of remembering it.

4150. You were at Bonner's Fields?—I was.

4151. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there anything else that you wish to add?—Nothing.

The witness withdrew.

J. Merritt.

James Merritt, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

4152. You reside at 49, High Street, Islington, do you not?—Yes.

4153. You are a fishmonger?—Yes.

4154. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes, I was.

4155. What time was it?—About 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

4156. What time did you leave?—About 5 o'clock; between 5 and 6.

4157. Where did you walk in that time?—I walked from the Oxford Street end into the park, and I proceeded for a short distance, and everything appeared very calm and quiet. I went on till I came to the Serpentine. I was rather horrorstruck in seeing the policemen's truncheons drawn. I remained there a few moments, and I saw the police make a rush and strike men, women, and children, on the Serpentine side of the drive. I remained about a yard and a half from the railings. It was rather unsafe to go too near. I found that there were two mounted policemen, one appeared very much excited; and they gave orders to the police to drive the people from the side of the railings. I remained a few minutes, and saw six soldiers perambulating near there, singing "Rule Britannia," and "Britons never shall be slaves." That was near the Serpentine.

4158. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Which side of the drive?—The side next to Oxford Street; there was no stone-throwing in the part where I was.

4159. Were they soldiers or militiamen?—I think they were militiamen.

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4160. Did anything happen with them?—No; my attention was diverted to another place, seeing the policemen driving the people about.

4161. You saw no stones thrown?—None were thrown where I was; the only noise I heard was when the carriages passed they said "Why don't you go to church?" The policemen, seemed very infuriated at the time; and seeing that they were so enraged, I kept a very respectful distance. I expected every minute that it would be my turn next.

4162. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What did you see? did they do anything?—I saw them knock down men, women, and children on the other side of the Serpentine.

4163. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you actually see any women knocked down?—No; in the rush they fell down. I saw the men struck; it was done so quickly that I could hardly perceive. I walked away when I saw them coming to such close quarters; I left the park and walked towards home, and came out near Grosvenor Gate. There was a mob going down the street to Lord Grosvenor's house, but the place seemed very quiet for a few minutes, until the rush of the police came on. I saw six policemen striking one respectably dressed man, in black; he appeared to be remonstrating with them; I was perhaps about 50 or 60 yards from the place. I saw another come out with his coat torn to pieces, all the back tore off of it; a third I saw with the blood streaming down his temples on to his waistcoat; that was within 50 yards of Lord Robert Grosvenor's; and finding the place rather too warm, I went down the street further from the scene of action.

4164. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there anything else that you wish to add?—Nothing else.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. W. Clarke.

Mr. Wialiam Clarke, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

4165. Where do you reside?—High Street, Islington.

4166. What number?—17.

4167. What are you?—An ivory turner and carver.

4168. You were with the last witness.

4169. Did you hear what he said?—I heard partly; I could not hear distinctly.

4170. You were in the park from three to five, were you not, on the 1st of July?—Yes.

4171. Did you see the police charging at the people?—Yes, on the opposite side where I stood. On the Serpertine side they were beating down the public in the most shameful manner with their truncheons.

4172. Did you see any women struck?—I did, a great many women, and boys, and men, all trying to get away out of the brutal outrage of the police.

4173. Did you see any women actually struck?—Yes, I did see a great number struck.

4174. But women?—Not individually—they kept striking at them.

4175. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see any single woman struck?—No.

4176. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You saw them rushing amongst the crowd?—Yes, I saw the police hammering away at the crowd.

4177. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Are you sure that the blows fell upon anybody?—Yes, quite sure, though I cannot say any particular person.

4178. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) They were not merely waving their truncheons?—No, I can make sure of that.

4179. Did they seem to be striking with violence—as if they were striking hard?—Yes, as if they were striking hard.

4180. Did you see any mounted policemen?—Yes, two or three.

4181. Did you notice anyone on any particular kind of horse?—On a chestnut horse I saw one policeman.

4182. Had he any whiskers or not?—I did not observe that.

4183. Had he a riding whip in his hand?—I did not observe that.

4184. Did he communicate with the foot police?—Yes, I saw him at a distance giving them fresh orders what to do.

4185. After he communicated with the police on foot, did they do anything?—Yes, they ordered the people, and shoved them back.

4186. Did those charges seem to follow his orders?—Yes, directly they were told to go back they retreated, and then they came to the railings again, and the policemen following them struck at them then.

4187. Did you see any particular instance where a man was struck?—No, I did not go far, only just from Grosvenor Gate to this side of the road. I saw a sailor come on the same side I was, and he said that he had just received a severe blow that lamed him; he was quite lame, and could not walk hardly.

4188. You did not see the blow struck?—No.

4189. Did you see any stones thrown?—No.

4190. Or any violence by the people?—No, I did not.

4191. Was there any laughing at the police?—No, not until they were attacked by the police, and then they cried out, "You brutes!" and "Shame!"

4192. Did you ever see Sir Richard Mayne's notice?—Yes, I saw it up against the Grosvenor Gate.

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4193. Did you hear anybody talk about it?—No, I did not hear much talk about it, only just when I got there.

4194. How came you to go to the park that afternoon?—I went up there because I heard say that there had been a meeting previously, and I went more out of curiosity to see whether it was any meeting that Sunday.

4195. You did not go to make a noise, or to obstruct the police?—No, there was no particular noise, or any occasion for it; there were no carriages passing.

4196. Were the police charging the people on the grass away from the drive? Did you notice any charges of the police?—Yes, they ran after a great many on the side I was, with their truncheons; we got out of their way pretty well.

4197. But 300 or 400 yards from the rails, did you see any charges northwards?—No; I did not go that way.

4198. Did you hear anything about the Sunday Trading Bill, or the Beer Bill?—No, I heard nothing about the Beer Bill.

4199. Or the Sunday Trading Bill?—No, there was no meeting, or anything of the sort, and no speeches made.

4200. You did not hear any one addressing the people?—No.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Mitchell.*) We cannot sit any longer to-day. What course do you propose to-morrow, because during the latter part of the day, though I do not wish to throw any impediment in the way of any coming forward, you have not been giving any new facts; we have had the same thing over and over again.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Unfortunately I do not know what the evidence is on the other side.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) You do not know what portion of this may be contradicted.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think I can undertake to finish my case to-morrow.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Have you any list of the persons who have tendered their evidence to you, so that you may judge at all what number there will be?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have the names of several witnesses, some of them of very considerable respectability.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) The Commissioners have had a letter this morning from somebody proposing to come, and he has been written to, informing him that we shall hear him.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It will not be necessary for Mr. Ellis to have the police authorities here to-morrow?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No, Sir. I think we shall have enough to go through to-morrow.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) You think that you may conclude the case on the part of the complainants to-morrow?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I hope so.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We do not want to pledge you.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I am told there are twenty people, and more than that, who have offered to come and give evidence. I have others besides that, and I do not know, if they are to come, whether we can get through them to-morrow.

Adjourned to to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

Fifth Day.

Saturday, 21*st July* 1855.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P.
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, ESQ.
GILBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.

Mr. JOSEPH ALBERT BLANCHARD, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

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4201. WHERE do you reside?—41, Moreton Place, Pimlico.

4202. You are a master upholsterer, I think?—Yes.

4203. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July last?—Yes.

4204. At what time did you enter?—From a quarter to 4 to 4.

4205. And you remained till 7, I think?—About that time; it might have been a little later or a little before when I left; I cannot say.

4206. Where did you walk during that time?—I entered at the Duke of Wellington's Gate, at the top of Grosvernor Place.

4207. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Apsley House?—Apsley House; and I went to the east end of the Serpentine, from there on the south side of the ride. On the road there I noticed that everything was very orderly and silent: I saw many respectable persons. I saw no disorder whatever; I met a man who had been taken into custody, on the road to the station-house, I presume, with three policemen, one on each side, and one at the back; I do not know what for.

4208. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was he being taken with any violence?—I did not notice any particular violence; he was a respectable-looking man, I thought.

4209. Did you continue your walk?—When I got a little further with a friend of mine, we saw several cabs coming; I presume prisoners were in them. There was a man in one of the cabs who seemed to be naked. One policeman was outside, or I think two; the man's hands appeared fastened in some way, and a policeman was beating him over the head.

4210. Was there more than one policeman?—It was going at the rate, I dare say, of four miles an hour, rather over the walk.

4211. You do not know whether there was more than one policeman in the cab?—I think there were two policemen in the cab.

4212. Was the one you noticed beating doing so with his truncheon?—Yes; the man's hands appeared to be tied with something.

4213. He appeared to be guarding his head?—Yes.

4214. Did the blows appear to be struck with any violence?—Great violence, I consider, as far as the cab was passing.

4215. After you had observed that, did you observe anything else in your walk?—After that, I crossed the road on to the north side, and I walked down as far as the Receiving House. I noticed several sorties on the people by the police, but I did not know the cause of them.

4216. What else? Did you observe any particular person struck, anything which attracted your attention particularly?—Several things attracted my attention; I should add that I saw, I think, Superintendent Hughes, at least I know he belongs to the D division, at Marylebone. I think his name is Hughes. I have seen the same man in front of the station. He was on horseback.

4217. What was he doing?—I saw him riding up with another officer, I suppose a superintendent, a man that I never saw before to my knowledge; he pointed in this way, (*describing the same,*) but the man looked to me like a maniac, as if he did not know what he was at. Some of the police immediately went under the rails, some jumped over and made sallies amongst the people, wherever they could, right and left.

4218. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was that somebody else, and not Superintendent Hughes?—It was Superintendent Hughes who pointed; I believe his name is Hughes. He looked like a maniac.

4219. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What coloured horse was he on?—I cannot say.

4220. What sort of man was he?—A tall man, without whiskers. I know the man well by sight.

4221. You would know him again if you saw him?—Yes, anywhere.

4222. After he gave his orders sorties followed?—Yes.

4223. What did the police do to the people in those sorties or rushes? did they do anything?—They appeared to me to hit away indiscriminately, without any particular object.

4224. With their truncheons?—Yes; some appeared perfectly mad, others stood still

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and looked as I thought in disgust at the others; that was the only conclusion that I could come to.

4225. Did you take the number of any policemen?—I should remark this, that I was about to take a policeman's number, and it was for this:—I was against the rails, several boys were standing along the Row; I was perhaps 3 feet from the rails; there were several policemen, one underneath in particular, took his truncheon in this way and ran at the boys leaning over the rails, to force them back, I suppose. One of the boys cried very much. A woman expostulated very much with him, and he said, "What the bloody hell business have you here at all!"

4226. To the young woman?—Yes; a respectably attired young woman. I was endeavouring to take the number at the time; a young woman came forward and said, "Mind what you are at, they have taken persons off for that," meaning taking the number. I had no pencil, I was obliged to look in this way (*describing the same*). With that Superintendent Hughes came along again and the police had them outside the rails and made a general sortie upon all quarters. This female and all were driven away together, and I lost the boy.

4227. Were you near the female when this expression was used?—Close.

4228. And she did nothing but remonstrate?—She remonstrated with him for his cruelty, she said he ought to be ashamed of himself.

4229. Was she a well-dressed woman or not?—Yes, apparently so; I should say as far as dress goes a respectable woman.

4230. How old was this woman?—Perhaps twenty-five.

4231. You did not take his number?—He belonged to the A division; he was a young man; I should know him, I think, if I saw him again.

4232. Did you speak to the boy that was struck?—Not that boy, but I did to another boy. With regard to another boy, I was coming along, and a woman said, "Did you ever see anything like this, Sir?" I said, "What are they running there for in that direction?" This was 200 yards from the rails; I saw the police come out under the rails and run away, and hit into the persons right and left. I was on the east side, and the police there made a charge; while I was standing there she said, "Here they come again;" the policemen were coming up to the rails. There was a rush made upon the other side in a similar way, and I saw a sergeant of the police with a boy; I was hurrying round to avoid one person, and he came on the other side; a boy was down with this policeman on him, I believe his number was 31 D, but he was a sergeant, by the stripes perpendicular on his arm; that is why I understood he was a sergeant; I should know him again.

4233. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was he down as well as the boy?—Yes; and the boy was bleeding at the mouth; and another brother, as he said he was, was crying.

4234. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see whether that boy had done anything?—I did not.

4235. Did the policeman take him into custody?—No; this woman standing by my side cried, "Shame! he ought to be ashamed of himself?" and I think the man evidently appeared ashamed when he rose from the ground and saw that his victim was a boy; he walked off.

4236. Did you speak to the boy?—I spoke to the boy, and a gentleman alongside recommended him to go to some respectable individual, or a magistrate, and state his case. I said, "If you will give me your address, I will see you righted." I thought that he was an apprentice, or something of that sort; he was a well-dressed lad; he seemed afraid of coming forward.

4237. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He did not give you his address?—No, he seemed afraid of doing so.

4238. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He did not appear like a pickpocket?—No, quite a respectable youth; he looked rather timid, I should say.

4239. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I am afraid some of the pickpockets look very respectable, according to my experience?—He told me that he lived in some street, Brunswick Square, and I said, "What is your number, lad?" He said, "I cannot come to-morrow," and he appeared frightened. He said it was his brother with him; both were very much alike; perhaps there was two years difference in them.

4240. It does not much signify who it was. However, you saw him bleeding from the mouth?—Yes, I saw that he had been hurt.

4241. Did you see how the policeman came to be on the ground, too?—I did not; for a sortie or charge, or whatever you call it, was made on the other side, and all at once he was down.

4242. Was he on the top of the boy?—Yes.

4243. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any man attacked by a policeman?—I saw a very similar circumstance to that.

4244. Anything that particularly attracted your attention?—It was with regard to a young man; it was very near the spot where the boy was struck another sally was made. I perhaps was one hundred yards from the rails then on the north side; there was a rush made on both sides, but the fact was, you were so knocked about that you did not for a moment or two know where you were. A policeman was running— a man was very near to him, and the policeman overtook him very near that spot—he struck him on the temple with his staff. The man reeled, and after reeling a bit the man rolled over on his back. The policeman was an Irishman, I think, by an expression he used, and when the man

rolled over on his back he rushed in and kicked him, and said "I will let daylight into your bloody guts," some expression of that sort. I think this was the expression as well as I recollect, that he "would let daylight into his bloody guts."

4245. You saw that man struck?—Yes, and heard that expression.

4246. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At what period was that?—I should think it was as near as could be 5 o'clock; I cannot say exactly what time.

4247. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did blood flow from the wound?—I did not see any.

4248. Did the blow appear to you to be given with violence?—I think it might be heard by any one at the end of this court.

4249. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was it a blow with a truncheon?—Yes.

4250. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you take that man's number?—I did.

4251. What was his number?—I have it in my pocket.

4252. Did you take it down at the time?—A friend of mine who was with me took it down and gave it to me.

4253. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is he here?—He is here.

4254. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) But you did not take it down yourself?—It was 375 A.

4255. You did not take that number down yourself?—I told my friend that that was the number to put down, I looked at the policeman; a few minutes after that I saw another rush.

4256. You took the number and your friend took it down?—Yes.

4257. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You saw the number? you told your friend what the number was, and told him to take it down?—Yes.

4258. And he took it down?—Yes.

4259. And you had it from him?—Yes.

4260. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) And you saw at the time that he had taken it down right?—Yes.

4261. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is the number?—375 A.

4262. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you saw that man again, did you not, the same afternoon?—Within 10 minutes of the time; it was in this way——

4263. Was he doing anything after that, when you saw him again?—I was busy when the number was being taken, and we were talking the matter over; there was another rush of policemen rushing right and left; one policeman brought a boy out of a number of persons and took him towards the railings. I thought it was the identical policeman, and to make sure of the number, I followed him as well as I could unobserved by another policeman, and I went down as far as the place where they were taking the prisoners to, and I looked at the two policemen as they passed me close to see whether it was the same man; it was the same man I will swear, and there was the number the same, and everything. I know it is the same man; I am doubly sure, by going to see him.

4264. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You saw him take away a prisoner?—Yes; a lad, and he was using the lad very roughly at the time, I considered. I considered that he was using more violence than it was necessary to take the youth along, cudgelling him along.

4265. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How old did he appear to be?—About 14 years of age.

4266. Was he struggling?—No.

4267. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What did the unnecessary violence of the policeman consist of?—He was trotting him along, and he had him by the neck and the cuff; he was taking him away in a rough way; perhaps he might consider it not more than was necessary.

4268. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any women struck that day?—No, not any struck. I saw them knocked about; I saw where I was that there was a rush made, and two females were knocked up against a tree. I do not think it was done by a policeman; I cannot tell. I think it was done by the rush that was made, owing to their being at the back and the policemen in front.

4269. Were any women in the crowds that were rushed at by the police?—Yes.

4270. And they appeared to be retreating back with the crowd?—Both women, men, and boys, all retreated. When I say "all," at least a great number.

4271. Were they hitting indiscriminately at men and women?—It appeared so to me. I cannot see that they made a choice of any one in particular.

4272. They did not appear to spare the women?—I cannot say that I saw them strike any woman. I saw them making a charge right and left.

4273. Did you see any placards, any bills up with Sir Richard Mayne's name attached to them?—I did in Westminster, one evening when I was walking.

4274. Did you hear any conversation about these placards or bills?—No.

4275. Did you hear any conversation about the Sunday Trading Bill in the park?—No, I have not, to my knowledge,—yes, I have.

4276. On that day?—On that day.

4277. In the park?—In the park? none whatever.

4278. Or the Beer Bill?—None whatever.

4279. You saw no speakers making speeches in the park, did you?—None.

4280. There was nothing political in the meeting that you saw?—Nothing.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have no question to ask, Sir.

4281. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You stayed there, I think, you say, till near 7?—Yes; it was 7, or a little after 7 when I left. I cannot say precisely.

4282. Did you at any time see anything of a crowd of persons running across the park towards Park Street?—No.

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4283. You did not see a large body going across in that direction, or hear any cry "Now for Lord Robert Grosvenor's," or anything of that sort?—No, nothing of the sort.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Z. Berry.

Mr. Zephaniah Berry, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

4284. Where do you reside?—Albion Works, Wilton Road, Pimlico. I live at Victoria Road, Pimlico. My business is at Albion Works, Wilton Road.

4285. You are an engineer, I think?—I am.

4286. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where is Wilton Road? somewhere near Wilton Crescent?—It is in a line with Victoria Street,—the junction of Pimlico and Westminster.

4287. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I believe you employ some 30 or 40 men?—Frequently more, sometimes less; the average number is about 20, from that to 30.

4288. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.

4289. When did you enter, and where and how long did you remain there?—I entered somewhere about 4 o'clock, after dinner, and went in at Apsley Gate, and went on the left hand side of the ride, and then across at the foot of the Serpentine on to the right-hand side.

4290. How long did you remain there?—I should think I remained there for 2 hours and a half, from that to 3 hours. I took tea about half-past 7. I left there about 7.

4291. During part of the time you were with the last witness, were you not?—I was. The fact is, he took tea with me.

4292. During nearly the whole of the time, then?—The whole of the time, with the exception of a few minutes, when he got separated from me while I was talking with a friend.

4293. Have you heard him give his evidence?—I have.

4294. Did you witness all that he has related?—Yes. In that case of 375 A, I took the number down, and to make assurance doubly sure, I walked about to see if I could identify the man again, and I saw him, and found that the number was the correct one; and while I was taking the number, two ladies came up, seeing me take the number, and left me their addresses, and said it was such a case of extreme brutality, that they would give me their addresses, and if I adopted any measures, they should be very happy to come and give evidence upon the case. I only took the address of one; she said she would produce her friend at any time.

4295. That was Mrs. Fox, I think?—Yes.

4296. I think you saw both those boys knocked down?—I saw him knock the boy down, and I saw him on the boy.

4297. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The last witness did not see that?—He could not, for he was talking.

4298. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Tell us all that happened?—There was a kind of sortie, and the lad was standing with his face towards the policemen coming; he did not turn round to get away fast enough, and the policeman thrust his truncheon like this (*describing the same*), and caught him in the mouth, and the boy went backward, and the policeman on the top of him. The people called out "Shame," they were disgusted, and so on, and I rather think the policeman was ashamed, for he walked off. The brother was going in a pugilistic attitude to follow the policeman, and I endeavoured to prevent him.

4299. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What age was that other boy?—About 17 or 18, and the other was about 15 or 16; there was about two years' difference, I should think.

4300. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did he appear to you to be a decently, well-conducted lad?—I should think they were artizans; respectable lads. I should think apprentices, or something of that sort; dressed very respectably as tradesmen's sons would be dressed; and their deportment was that of respectable, well-educated youths, not gentlemen.

4301. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The policemen did not take them into custody?—No.

4302. So that they could not have been pickpockets, or anything of that sort?—I should think not.

4303. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you heard the last witness describe about a man being knocked down and kicked?—By 375 A?

4304. Yes.—I did.

4305. Did the policeman use any expression when he kicked him?—He did, a most disgusting expression, and he kicked him with an enormous amount of virulence or violence; the man was recovering himself, and he kicked him most ferociously. I followed to try to catch the man, but he went across the park as if he was glad to get away. I did not feel inclined to run after him.

4306. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The policeman?—No; the man who had been treated in this way.

4307. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What expression did the policeman make use of?—As far as I recollect, it was,—"You bloody bugger, I will let daylight through you!" It was words to that effect.

4308. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Had you seen that man doing anything?—He certainly was not doing anything. He was standing still with his back to the rush when it came.

Unfortunately for him, the crowd opened round him and got away. He immediately went off, but just as he had come here, in this way [*describing the same*], the policeman hit him over the head, and I am sure from the blow he received he must have had a very thick skull, or it would have split it.

4309. The blow felled him?—As he was going over, the policeman assisted him by giving him this kick, and the man recovered his legs and ran as fast as he could.

4310. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was there any blood?—I did not see any. He had a sort of cap on; not a hat.

4311. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do you know Superintendent Hughes?—I do not. There were two men; one dark, and one what you would call fair. One had black whiskers, and the other had no whiskers. One was on a light horse, and the other on a dark horse, if I recollect rightly.

4312. Did you see Superintendent Hughes do anything?—I saw him ride up several times and point to others, and directly he did so some forty or fifty policemen jumped over the rails, and some under the rails, as if it was really fine fun for them, and they set indiscriminately upon men, women, and children. I do not think they made any discrimination, for they seemed to hit all alike; they consisted of the D Division and the A Division. The difference of conduct of the B was so striking that I never saw a single case of assault where the B Division were stationed.

4313. Where were the B Division?—They appeared to me to be between where you enter at Apsley House and just before you come to the end of the Serpentine, and there, except now and then when a person was taken along and the people called out "Shame!" or anything of the sort, I saw no riot at all.

4314. Then the police between the east end of the Serpentine and Apsley House, you think, behaved well?—Most exemplary. I consider the B Division could not behave better; they showed a good deal of good temper, and there was no disturbance at all.

4315. Did you see any women actually struck?—I cannot say that I saw one actually struck; but I do not think it could have been otherwise. I saw a very respectable lady with a child, and she had one of those very fashionable bonnets, which *Punch* describes as like an oyster shell; a truncheon came and caught her, and she went away with her hair flying in the wind and the bonnet hanging.

4316. The policeman's truncheon struck her bonnet?—Yes, distinctly.

4317. Did he stop to help her put her bonnet on, or apologise?—No; he appeared to strike indiscriminately.

4318. After striking the bonnet what did the policeman do?—He struck right and left.

4319. And there were women in these crowds that were charged?—Many of them were ladies.

4320. Did they appear to spare these women?—That could not be very well, because they struck indiscriminately; they could not single out cases.

4321. Do you think the women got as badly off as the men?—I think it was by dint of luck that they did not.

4322. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see any women wounded?—No.

4323. Did you see men?—I saw one man go along with his face all bleeding, and he held up his hand covered with blood to the people as he went along. Whether this boy had any teeth knocked out I cannot say, but blood was pouring out very profusely.

4324. You do not mean literally then that the women were as much injured as the men?—I did not see any case of that sort.

4325. You mean that they struck in so indiscriminate a manner that women might have been struck?—That is what I mean.

4326. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They could hardly have avoided being hit if they were there?—I do not see how they could have avoided it; if a woman was secure the moment before, she would be insecure the moment the truncheon fell.

4327. Without intending to hit the women, they could hardly avoid it, striking in the manner they did?—I think so.

4328. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You saw no woman deliberately struck at by a policeman or injured by a policeman?—No, except in the case of the bonnet.

4329. Do you think that was a deliberate blow, or indiscriminate?—She appeared to be at the back of the retreating mob, and therefore I think he must have aimed deliberately at her. But there was one case I saw of a truncheon which fell on a woman's shoulder, which I do not think was intended for her, because a man was just before her, and he slipped on one side, and the blow fell on the woman's shoulder.

4330. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How did the people behave generally in the park during that day?—My firm impression is, that had the police behaved with equal temper as they did on the Sunday preceding, there would have been no more disturbance then than there was before.

4331. They behaved well then?—Unquestionably.

4332. Did you see any stones thrown?—I did not, excepting on one occasion, when a cab was going along with some prisoners in it, and then I saw I think there might have been five or six stones thrown.

4333. Where was that?—Just at the junction where the road crosses to get to the bottom of the Serpentine.

4334. Was that after one of the charges, or before?—There had been two or three charges at that time.

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4335. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What time of the day was it?—I should think about 5.

3336. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any hand-bills being given about the park?—I did not; when I say I did not, I saw one hand-bill, an advertisement about the "Sunday Times," that is the only hand-bill I saw.

4337. What was it about?—That a second edition would be published in future at a reduced price, in consequence of the stamp, or something of that sort.

4338. Did you see any notices with Sir Richard Mayne's name attached to them?—I I did not, till afterwards; I saw them on the Monday, stuck up nearly opposite my works.

4339. Did you hear any conversation about these notices?—I did not.

4340. There were no speakers in the park, I think?—I heard none and saw none.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

4341. You say you think that if the police had not interfered, there would have been no more disturbance on the 1st of July than there was on the Sunday preceding?—That is my impression.

4342. Did you see the disturbance on the Sunday preceding?—I did; I have not missed, I suppose, being in Hyde Park on a Sunday, when it is fine, for the last 17 years; I always take a walk there.

4343. Was that disturbance so small that you think it might well have been permitted on the Sunday following?—I do not think it was very decorous, certainly; but I think of the two evils it was much better for the people to give vent to their feelings, by calling "Go to church." That was the only disturbance on the Sunday before, hissing and crying "Go to church."

4344. You think it would have been better to have permitted them to have their way?—I do myself, or to have prevented carriages going into the park.

4345. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were not some carriages ran away with, and some lives perilled on the previous Sunday?—I was told so, but did not see it. I saw the Earl of Wilton's horses rather restive, but with the exception of those I did not see any horses run away. I was not there very long; when I saw the large mob, and could not enjoy my walk, I went home.

4346. (*Mr. Amstrong.*) Then the state of the park made you think it prudent to go home, who have been in the habit of going there?—Yes.

4347. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That was on the former Sunday?—Yes.

4348. In short, it interfered with your ease and pleasure?—Just so; there was a mob then appearing.

4349. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did the police interfere to prevent it then?—No; they stood passively lining the whole ride from one end to the other, and the people contented themselves with leaning over the railing and shouting "Go to church." That was taken up from one end of the ride to the other, one continued roar, but the police remained passively by, and I saw no disturbance, nor did I see a single person misconduct himself beyond that.

4350. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Still the park was so much disturbed as to make you think it more agreeable to go home?—Certainly; I did not think them agreeable companions there.

4351. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Still less if you had been in a carriage, probably?—Certainly, I should not have felt any pleasure in driving along there.

4352. It put an end to all the pleasure of driving along the park?—No doubt.

4353. And you think it would have been better to have stopped it?—I think in the excited state of the people it would have been better for the police to have prevented the carriages going in than to have assaulted the people in the brutal way in which I must say they did.

4354. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I understand that what you mean is not that you think it would have been better to have let them insult other people and enjoy themsleves in the park, but that the mode which the police took of preventing it was not justifiable or prudent?—Just so; I am not an apologist for any conduct which was shown.

4355. Have you anything else which you wish to add? Have you any other transaction to state?—No.

The witness withdrew.

E. N. Ayrton, Esq.

EDWARD NUGENT AYRTON, Esq., sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

4356. I believe you are a barrister, of Lincoln's Inn?—I am.

4357. No. 19, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn?—That is my address.

4358. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I believe you are the gentleman who wrote to the Commissioners?—Yes; saying that I was willing to give evidence.

4359. You got our answer?—Yes; for which I beg to thank you. On Sunday, the 1st of July, I crossed from Grosvenor Gate towards the Serpentine, and reached about the east end of the Receiving House I should say rather before 4 o'clock. The first thing that

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attracted my attention particularly was a large number of the police in a violent manner, and with their truncheons drawn and brandished in the faces of men, women, and children, keeping the people back, with violence both of gesture and language generally. The people showed no disposition to resist the police, nor to commit any disorder. At that time there were no carriages in the drive; the people were hissing, and they were also crying out; but the cause of that, and the object of the hissing and the cries, was the police themselves, so that at that time, if they had not seen the truncheons of the police in the air, and the police acting with this violence, both of language and gesture, I do not think that the people would have either hissed or hooted at all. With regard to the people, I will state what I saw when carriages came into the park; there were some, I should say, perhaps ten or a dozen in the course of the day. Observing the conduct of the police at the beginning, I thought it not improper to wait there and see what it might be during the day: I staid there, walking up and down, from about 4 until 7 o'clock, on the north bank of the Serpentine, principally between the Receiving House and the end of the Serpentine, so that I can state what took place, and I do not think any carriage came into the park that I did not see. When the carriages came there were sometimes hissing and cries of "Go to church," but this was no more than one may hear on the occasion of any public procession or any exhibition, such as, for instance, the procession on Lord Mayor's Day, when the people are in the habit of expressing their feelings audibly; there was not one tithe of the noise or of the cries which one hears upon such occasions. The people seemed in very good humour, and even those in the carriages laughed; in fact, one person in a carriage took off his hat, and there seemed to be no cause for alarm, so far as I observed; indeed, persons who came in the drive between the lines of people on either side knew perfectly well what was going to take place, because when a carriage came from the direction of Kensington Gardens, the persons in it could see all down the drive the faces of the people at the rails; they knew what was going on, and yet they passed through, without, as I could observe, any molestation, or in fact without caring for it. Indeed, in one cab, which may be known from its appearance, a black cab, built in the Hansom shape, with a spirited black horse, the driver appeared to me to be rather amused at it. The only case in which I saw any horse take fright, was that of a grey horse on which was a groom behind his master, it reared once, and after that it went on quietly. While the people were doing, as I thought no serious harm, nothing beyond what one may hear on any usual procession, except that then the cries are usually cries of approbation, whereas here they were satirical cries, and cries of disapprobation; whilst this was going on I could see that everything which could exasperate the people was going on. In the first place, there was this violence of language and demeanor I have spoken of, and in the drive between those lines of people every few minutes you would see a person paraded between two policemen with their truncheons drawn; to show that this was parade, one was a lad of about 14 years of age. Then again, when they had got a sufficient number of prisoners, from time to time they put them into cabs, and those were driven back again through the people. I think this had a very exasperating effect upon the people, particularly men whose education does not teach them to control their feelings, or who have not an opportunity of making their complaints, or who will not come forward on such an occasion as this. The men thus being marched between the lines of people appeared to have their dress disordered, and evidently to have suffered from violence; not seeing how that originated, I do not of course charge it upon the police, but I speak of the exasperation from such things arising under such circumstances. While the people were thus standing harmlessly, as one may say, by the rails, the police on the contrary were making rushes at them with their truncheons drawn. I could never understand what was the occasion of the rush. I walked up and down, and the rushes came with such suddenness that on one occasion I had great difficulty to keep clear of it, although I throughout, for my own protection, avoided mixing in any manner in the rush or the crowd, or even being too near the police. Without being able at all to see the cause, suddenly I saw perhaps half a dozen truncheons in the air, and heard these descend rapidly upon the people's heads and shoulders, apparently without any discrimination. I was unable to see the cause of it. This continued for some time, and after that I observed the same thing spread towards the middle of the park. It seemed to me that there was no pretence for the police acting with their drawn truncheons there. The people were standing as persons ordinarily are in places of public recreation, in numbers, but quite peaceably, the men with their wives and children. Then the same sort of rushing running fight took place, I should say, for about two hours. The people cheered the soldiers, and then it appeared that the police after that turned upon the soldiers. I saw the police seize a young grenadier, and this grenadier was carried partly by the policemen and partly by his comrades into the guard house, I suppose. I said to an old soldier in undress uniform, "This would not "have taken place without the interference of the police." He said, "Of course it would "not."

4360. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What part of the park are you now speaking of?—The open part of the park; perhaps 300 or 400 yards from the Serpentine.

4361. Near the barrack; do you know where the barrack is?—Yes; it would be to the east of the barrack; about 400 or 500 yards from the Serpentine. I was so much impressed with the unnecessary interference of the police, and the bad effect produced by their menacing position, with their drawn truncheons, that I twice walked down to the Receiving House in order to speak to any person in authority there; I only saw policemen,

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and did not think it safe to speak to them; they might have said that I was interfering with them in the execution of their duty. On one of those occasions when boys were running away from the rush, I saw a policeman, whom I met at the guard-room, strike with his truncheon with all his force at the backs of boys who were running away; that was 387 A.

4362. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was he striking with violence?—With all his force; in this manner at the backs of the boys as they were running away from him (*describing the same*), boys of 12 and 14, who seemed to me to be doing the best they could to save themselves.

4363. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At a distance from the road?—At least 500 yards from the road; quite away from it, in the open part of the park.

4364. At what period of the evening?—About 6 o'clock.

4365. Did you see any violence on the part of the people?—I saw none. I will state the only thing which I saw in the shape of violence the whole time, and speaking with regard to the drive. I say this because a policeman, in his evidence, I think on the Monday, said that there were bushels of stones thrown. I saw no stones thrown in the drive; all I saw was about half a dozen small pebbles thrown in the part of the park which I speak of, but they were not thrown till the excitement caused by the police coming with their truncheons drawn.

4366. Had that occurred before this which you speak of?—I will not say it had not occurred, but not with regard to these policemen; at that time there was an open space before them; they were taking some soldiers to the Guard House; the boys were running away on either side, and they struck at them. It seemed to me that the police took up a position in this open part of the park; this caused excitement. The boys cried out some expressions or other; one thing after another caused excitement, and the police made a rush. I believe it is well known that the soldiers used some expressions with regard to the violence of the police. I do not state that of my own knowledge. The people then cheered the soldiers; then the police, for no reason that I could observe, turned upon the soldiers and took some of them towards the Guard House. I have only to say generally that I did not see a particular truncheon fall, as it were, upon the very flesh of the people, because I thought it was not consistent with my own safety to be sufficiently near for the purpose, but I saw the truncheons in the air, and I heard the blows as they seemed to fall indiscriminately upon the people, just in the same way as you might see the stick of a drover in Smithfield falling upon the cattle there; that is the only thing which I can compare it to. The only disturbance I saw there was created by the policemen themselves. If there was a riot, it was caused by the police; it was a truncheon riot, and they were the rioters, unless they throw the responsibility upwards upon the Inspector or the Commissioners or the Minister, whoever he may be who is responsible.

4367. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) In your walks round the park did you hear anything about the Sunday Trading Bill?—Not a word.

4368. Did you see anybody addressing a multitude?—I think about half-past 4 to 5, before any of this had taken place which I speak of in the open part of the park, a man was saying that he entreated the consideration of the people for the poor man's Sunday, who had no other day; the people were listening but without any excitement; there was no excitement that I saw.

4369. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At what time of the evening was that?—About half-past 4 to 5.

4370. Was that near the rails?—About 100 to 200 yards from the road. Beyond that I saw nothing that could upon any pretence, as far as I could observe, call the police into the centre of the park.

4371. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Had the man who said that many spectators around him?—There might have been 50 or 60.

4372. They were very orderly?—Perfectly so; they were rather amused than otherwise I think at what was going on.

4373. Were they laughing at him calling out?—Very much so.

4374. Chaffing him?—Not so far as that, but there was no excitement; they seemed to get round him simply because he was speaking, and nothing else. There seemed to be no noise in their talking that I could observe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

4375. You appear to make a specific charge against No. 387 A?—I do.

4376. I should be glad to understand exactly what the charge is?—The charge is this, that some boys of 10, or 12, or 14, or of that age, were running from him and he was driving his truncheon with all his force at their backs.

4377. Striking at their backs?—Yes; I was not near enough to see whether the truncheons actually touched their back; but I do not think it was from any want of attempt on his part if it was not so; still I wish to guard all I say.

4378. But if it produced the object of the boys running away without being hurt, you cannot complain?—They were running away before the policeman struck.

4379. You do not mean to say that the truncheons did not strike them?—I was not sufficiently near to say positively, but I think it was more than a gesture to make them run away; my impression is that it was an actual attempt to hit them. The only reason why I

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judged that the boys were not hit, was that if they had been hit they must have been lying on the ground unable to rise; the attempt was so determined on the part of the man. Though I was not sufficiently near to see the blow I thought it very inconsistent with a policeman's duty. I observed the man very particularly at the guard room. The next day in Regent Street, seeing some persons behaving very quietly, or I should not have gone there, I saw the same man, and could not fail to identify him; he was flourishing his truncheon over the heads of the people, but that is no part of this inquiry.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) There are a great many charges against policemen, Sir; do you think that 387 A had better be here among the others? It shall be as Mr. Mitchell wishes.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I think he had better be here to give an account of that transaction.

(*Witness.*) There was one incident I omitted to mention, which showed the feeling of the police: I observed near the railings of the drive a man in shabby clothes supporting another, who was also in shabby clothes, and who appeared to be sinking; he had had a blow on his forehead; he said, "See what has been done!" A policeman passed and said, "That was not done by a policeman, it would have been much worse if it had been." I only mention that as showing the conduct of the police as compared with what I think the harmless and unresisting conduct of the people.

4380. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see any crowd running from the park towards Lord Robert Grosvenor's house at any time?—No; I can corroborate what has been stated with regard to the quietness of the police towards Apsley House. I observed an inspector there, not a mounted policeman, who said to those boys who were hissing, "You may stay there as long as you like, only do not make a noise, do not hiss." He was giving them very kind and friendly advice.

4381. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was that an inspector belonging to the B division?—I did not observe.

4382. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The crowd was not so thick there?—About 2 or 3 deep, but not so thick as in the interior. The thickest of the crowd was east of the Receiving House on the north bank of the Serpentine.

4383. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The east end of the Receiving House?—The east end of the Receiving House towards the north bank of the Serpentine, that was where there was the greatest crowd, that is where I saw the police using such unnecessary violence. I say unnecessary, because there was no resistance on the part of the people. I think it would have been sufficient if they had said "fall back" to the people.

4384. You think they might have kept the line without using the violence which you saw?—I think so, and without flourishing their truncheons in the faces of the people. I think that that causes a very bad feeling.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. T. Couchman.

Mr. Thomas Couchman, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

4385. Where do you reside?—At the Windsor Castle, Pimlico.

4386. You are a licensed victualler, I think?—Yes.

4387. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

4388. What hour was it?—I believe after 3 o'clock; about a quarter past 3.

4389. When did you leave it?—I left at about half past 4.

4390. Where did you walk to?—I walked on the right-hand side of the drive. I went down towards the Receiving House. I crossed over to that side.

4391. Did you notice any mounted policemen?—Yes, I did.

4392. Did you know any of them, or either of them?—I knew them by sight, but not by name, till I inquired. I heard the name of one of them.

4393. Did you notice them doing anything particular, that struck your attention?—Yes; I noticed one, whose name I ascertained was Hughes, taking a very active part, directing the policemen to the people who lay in the background.

4394. What sort of looking man was he?—A light-complexioned man.

4395. Had he whiskers?—I did not notice particularly.

4396. What sort of horse did he ride?—A light-coloured horse; a very light bay or a chestnut, I will not be positive,

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I think you have established beyond all doubt that Superintendent Hughes was one of the two men, and the leading Superintendent giving orders to the police at that particular spot.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) There is a slight variance in the description now, Sir. I do not know whether it is material.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If it comes to any particular transaction, it is another thing. You must then, of course, fix the identity; but, I think, it may be taken as abundantly proved that Hughes was the principal Superintendent giving the directions to the policemen at that spot, and that, therefore, if anything was caused by his orders he is the person to answer for it.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) That is so, Sir.

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(*Witness.*) He gave orders certainly; in every attack he seemed to direct the policemen.

4397. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Just describe one of those attacks very shortly to the Commissioners?—I was passing down by the side of the rails, and came down near the Receiving House without any policemen at all. When I came within about 50 yards of the Receiving House, I was stopped by a policeman who said I must not go there; I said, "Where am I to go?" "You must go round, and where you like, you cannot come here." I went away into the park, and I had not been up within 100 yards about five minutes, before about 40 or 50 policemen came up as hard as they could drive, knocking right and left.

4398. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At that distance from the drive?—Yes.

4399. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Which way did they come?—Right across from the drive, right past the end of the Receiving House, and they struck parties indiscriminately.

4400 How far from the drive?—I should say 100 yards.

4401. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Where did they appear to be driving the people to?—I could not tell, the people were doing nothing.

4402. Did they appear to be driving them out of the park?—Yes, indiscriminately.

4403. They were driving them to the north side of the park?—Yes, they were beating them in all directions, directed by Superintendent Hughes.

4404. Did you notice many of those sort of rushes while you were there?—I saw three. I saw two apparently very decently clad labouring men; they were both knocked about brutally, and I could not tell what for.

4405. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say you could not tell what these rushes were made for. We have been told that at one time they were clearing a space in front of the house; did that appear to you to be the object?—No; I could walk up with ease; there was plenty of room to walk up.

4406. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) When you were directed to go away, you went to what you supposed to be an open space where some people were collected, and then the policemen rushed upon them?—Yes, I was more than 60 yards from the rails, I might be 70 yards.

4407. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Henbury's house is about 50 yards from the rails?—I was not quite so far as Henbury's house.

4408. We have had it described before, that the police wanted to make a sort of semicircle by that house, is that the occasion which you speak of?—It was not required; there was no disorder and no disturbance, and no extra crowd at the part where I was.

4409. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) During the day, while you were in the park, did you see any stones thrown?—A lot of stones lay just by, and some boys took up some stones and tossed them over, and I spoke to them myself and stopped them.

4410. To whom did they toss them?—Amongst the people. They seemed to be boys about 12 years old.

4411. How many boys did you see toss there?—About four or five. When they got behind they were out of sight, and tossed the stones over.

4412. They did not appear to be throwing them at the policemen?—No; the crowd was so dense at that time that you could hardly see the policemen. The people flocked there in hundreds.

4413. They did not throw at any carriages?—No; I heard nothing of that. I kept away from the road afterwards.

4414. You say you saw two apparently labouring men attacked? I did.

4415. Did you see when they were first attacked?—I was standing as near to them as I am to you. They went back with the rest and then they were struck, and when they seemed to resist it they were struck again, and their clothes were literally torn from their backs.

4416. Were they doing anything when they were struck?—No.

4417. That you can state positively?—Yes. When the police rushed up they turned round to get away as fast as they could. I think one man did say something that he would knock his head off if he struck him again.

4418. That was after he was struck?—Yes.

4419. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was either of them hurt?—Yes; I believe very much. Their clothes were torn to pieces.

4420. Were they taken into custody?—No; they were only knocked about. I saw the men afterwards.

4421. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see a policeman assaulted at any time during the day by any one in the crowd?—Not one; I saw them a little resist when they were struck. Some time after I saw one gentleman struck by the policemen, and he turned round and made a blow at one of them. There were two of them; they both struck him, and his friends who were with him interfered to prevent it. He seemed very much excited.

4422. You were standing near that gentleman when he was attacked?—Yes; as near as I am to you.

4423. Had he been doing anything?—He had done nothing more than I had. We were walking and looking about.

4424. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That gentleman did offer to resist?—After he was struck; not before. He was a very tall gentleman: about 50 years of age. His friend interfered and took him away. We were talking amongst ourselves. I suppose there might be 300 or 400 people. They said it was a pity that the carriage people had stopped away from the

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park. That if they had driven in their carriages in the usual way, there might have been a little hooting, and that it would have died away.

4425. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you take down the number of any policeman that day?—No. 20 D, I think; the number was No. 20. I did not exactly see the letter; he was a stout powerful man. I asked afterwards who he was; what division he belonged to, and they said he belonged to D.

4426. Is there anybody in Court who saw him?—I do not know.

4427. Will you tell the Commissioners what this No. 20, that you think was D, which you are not certain of, did?—He and another went up and pushed a very respectable man; he was going away; they made a rush at that time among the people; this man was going away, and they went up to him and they pushed him down.

4428. With their hands or with their truncheons?—One poked him in the back with the truncheon, and the other put his hand against him, but he went down with very great force; he got up as soon as he could, and began to remonstrate with them, but he was soon down again.

4429. Did he fall down?—No, they pushed him down.

4430. With their truncheons?—No, they did not then.

4431. With their hands?—With their hands.

4432. This 20 was one of the two?—He was.

4433. What did he do then?—When the man got up he, of course, made the best of his way to get away. There was another just by, and I should think he ran 20 yards as fast as he could run, and made a spring at the man.

4434. Did you see anything more of 20?—No; the man did not run away, he walked as fast as he could.

4435. You think 20 used violence?—Yes, very great violence.

4436. You saw no more of this No. 20?—Not of No. 20. This man got up and found that he could not stand against him, and he was going away as fast as he could walk; and one of the policemen there, about 20 yards off, made a spring and took him just below the small of the back, and I should think knocked him four yards; his foot came just below the small of the back.

4437. Did you take the number of that man?—No; I could not see the number. I thought that there would have been a collision with two or three hundred people.

4438. After that circumstance?—Yes.

4439. A great many witnessed it?—Yes.

4440. And there was considerable excitement?—Very great indeed.

4441. What did the policeman do after he had kicked the man?—The crowd became so thick then that I could not see any more of it.

4442. Had this person been doing anything?—No more than I had.

4443. Had the other person whom you mentioned, that was pushed down; I think you said you were standing near him; had he been doing anything?—Nothing at all, no more than I had.

4444. You are sure of that?—I am quite positive. We were speaking about the carriages stopping away. We thought it very foolish for them to stop away, for if they had come and taken their usual drive, and the policemen had just selected the boys, who were hallooing, there would not have been all that to do with the police?

4445. Did you see whether Superintendent Hughes had any whip in his hand?—Yes.

4446. Did he use his whip?—I saw him use his whip in one instance.

4447. Whipping the horse?—No, whipping the people by the side of the rails. I suppose I then stood about 30 yards on rather higher ground, and he directed the men to go between the Serpentine and the railings.

4448. Did he strike the people with his whip, or only flourish it in their faces?—He actually struck them.

4449. Did you see him strike any ladies?—No; I do not know whether he did or not; there were some ladies amongst them; there was one gentleman with his wife. He kept striking amongst them.

4450. You will not say that he did not strike any ladies?—I cannot say that he did not, but I know that he struck men, for I could see it very distinctly.

4451. Did there appear to be any disgust manifested by the people when he struck?—Most certainly; some of them cried out that he ought to be unhorsed. It caused very great excitement.

4452. Was this on the north side of the drive or the south?—It was on that side next to the Serpentine. He rode up to the rails, and they were on the other side.

4453. Did you see any people pushed into the Serpentine?—No, I was not on that side, but I saw people struggling to get away. They could not come into the road; the police kept them back. They were so thick before them, that they could not get away, and the police would not allow them to go back. I believe some got very wet.

4454. There was the Serpentine on one side, and Superintendent Hughes on the other?—Yes, and a body of men in the road, and others driving down; they were quite amongst them.

4455. I believe you are in the habit of walking in Hyde Park?—I mostly go in the afternoon, after dinner, when it is fine.

4456. You have no animosity against the police, have you?—None.

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4457. Did you ever have any dispute with the police?—Never. I have always had the kindest attention from them all my life.

4458. How do the police generally behave?—I think very well.

4459. Then this was a great contrast?—Very great indeed. In the district where I live I think the conduct of the police is very exemplary.

4460. You do not come here out of any animosity against the police?—I do not. I make it an invariable rule, if I see the police want assistance, to assist them.

4461. You have never been fined?—Never.

4462. Or had any dispute with the police whatever?—I have been seventeen years a licensed victualler, and I have never been fined or summoned before a magistrate.

4463. I believe you have taken no active part against this Sunday Trading Bill?—None at all. I never interfere. Of course I, like others, in conversation have talked of it, but I have not taken any active part.

4464. Did you see any of Sir Richard Mayne's notices?—I did.

4465. Had you any conversation about them?—Yes; we were speaking about them, we thought that he had better have left it alone; we thought that they were uncalled for and unjust.

4466. Did you hear any other observation made about them?—Not particularly; that it would do more harm than good, that he had better have left it alone; that there would not have been so many people there if he had not posted them up; that was the topic of conversation where I was standing.

4467. Did you see any speakers in the park?—No; I only went just as far as the Receiving House, and then retraced my steps back again slowly, and I saw in that distance three attacks. I saw two young women knocked down in the crowd. I cannot say whether they were actually struck by the police or not. I heard one of them say, "Oh! my arm is broken;" they were lying on the ground.

4468. Was that during one of these attacks of the police?—During the last attack.

4469. Did she appear to be suffering?—Yes; she was crying, and appeared to be in a good deal of pain.

4470. How long after she fell did she say that?—Directly; she said either, "Oh! my arm is broken," or "You have broken my arm;" it was one of the two. I then left the park. I thought it better for me to get away home. I went on the road leading from Apsley House to Albert Gate, and I saw a marked difference in the conduct of the police; their conduct was very exemplary indeed, the B Division, they had not drawn their truncheons, and they spoke to the people quietly.

4471. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is going away from the Serpentine?—Yes; they seemed to have full command of the people, and they directed the people to go back, and they did go back; the boys hurrahed a little.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

4472. The boys, I think you said, did not throw the stones at the policemen?—Not that I saw; they tossed them over amongst the people.

4473. How far do you think the stones fell from them?—Some of them might fall the distance from me to you; they were merely tossed over.

4474. They could not possibly have done any harm?—No; one fell upon my hat.

4475. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Such harm as would be done by their falling down merely?—Not a bit; one little stone fell upon me, about as big as a walnut; it fell upon the brim of my hat; that first called my attention to it, and I went and told the boys not to do so. I said, "Boys, you will do mischief."

4476. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Where were the stones?—They lay just up above the Receiving House.

4477. They were broken granite, were they not?—Yes; I think they were broken granite.

4478. Did you see anybody pick up the stones?—I only saw those four or five little boys, and they tossed them over. I saw no man throw a stone of any description; I heard there were some throwing stones at some of the cabs, but I saw nothing of that.

4479. Where were you standing when you saw Superintendent Hughes ride to the south of the drive?—I was standing then about 30 yards in the park.

4480. On the north side?—On the right-hand side, as you go down.

4481. He rode to the left, I understand you, towards the Serpentine?—He was on the side next the Serpentine.

4482. You were on the other side?—Yes; about 300 yards from the railing; there is a little rising ground, I was standing there.

4483. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You could see over the heads of the people where you were standing?—Certainly.

4484. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Are you positive that you saw Superintendent Hughes's whip fall upon anybody?—Yes; I swear most distinctly that I saw it fall upon people's shoulders.

4485. You have no doubt about that?—I have not the least doubt of it.

4486. In point of fact, you speak of it as knowing it; you are sure of it?—I am quite sure.

The witness withdrew.

JOHN BLANDFORD, sworn.

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Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

4487. Where do you reside?—24, Tothill Street, Westminster.

4488. What are you by business?—An army cap maker.

4489. Are you in business for yourself?—No; I work for my employer who lives in Pall Mall.

4490. Were you in the park on the 1st of July?—I was in the park last Sunday fortnight, if that was the 1st of July.

4491. At what time did you enter the park, and when did you leave, and where did you walk?—I entered the park, I should judge about 10 minutes past 4; I entered at Hyde Park Corner; then I got back again to Buckingham Cottages, and it wanted about 25 minutes to 6, and I walked deliberately down Constitution Hill: therefore I must have been out of the park about 20 minutes past 5.

4492. Are you in the habit of walking in the park?—No, not in Hyde Park.

4493. What attracted you there that day?—On the Sunday morning, in Victoria Street, I saw a bill posted cautioning the public from going to Hyde Park; in consequence of that I went there on purpose to be satisfied what cause there could be for the caution.

4494. Then if you had not seen it, do you think you should have gone?—Most decidedly not.

4495. I suppose you did not go with any hostile intention, did you?—I say honestly that I had no other intention but to make a voyage of discovery; I could not define what it was.

4496. It might be said to be curiosity, perhaps?—Nothing else.

4497. Did you go with anybody?—Yes, a nephew of mine.

4498. A youth?—He is rather a tidy-sized youth; he is about 28 years of age.

4499. A young man, then? Do you know Mr. Mair?—No, I do not.

4500. You have not seen Mr. Mair?—Not to know that I have seen him.

4501. Do you know where the road from Albert Gate crosses the drive?—No, I do not.

4502. Did you notice any mounted policemen riding about?—I only saw one, and that was immediately that I got up, about 25 yards, or it might be from that to 50, on this side the dell that runs down at the head of the Serpentine. When I arrived there, I was leaning against the rails, and on a very pale chesnut horse I saw, I suppose we must consider him a man, but a wretched pale man, seated on a pale horse.

4503. Death on the pale horse?—It was.

4504. What was he doing?—At that time he was sitting calmly on his horse; whether it was a carriage or a cab horse I cannot distinctly say, but one or the other; and a hiss came through the closed teeth of the people, I should call it, one can scarcely call it otherwise; immediately afterwards this mounted man, I did not hear him speak, but he had either a cane or a whip—if it was a whip it was only a thong—it had nothing bent at the end; he pointed, and they made an attack upon a very tall grey-headed and aristocratic-looking man, and they literally tore him over the palings; being a tall man it was not quite so difficult or brutal to tear him over as it might have been me; they tore him over, and this gentleman, I believe, not from fear, but from being thoroughly exhausted by the brutal treatment that had been administered to him, I should judge, though I could not hear it, was making some appeal to them to know why he was treated so, when the mounted man pointed again. I should judge it to be an order; he was immediately driven forward, and I lost sight of him; immediately after that I heard this mounted man, the only time I heard him speak, say, "Bring them up." I cannot say that I had not any idea what I supposed this meant by their being brought up, and I walked about 10 yards; very shortly I saw among those harmless characters a most powerful body of policemen marching up into the road under the superintendence of their shepherd, upon each side of the road, and then a body crossed the road, and I imagined the order was to clear the road, for they went up and cleared ——

4505. Do not tell us what you imagine, tell us what you heard and saw?—I saw that it was to clear the road. I never heard that man speak but once, when he told them to bring them up, but I saw his arm rise as if giving an order. After they had passed I crossed immediately opposite, and was leaning against the rails against two trees; it might have been 5, or it might have been 10 minutes, when the same horseman made his appearance there, and from some cause or other this hissing again took place; there was an action, not a word, when the police made an attack upon the people, and they rushed in more like in the form of a wedge; some struck here, and others came underneath, and they consequently separated; and one policeman, whom I can swear distinctly to, his number is 385 A, but I am not saying that in this very charge I could swear distinctly to him knocking down a man, but in another following I can swear distinctly to his doing it. They struck indiscriminately right and left. I fortunately escaped.

4506. What did this 385 A do?—He struck a young man on the left of me a blow that felled him to the ground. In this charge I swear distinctly that he struck this man. Whether he gave what I should call the fatal blow, or not, I cannot distinctly swear. I can swear he struck the man. I judge there might have been three truncheons fall at the same time upon this young man.

4507. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then you say that this young man was felled to the ground,

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receiving three blows, but you do not undertake to say that the blow of 385 A was the blow that felled him?—I beg to say that it was one of the blows, if not his.

4508. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Had this man been doing anything? how long had you been standing near there when he was struck?—I should judge from seven to twelve minutes, not more.

4509. At what distance were you from the man that was struck?—Only two or three yards.

4510. Was it for doing anything?—No.

4511. You must have seen him if he had been doing anything?—Yes.

4512. (*Mr. Henderson.*) At what time was this?—I should judge that it might have been (because I had no watch) from 25 minutes to 5, to 20 minutes, or something of that sort; it might have been half past 4, but it was somewhere near that time.

4513. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Between half past 4 and 5?—Yes.

4514. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Where?—If you come up that dell on the north of the Serpentine, and come to the opposite side of the road, you will have the spot where I was stationed, whether it is north or south I cannot distinctly say.

4515. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Near the post?—Yes, on this side of the post.

4516. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Nearer the Receiving House than the post?—I do not know; there is that dell which I stated at the head of the Serpentine; there is a hollow that pretty well runs out to Albert Gate. I did not go further than that. I crossed immediately over the road, that is, before you come to the post at the head of the Serpentine.

4517. Then you crossed over the drive?—Yes.

4518. You crossed over the drive by the east end of the Serpentine?—I cannot say whether it was east or west.

4519. Nearest to the Duke of Wellington's?—Yes.

4520. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You said that that man had not been doing anything when he was assaulted by this policeman?—Most distinctly: for seven to twelve minutes.

4521. What sort of a man did he look like?—A most respectable man, judging from appearance, the same as myself.

4522. He was felled to the ground, you say?—He was.

4523. What became of him?—A body of police like a wedge passed, and I, with three more stooped to raise him, for he was felled senseless.

4524. You are quite certain that he was insensible?—Quite certain; I stooped with three others to raise him from the ground. Before I touched him, one of those must have touched him to bring him to sensibility, and his face became distorted, and he went into a shriek with fits, a thing which made one shrink with horror.

4525. Hysterical?—His face was distorted, and he shrieked a shriek that made my blood run cold.

4526. What had become of the policemen during this time?—The rush had allowed these three to get in; immediately there was another rush; I did not see any more of that; I was more particularly engaged in this affair; the rush again separated this young man from me; I never set eye upon him afterwards.

4527. This young man that was felled?—This young man that was felled.

4528. You were carried on in the rush?—I was forced back. I do not think I was 50 yards from the spot during the time I was there. In a very few minutes afterwards this policeman on horseback again made his appearance; the hissing commenced again. As for anything out of the way that a man could take offence at, I saw no cause. He again pointed with his whip-hand in this way [*describing the same*], and the rush was made again. This 385 was in that rush, the second rush, and the leading policeman in that rush refused to act; he said distinctly he would have no more of it.

4529. Tell us exactly what he said; did he say more than that?—"I will have no more of this."

4530. To whom did he address that observation?—I should almost fancy that it was either said spontaneously, or more directly said to this policeman 385, or it was said like a burst spontaneously, without being addressed to anyone.

4531. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You do not know whether it was an exclamation to himself, or whether it was addressed to 385?—No. "I will have no more of this." I am almost confident these were the words, but it was to that effect.

4532. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did he say anything else?—Another policeman formed this body. The policeman 385 was left by himself. Now, if the people were so inclined to have taken advantage, they had an opportunity, because at that time I would venture to say there were not less than 20 that called out his number, but they were far from that; he might have been inclined to have swung his truncheon round, and there was a boy that looked like a buffalo cut down, the boy was so short and stout.

4533. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean what they call a stiff lad?—Yes; as broad as he is long. Whether he said or did anything, I cannot say. Policeman 385 raised his staff in that way to strike him; at the same time I will say that the policeman did not strike him; whether for the moment a humane sort of feeling came upon him, I cannot say.

4534. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Then 385 A did not strike the boy?—He did not, for the best of all reasons, that the boy fell back, and drew his fist, as much as to say, "If you do, I will strike you," after the policeman's staff was raised.

4535. And then 385 desisted?—He did.

4536. Did you notice 385 do anything else?—There was another attack made, and then I cannot say that there was any unnecessary brutality, excepting by that very man; in retiring he caught hold of a young man. This 385 is a tall and powerful looking man. I should recognize him, I should fancy, amongst 100. He caught him and shook him, and he fell; but he held him, and deliberately with his staff he struck him across the back.

4537. What became of him after he was struck? did he let him go?—He let him go; and that policeman, 385, made use of the words which I looked upon as showing that he felt somewhat convicted; it was in the way of apology; he said to the man, "You have put your foot between my legs."

4538. Were you near enough to see whether he did put his feet between his legs?—I have not a doubt about it. I could not avoid seeing it, for I was not half the distance from him that I am from you.

4539. Did you see 385 do anything more?—That was the last I saw of him.

4540. This policeman that said, "I will have no more of it," said so to 385 A; after he had said that, did he desist from striking?—I did not catch sight of him afterwards all day. I believe he did, because 385 was the last man of that body; it is my firm belief that he retired amongst the people.

4541. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Do you know the number of that policeman who said, "I will have no more of it"?—No.

4542. He went away, and the rest of the policemen with him, and 385 A was left by himself?—Yes.

4543. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I understand that this observation, which was made by that policeman, was during one of these charges by the police?—Yes.

4544. Did that immediately follow any orders by Superintendent Hughes?—Each of those charges did, if you can conceive such a thing as a man giving an order when you cannot see whether he speaks, but he raised his arm.

4545. He had raised his arm immediately before that charge?—Yes; I entirely believe, from what I saw, I can conscientiously state, that the policemen never made an attack upon the people without they were ordered by this mounted policeman. I only speak from what I saw. I never heard him speak but once, and that was, "Bring them up;" he made a motion with his arm; he was a very pale man, mounted on a pale chesnut horse.

4546. I think you say he had not any whiskers?—I should judge he had not; if he had they must have been very light.

4547. Did you take the number of any other policeman during the day?—I did not.

4548. Did you observe any particular instance of brutality or misconduct in the police during the day?—No further than I have described.

4549. You seemed to employ yourself in watching the deeds of 385 A principally?—I had not much opportunity during the short time I was there of moving any great distance from where I was.

4550. You were much upon the same spot?—Yes.

4551. You are a working man, and you said that it was curiosity which led you there; did you see any of your fellow workmen there?—No, I did not; I saw one that worked with me about three years ago, if that can be called a fellow workman.

4552. Did you hear any conversation about the Sunday Trading Bill?—I must say this, that I joined myself in it very much.

4553. It was a conversation, properly so called, was it? It was not a little meeting, was it, of speakers?—No, that was impossible.

4554. Do you think that the people were gathered at all for that object, to make a demonstration about the Sunday Trading Bill, or did not they go, as you did, from curiosity as from what they heard?—From what I saw and heard, I should think that the majority that I saw went there more from curiosity.

4555. Did you see any handbills given about; such a one as that (*producing a paper*)?—I did not see any of any description.

4556. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Will you let us see that?—(*The same was handed to the learned Commissioners.*)

4557. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any handbills posted up against the walls? You saw Sir Richard Mayne's notice?—I saw that.

4558. Did you see any other notice referring to the meeting in Hyde Park?—If I did I did not read it.

4559. Do you think you saw any?—I do not think I did.

4560. You live in Tothill Street, Westminster? A great many working men live about there, do not they?—Yes.

4561. This was not a political meeting, was it?—As far as I am concerned it was not; and I should judge from appearance that it was anything but a political meeting.

4562. From your observation, do you think that the people went there to obstruct the carriages, or throw stones, or commit any violence?—I should judge not.

4563. Judging from their conduct?—From their general conduct and appearance, I should say that there was a display of morality there which would have gratified most men, and made them feel proud of their countrymen.

4564. There was good order?—Amongst the working classes, if they were the working classes; but I should fancy there were a great number of what are termed the superior classes.

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4565. There were well-dressed ladies and children there, were there not?—I did not see any children; I saw plenty of ladies there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

4566. Why do you call this man the leading policeman? was he in command of the party?—I call him a leading policeman; he had no number on, and he was mounted on his horse; and the men that I saw seemed to be acting under him.

4567. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You spoke afterwards of a leading policeman, who seemed to be ashamed or tired of what he was doing?—I mean by that that he was the first in the rush.

4568. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You cannot give any means of identifying him?—I cannot; he was a very tall man.

4569. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You call him a leading policeman, because he was at the head?—Yes, that was my meaning.

4570. Merely the first man?—That was all.

The witness withdrew.

George Kimpton.

George Kimpton, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

4571. Where do you reside?—31, Wardour Street, Soho.

4572. What are you?—A book finisher or binder.

4573. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is the distinction between a book finisher and a binder?—The binder is the closer.

4574. Do you do the ornamental part?—Yes.

4575. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you were in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July?—I was.

4576. At what time did you enter it, and when did you leave?—I was there about 4 o'clock and stopped till 6.

4577. How were the people behaving during that time?—Extremely orderly as far as I could see, excepting occasionally when a gentleman on horseback or a carriage came by, a few of them in certain places seemed to take it into their heads to hiss them.

4578. Who was it that hissed, men or boys or women?—Only a few of both kinds.

4579. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Both men and boys?—Yes; they hissed and groaned.

4580. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There were not many carriages in the drive that Sunday I think?—Very few indeed.

4581. Most of them were gigs or chaises, were they not?—Yes; dogcarts; they appeared to have come out of bravado more than anything else.

4582. Did you see any horse frightened?—I saw a gentleman on his horse and his groom behind him; they were rather spirited horses, and they were startled; then the police made an attack with their truncheons and struck at the people.

4583. Was it the groom's horse that was frightened?—Both; they were rather frightened; not particularly.

4584. But the people in the carriages were not frightened?—No; they laughed at it.

4585. They cheered some of them I think, did they not?—I did not take notice of that.

4586. Did they appear amused or alarmed?—Quite amused at it.

4587. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The people in the carriages?—Yes.

4588. Those were the people who you say were in dogcarts?—In broughams and dogcarts both. A person in a dogcart took off his hat and bowed to the people.

4589. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Besides this little hissing, did the people do anything?—The people were very quiet.

4590. There was no general attempt to stop the carriages?—Not the slightest; not a word was said.

4591. Did you see any stones thrown during the day?—Not a single one; I did not see a stone about to be thrown.

4592. Did you see any policeman assaulted?—No; not one; I did not see anybody who felt inclined to do so.

4593. There were a great many well-dressed ladies there and children were not there walking about?—Yes; there were a few children.

4594. Did you see any mounted policemen?—I saw two go down; I did not notice them.

4595. Did you see anybody struck during the day?—No; one policeman I saw there strike at the people; I could see no cause whatever; they were collected round in knots of about 20.

4596. Did the police make rushes at the people?—Yes; they struck at them with their staves, and drove them up some distance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

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4597. Yousay you saw them strike at them?—Yes.

4598. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Could you see whether they hit them?—Yes; I could see they did hit them about the shoulders and neck.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. James Bowstead, sworn.

Mr. J. Bowstead.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

4599. Where do you reside?—36, Farringdon Street, City.

4600. What are you by business?—A commercial traveller, a warehouseman.

4601. In whose employ are you?—Messrs. Torkington and Piper, No. 48, Snow Hill.

4602. How long have you been in their employ?—With them and their predecessors I have been 7 years.

4603. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is their business?—Provision Merchants.

4604. (*Mr Mitchell.*) You collect money as well, do you not?—Yes.

4605. I think you often have large sums of money entrusted to your care?—Every day I collect from 200*l.* to 1,000*l.*

4606. Were you in the park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

4607. In Hyde Park?—Yes.

4608. With whom did you go?—My wife.

4609. At what time of the day did you enter the park?—About 4.

4610. What time did you leave it?—Before 5. I really do not know, they took me away; I did not leave it.

4611. You were there about an hour?—I do not think I was there so long.

4612. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You went about 4?—Yes.

4613. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Where did you walk to?—From Hyde Park Corner half way down to the Serpentine on the south side of the drive.

4614. When you got there your wife was still with you; you were going over to Brompton to see a friend?—Yes, we were.

4615. When you got to the south side of the drive, where did you take your stand?—We did not stop at all till the people came round rather pressing on. I took hold of the rail that goes along the side of the drive to protect my wife and myself from falling down or being knocked down.

4616. How long had you stood there before you were interfered with by the police?—Three minutes.

4617. Were you doing nothing in the way of throwing stones?—No, I was not throwing stones or saying anything.

4618. Did you speak to anybody but your wife?—No, I did not; I did not see anybody that I knew.

4619. While you were speaking to your wife, what happened?—An inspector riding on a light chesnut horse was placing the men along the road; he placed them two and two together. I was standing as far behind the policemen as I am from the Commissioners, not speaking. I had a light waistcoat on, and the inspector on the light chesnut horse says, "Take that fellow." I did not know whether he was alluding to me, he might have said, "Take that man." I made room for the policeman to come through the rails; I merely looked at them, or else I could have gone away any time; then he spoke to them to lay hold of me, and they did lay hold of me but I was not willing to go.

4620. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did he say when he spoke to the policeman?—"Why the devil do not you take hold of him," or "Damn you, why don't you take hold of "him," he said, "Him in the light waistcoat and light gloves." I had hold of the rails, and I said I did not want to be parted from my wife like that; two of them took hold of me, but they could not get me over, and some two or three more came, and tore my coat very much, and then they dragged me over the rails. Some of them pushed my feet over the rails, and they pulled me; my watch fell out of my pocket, and I must have lost it if it had not been a good guard. One of them collared me behind, and dragged me over the rails, and pulled me along the drive very unnecessarily, and more especially the one that was behind me. I dare say I was very much excited. When I went a little way an inspector came past, and I said, "What a damned fool you must be to give me into charge that was "doing nothing." He then said, "Take him away," or something to that purpose, "and "enter a charge," or something of that nature, "for resisting the police." I then said that he was a very big fool to take me away at all, as I was not meddling with anybody. When they dragged hold of me I remonstrated with one of them, and I said that they ought not to hold me so tight, and he let go. His name was Joseph Butcher. I do not know his number, but he was a very civil man indeed, particularly so.

4621. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did he give you his name?—I heard him called so at the station; I think he was C 109, or D 109. They dragged me along till they came to the first gate, Stanhope Gate, I believe, and I said I would not go any further. I did not like

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to walk through the streets like a pickpocket, and they brought a cab, and one of the A Division and this Butcher went into the cab with me, and one rode outside; I did not know him. I wish to say that Butcher was particularly civil all the time, but it was the inspector on the chesnut horse that gave me in charge; he pointed at me with his whip, but for what reason I do not know; I was neither hissing nor shouting.

4622. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You think that Butcher behaved himself civilly, only obeying his orders?—Yes; I believe so.

4623. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was your wife on your arm?—Yes, she was.

4624. When you were taken into custody?—Yes.

4625. Did you say that you were right behind the rails?—Yes; I laid hold of the rails, and I would be easily seen from the ride.

4626. You are certain that you had never said anything to anybody except to your wife?—I am quite certain; I saw nobody that I knew, and I felt no particular interest, only it was my way through when I go to Brompton.

4627. How did the crowd behave then?—Very well indeed; they were only passing and re-passing, and a large number of people.

4628. Were there any hissings or groanings at that time?—There was a very old gentleman, a respectable gentleman, they were bringing him along the drive, and the people hissed when they brought him past.

4629. A tall man with a white waistcoat?—I do not recollect the colour of his waistcoat, but I saw him in conversation at the station many times, and with you, several times.

4630. That was Mr. Mair?—Yes; there were several hissing; some said, "Shame." I do not recollect that I did. I might have said "Shame." I think it was very natural. But I do not recollect speaking at all.

4631. You might have said so?—Yes; but I do not recollect opening my mouth.

4632. Did they appear to be dragging him with violence?—The old gentleman, they did. He seemed to be speaking to them to leave go, but they seemed to be excited with him.

4633. Before that, the people were very quiet?—Yes; and also the policemen. The men in front of us seemed two respectable, quiet men.

4634. Where were you taken to?—To Vine Street station.

4635. What was the charge entered against you?—I really do not know what they charged me with; but I believe, to the best of my knowledge, for rioting and obstructing the police, or resisting the police perhaps it might have been. I naturally resisted the police not to drag me away over those railings.

4636. You were not very far then from the posts, were you? Did you observe any posts? There is a road goes over the drive there?—I was not far enough down for that. I was more towards the statue and on the opposite side. I was about half way down between the statue and the end of the Serpentine.

4637. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When you were taken over the rails?—Yes.

4638. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You made a little resistance?—Yes.

4639. Did you ask what you were being taken for?—I had no chance. There were half a dozen of them, and they collared me in a moment.

4640. Did either of the policemen say why they took you away?—Only the inspector, whoever he was, who had given me in charge.

4641. You were taken away solely by the inspector's orders?—I believe so, to the best of my belief.

4642. Was it Superintendent Hughes?—I do not know his name; he was on a light chestnut horse, with a riding whip in his hand.

4643. You did not notice his face?—He looked very much as if he was quite pale with rage; he looked like a madman.

4644. Very much excited?—He seemed like a man in a very great passion, and very pale.

4645. Did you say anything about bail at the station-house?—Yes; a friend of mine immediately came as soon as my wife got to Brompton. Some gentleman took her through the crowd to Brompton; I have not seen him since to thank him; I hope the press will kindly thank him for it, as I have not seen him.

4646. Some gentleman escorted her to Brompton?—Yes, out of the crowd of people, they were pulling her about; then she brought this friend of ours to bail me out, and they refused.

4647. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When was that?—The same evening.

4648. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) On the Sunday evening?—Yes; and some one, a policeman or some one outside, told the man (he was a man of business) that he ought to bring his receipts with him to show that he was a householder, to have no doubt about it.

4649. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is he here?—No.

4650. Or your wife?—I believe not.

4651. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) To whom did you speak in the station-house about bail first?—I asked Policeman Butcher, that was taking care of me.

4652. He was in charge of you?—Yes.

4653. What did you say to him about the bail?—I asked if there would be any possibility of getting bail, and he said, no doubt, when the throng was a little over I would, but he did not know.

4654. Did you apply to the inspector who took you in charge about the bail?—No, I did not apply to the inspector, but my friend saw the inspector, and he said he could not

take bail that night; that orders had come from the Home Office, or somewhere, that they were not to take any bail.

4655. You did not hear that yourself?—No; I did not hear it.

4656. That is what your friend told you?—Yes; they sent me also word that they could not get me bailed out, and they asked me if I wished for any refreshments.

4657. Butcher, the policeman, said that you could not be bailed out that night?—I did not see him then. It was the gaoler I suppose, him that took care of us.

4658 The man at the door of the cell?—Yes.

4659. It was not Butcher?—No.

4660. Did your friend come to you in the cell?—No; I believe they let nobody in.

4661. You did not see your friend that night?—No; but my wife and him waited till 12 at night.

4662. Did you see your wife that night?—No; they would not let anyone in.

4663. Is your friend here? or your wife?—No; it is a busy day with him, and it is an inconvenient day for him to come.

4664. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Had he intended to come if it had not been an inconvenient day?—No; I do not know that he had. It is inconvenient for my employers to let me come on any other day. I did not think it necessary to bring my wife; she could have easily come, and she may be in the Court now, for what I know.

4665. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do you see her?—No.

4666. You do not see her here?—No.

4667. Did you make any further application for bail that night?—No, because it was then 12 o'clock. My employer came down at 7 o'clock in the morning, and they told him the same thing, that they could not bail me out.

4668. He was told that you could not be bailed out?—Yes.

4669. Who told him that?—They told him at the Station House. I could not say who.

4670. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did your employer go to bail you out?—Yes. It was a very inconvenient day to them, the loss of my services, for it was Monday, and I go travelling on that day, and they did not bail me out until late on Monday night. Then I had to appear on Tuesday at a very great deal of inconvenience.

4671. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say you were put into a cell, what sort of cell was it?—Something like a pig-stye, only it was not quite so light.

4672. Was it down below stairs?—It was.

4673. Below the surface, in a cell?—Yes.

4674. What size was it?—I should think about 10 feet square, and 7 feet high.

4675. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was that the same cell in which Mr. Mair was?—No, I do not think it was.

4676. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He was on the ground floor?—There was a little hole, and they handed us in a cup of coffee; we were nearly suffocated with the heat.

4677. How many were there in it?—12 or 13 in the early part of the night, but they took some out; we were so hot that we could not bear ourselves.

4678. There were 12 or 14 in this cell?—It might be 11; there were more than could sit down, at all events.

4679. Was there a water-closet in the cell?—Yes, in the corner, and it smelt very offensively.

4680. It was a privy?—Yes; they might as well have let us walk in the ward; we were quiet enough; we would have been thankful for some fresh air.

4681. How was the bottom, the floor of this cell?—It seemed very rotten and dirty; it was so dark that you could not see but when the policeman put his lamp in; not in the day time.

4682. The light came through the door?—Yes.

4683. It came from a gaslight?—It came from a window in the day, and the light was from the gaslight by night.

4684. Was there any communication with the open air in this cell?—There was a hole in the door opening into a gallery leading down.

4685. Not into the open air?—If the window was open, it was so; there was a window at the end of the place; not where we were; at the end of the gallery.

4686. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Any light that you had was what is called borrowed light?—Yes, it was.

4687. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Opposite the door, there was some ventilation there?—About the size of this book (*a small octavo*).

4688. Did that lead into the open air or into the gallery?—Into the gallery.

4689. Opposite the door?—Yes; or into the passage more properly speaking.

4690. Not into the open air?—No.

4691. I suppose it was rather hot in the night?—Extremely; the policeman was kind enough once or twice to open the door a little, or we should have been suffocated; it was intensely hot.

4692. Did anybody faint in the cell?—Not that I know of; we were all men; I did not hear of any fainting; they were all complaining very much, and they most of them took all their clothes off, but their trousers; one young man took off his shirt.

4693. Did you get anything to eat during the night?—As much as I liked to pay for; the policeman was very civil for that, he brought us anything we wished.

Mr. J. Bowstead.

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4694. What class of persons were there in the same cell?—All very respectable young people that were in the cell that I was in; we rather kicked against having any "roughs" in.

4695. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were there any persons brought in of that sort?—I do not know, we only kept saying to the policeman, "Be sure to send us respectable people in."

4696. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You meant that you were not to have any pickpockets?—Yes, I considered myself respectable.

4697. You had rather a respectable assemblage there?—Yes. If we had been in a more respectable place we should not have objected to it so much, if they had given us a little more fresh air.

4698. I suppose it put you in mind of the Black Hole, Calcutta?—I have read about it, but never was there.

4699. When were you let out of this cell?—About 10 o'clock on Monday forenoon. They said then we should be conveyed up to Marlborough Street.

4700. About what hour were you put into the cell?—I should think I was taken there about half-past 4; they kept us upstairs some little time, and they took us to the cell in the evening. I left my watch with the inspector—it was not safe to take it, they said, and I cannot say what the time was.

4701. Somewhere about 5 o'clock?—It might have been 5 or 6 o'clock. I was a very short time in the park

4702. It seemed a long time being in that cell quite dark?—An hour would have seemed a long time there.

4703. Did you hear the other persons in the cell say that they had sent for bail, and it had been refused?—Yes; there was one licensed victualler, of the Red Lion, St. John Street Road; a friend came to bail him out, but they would not bail him out.

4704. A man named Burden?—Yes, that is his name.

4705. You were let out into a room with a number of other persons on Monday at 10 o'clock? When were you taken before the magistrate?—On the Tuesday, about 3 o'clock.

4706. Were you not taken before the magistrate on Monday?—No.

4707. Not to Marlborough Street?—Yes; in a cab.

4708. What occurred to you there?—They kept us in a little close room there till 7 o'clock, and then we were sent down to Vine Street. Then my friend bailed me out.

4709. About what time?—Eight o'clock on the Monday evening.

4710. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who took the bail, the inspector?—Yes.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How is that, Mr. Ellis? Who has power to take bail?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I believe it is discretionary under the Police Act; it is the person in command at the station-house, and in most cases the Inspector.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) On this occasion any of those persons might have been bailed by the inspector.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I apprehend so.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We shall be glad to be furnished with a copy of the Metropolitan Police Act.

(*Witness.*) It could not have been any mistake of the inspector, because my employer is wealthy enough and quite able to see to it. Both of my employers came down in the evening.

4711. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) On Monday evening you were bailed?—Yes.

4712. When were you brought up the next day?—I think about 3 o'clock.

4713. Before Mr. Hardwicke?—I do not know him, but before the magistrate at Marlborough Street.

4714. What became of you before the magistrate?—I think five of us were put before him. I did not hear him address anything particular to us. We were not one moment till he discharged us.

4715. Did the policemen make any charge against you?—They did not ask any questions, and I did not hear any policeman asked, and I was discharged.

4716. Did you enter into your own recognizance?—No.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I suppose it was by counsel. As I understand that transaction, the counsel on the part of the Crown declined to enter into any charge; they thought enough had been done and that they might go. It does not follow from that that the police might not have been ready to make any charge.

4717. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You had not instructed any counsel?—No.

4718. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were discharged?—Yes.

4719. The sum of the whole is, that you went into the park with your wife on the Sunday, and were taken into custody for nothing, and were discharged on the Tuesday at 3 o'clock?—On Tuesday between 3 and 4 o'clock.

4720. You were not handcuffed?—No; there were plenty of them, six or seven of them to take me. I did not have anything in my hands. I only laid hold of the rails.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have no question to put to witness.

The witness withdrew.

HENRY RENDELL MARKWICK, sworn. *H. R. Markwick.*

Examined by Mr. Mitchell. 21st July 1855.

4721. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where do you live?—65, Gray's Inn Lane.

4722. What is your occupation?—Clerk to a solicitor.

4723. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were in Hyde Park, I believe, on the 1st of July?—I was.

4724. Where did you enter?—At the gate near Apsley House.

4725. I believe you were taken into custody?—Yes.

4726. When did you enter?—After 3 o'clock—a little after.

4727. When were you taken into custody? how long had you been in the park?—I think about 5 o'clock.

4728. Where were you standing when you were taken?—On the right-hand side of the road, which runs by the side of the Serpentine.

4729. Do you know the Receiving House?—It was before you come to that from Apsley House.

4730. Before you come to the Receiving House?—Yes; from Apsley House.

4731. Did you throw a stone during the whole day?—No; I did not.

4732. Did you speak to a policeman?—No; I did not.

4733. Did you call out before you were taken?—No; I did not.

4734. Did you call out "Shame," or make any clamour?—I hooted at a private cab that drove by with a liveried footman, I suppose, and after I had done that, the inspector came up to where I was standing in the road, and said I was his prisoner.

4735. You hooted?—Yes; or groaned.

4736. Did you cry out?—I think I hooted, to the best of my recollection, and waved my hand at the carriage. Upon asking the inspector why I was his prisoner, he said, "For shaking your fist."

4737. Where were you standing, within the rails or in the road?—Not in the road; the other side of the rails, on the turf.

4738. Did you shake your fist?—I did not; I was waving my hand.

4739. At this carriage?—Yes; and hooting.

4740. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Why did you hoot at the carriage?—I had not any specific reason for so doing; others were hooting and I joined. That is the only explanation that I can give.

4741. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were they hooting much?—Not much.

4742. I suppose you thought it fun?—Yes; a lark.

4743. How old are you?—In my 16th year.

4744. You are hard at work all the week?—Yes; if we may call it hard, if writing is hard.

4745. Did the horse appear frightened when you and the other people hooted?—Not at all.

4746. How did the people inside the carriage behave? did they seem frightened?—No.

4747. Did they laugh?—They took it very coolly.

4748. The horse was not frightened?—No, it was not.

4749. How long after you hooted was it before you were taken into custody?—Directly the carriage had passed.

4750. I think you say it was a mounted policeman?—No; an inspector, I believe, on foot.

4751. He said that you were his prisoner?—Yes.

4752. How many policemen seized hold of you?—One inspector took me by the collar, and then he gave me to a private policeman, one of the common policemen, who took me to the Receiving House of the Royal Humane Society; there I waited a little time until the inspector came in, and he directed that I should be taken to Vine Street in a cab; and I was taken there.

4753. Did you say anything about bail?—Yes; I asked the gaoler as soon as he put me in the cell, whether we should be allowed to send for bail, or words to that effect, and he said, "Yes; no doubt, in about an hour or two we shall be able to attend to the bail."

4754. You did not apply to the inspector when the charge was made?—To the best of my recollection, I did not.

4755. What sort of cell was it; was it under ground?—Yes, a small cell, as near as I can judge, about nine feet long and eight feet wide.

4756. Did you hear the evidence of the last witness?—I did.

4757. Were you in with him?—From his evidence I think that was the cell that I was in, as he said that one of the prisoners there took off his shirt.

4758. It was so dark that you could not see one another?—No; when I got in I was desired by one of the prisoners to stand there for a little time until I should be able to see a little, as after coming in from the light you cannot see at all in the dark.

4759. Afterwards you got a little used to the place?—Yes.

4760. I suppose it was dark and you could not read?—No, I could not see who there were in the cell.

4761. Not even when you got used to it?—Not till I got used to it, and then very indistinctly.

H. R. Markwick.

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4762. You mean that you could just see that there was somebody there?—Yes, after a little time. I could not see how many there were.

4763. Was it as dirty as described by the last witness?—I believe so. I did not notice any particular dirt.

4764. You could not see it?—No.

4765. How many people were in the cell during the night?—During the time I was there I believe that at the most there were, besides him and me, eleven.

4766. How did you arrive at that number?—By counting one and another two.

4767. You tried to make a count?—Yes.

4768. That was the only amusement you had in there?—Exactly, and talking about the Black Hole of Calcutta.

4769. It was very hot there?—Very, indeed. I felt very faint several times; we were frequently calling out for water, which was given to us.

4770. I believe the policeman was rather a civil man?—Yes.

4771. You do not know his name?—No.

4772. You have nothing to complain of in him?—Nothing at all.

4773. About bail; you say that when you were there some time you asked whether you could send for bail?—Yes, or words to that effect.

4774. He said that you could in an hour or two?—Yes.

4775. Did you afterwards apply to him about bail?—Yes, I asked him later, I suppose very near 12, and he told us all that there would be no bail allowed that night.

4776. When were you let out?—I was called out at about 12 o'clock or a little after on the Sunday night, and taken in a van to Marylebone Lane.

4777. I suppose a little fresh air was rather acceptable then?—Yes, it was indeed.

4778. What did they do with you at Marylebone Lane?—They put me into a cell along with about seventeen others. I am not positive at all; but I believe there were about seventeen others.

4779. Was that an improvement upon the other cell?—No; I rather think it was worse.

4780. What was the size of that cell where you were with seventeen others?—I think about eight or nine feet wide, and fourteen or fifteen feet long.

4781. Was it dirty?—I did not notice any particular dirt.

4782. Was it as dark as the other one?—Yes; quite.

4783. And as badly ventilated?—Yes, worse, I think; instead of having an open little door in the entrance to the cell, it was a perforated piece of iron, consequently there could not be so much air let in.

4784. Was there any means of ventilation opposite the door?—None at all.

4785. Or at any other part of the cell?—There was the same perforated iron over the door, I noticed, which let the foul air out; a long piece of perforated iron which let the foul air out.

4786. That is to let the hot air out?—Yes.

4787. Did you suffer much during the night?—Not particularly; I felt very faint at times; I was obliged to sit by the door.

4788. What for?—To get a little fresh air.

4789. Was the gaoler there pretty civil?—There were policemen in their usual clothes there, with great coats on, and they gave us water when we asked for it; they had great coats on, and were lying down on forms asleep outside; they were not like the other gaoler, who kept moving about.

4790. Did this cell lead into the open air, or was it in a passage?—A passage.

4791. Lighted by gas?—Yes, at that time.

4792. Did the other people in the cell complain of the heat?—Not particularly; they were too much occupied with singing.

4793. Keeping their spirits up?—Yes.

4794. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What sort of persons were they? had they been taken up in the same manner as you had been?—They were all Hyde Park prisoners; some were bricklayers' labourers, and some were youths like me, but generally speaking, young men. The policemen seemed to have a liking for young people that day.

4795. Three to a boy, five to a woman, and twelve to an eel, seems to have been about it?—Yes.

4796. When were you let out?—About 9 o'clock in the morning.

4797. Did you say anything about bail at that station?—Nothing at all.

4798. At 9 in the morning you were let out?—Yes.

4799. Did you offer to send for bail then?—No; as I knew that it would be of no use, as it was in the morning. I understood we were going to be heard before the magistrate, so that I expected it would be of no use to ask.

4800. Were you taken to Marlborough Street that day?—Yes, in a van; about between 9 and 10 in the morning.

4801. What became of you there?—We were put in a waiting-room.

4802. Were you brought before the magistrate?—Not that day. I was there all day with many others. I think that there were only four or five of those persons in that room that were left that day.

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4803. Were you taken back?—Yes. About 7 o'clock in the evening we were told that we must go back to Vine Street, and the policeman told me then that we should be allowed to send for bail,—he who took me into custody.

4804. Did you send for bail?—When I arrived in Vine Street I asked the sergeant in the waiting-room if I could send for bail, and he said "Yes." I then wrote down the name of a householder who I expected would bail me and showed it to the sergeant, and to the best of my belief he told me that as it was so far away they would not be able to send.

4805. Where was it?—65, Gray's Inn Lane.

4806. What distance is that from Vine Street?—I reckon it half an hour's walk.

4807. Did he send or not send?—He did not; I waited there till about 12 o'clock.

4808. Did he say positively that he would not send?—He said that he could not send, or there was none going so far.

4809. Did you offer to pay for sending a messenger?—No, I did not. Not hearing anyone else offering to do so, I did not.

4810. He did not say anything to you about paying a messenger?—I asked one of the policemen whether there was any charge, and he said, "Yes; about 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.*"

4811. Was that for any distance?—No; he said it was according to the distance; some were 2*s.*, and some were 2*s.* 6*d.*; something like that.

4812. Then you were brought up the next day to Marlborough Street?—Yes.

4813. What became of you there?—I waited in a garden adjoining with a number of other prisoners a short time, when my case was heard, and I was discharged, with, I believe, nine others.

4814. Was any charge made against you?—No.

4815. Did you see Mr. Clarkson there?—Yes, and Mr. Ballantine; and my master was there to defend me if it was necessary; he had a great deal of trouble to get at me while I was in the garden.

4816. Is he here?—No.

4817. Do you still continue in his employ?—Yes, I do.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have nothing to say to this witness. I think he has given his evidence very properly.

4818. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Had there been hooting and shouting at times before you hooted and were taken into custody?—Yes, there had.

4819. Did the police try to prevent it when it occurred?—I did not notice it.

4820. Did you notice them say to the people, "Be quiet," or "Do not make that noise"?—I do not recollect hearing any such requisition as that.

4821. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did not hear them expostulate with the people and say, "Do not make that noise"?—I do not remember that.

4822. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was that the first time you joined in the hooting?—I do not remember; it is very likely I might have joined before.

4823. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You do not remember that?—No; it is very likely I did.

4824. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You had not noticed any attempt on the part of the police to stop the hooting and the noise?—No; all I noticed was that they seemed annoyed at it.

4825. Did they not tell the people to be quiet?—I believe not; I do not remember hearing any policemen telling them to be quiet.

4826. Did you not understand that their object was to keep them quiet when the carriages passed?—I did not consider that they had any duty there, because if the police had let the people alone——

4827. That is a different question. I am now asking you about shouting at the carriages. Did you not consider it a part of the policeman's duty to prevent that if possible, so that the carriages might not be interrupted?—I think that was the object that the policemen had in being there.

4828. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you go there for the purpose of joining in the hooting?—I went on account of curiosity; I saw the notices issued by Sir Richard Mayne, and it was that that induced me to go.

4829. Were you there the Sunday before?—No, I was not; and I should not have gone then had it not been for this notice.

4830. Did you go for the purpose of preventing the carriages driving there on Sunday?—Not at all; I went from curiosity to see what there was to be seen. I had heard a good deal of talk about the meeting in Hyde Park before.

4831. You were led to hoot by hearing other people hoot?—Yes; I think if the police had prevented the carriages from coming in the park, it would have saved them a great deal of trouble, and would have prevented the people doing any mischief; they could have done none if there had not been any carriages.

4832. Do you think they had any right to prevent people from going in carriages any more than persons walking?—No.

4833. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think there were some people in the cell with you who complained that they had had no food for forty-eight hours?—No; some in the one cell with me complained that they had not had anything for twenty-four hours.

4834. Were they poor people there?—Yes, they were poor people, or, if they were not poor, they had no money with them.

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4835. There is nothing supplied at any of those places, I have heard—no food?—No food supplied until persons have been there forty-eight hours.

4836. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is to say, none supplied without being paid for?—Yes, until they have been there forty-eight hours; I had some, and paid for it.

4837. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How do you know that they have no food supplied until they have been there forty-eight hours?—Because three out of the six prisoners that were in the cell in Vine Street, on Tuesday morning, asked if they could not have some victuals, and the reply was "No."

4838. Whom did they speak to?—To the jailer.

4839. Did they say how long they had been without food?—Yes.

4840. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is likely that that is a very good regulation, otherwise there might be a great many candidates for those cells to get a dinner.—The jailer said, "You do not expect you are going to get fat here; we should have the cells full of you, if you did."

The witness withdrew.

Mr. S. Faulconer.

Mr. Stephen Faulconer, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

4841. Where do you reside?—At 97, Lupus Street, Pimlico.

4842. You are a flour factor?—Yes.

4843. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

4844. What time did you enter?—About half-past 2, and stopped till about quarter to 6.

4845. Where did you walk during that time?—I stood a great portion of the time about a third of the way on the north side of the Serpentine on the grass, about thirty yards back from the railings, rather on a rise, a third part of the distance from the Receiving House to the end of the Serpentine.

4846. When you first entered did you notice the police in the park?—I noticed two or three bodies of police—I counted two. I think there were about 25 or 26 lying in a body under the trees, and they seemed to be enjoying themselves quietly there; it was half-past 2 or 3. The first thing I saw was an officer on a chesnut horse, Inspector Hughes, I have been told frequently that day and since, and he appeared to be outside of the drive on the footpath, with his horse driving on to the people. He had a whip in his hand, and he appeared to me to be quite amongst the people within the rails on the north side; and I saw him with his whip distinctly striking over the people's heads; he could not make much impression because the people in front could not get away quickly because of the people behind. A body of police came up directly, and I saw their staves distinctly swinging over the people's heads as if they were striking them with a very great deal of violence. He seemed to be, I thought, hounding them on more like a huntsman than anything else, throwing the hounds into cover. It was Superintendent Hughes. I was in Court on Tuesday the first day that the Commissioners sat, and I recognized a witness by the name of Woodward that had his eye cut open. He came to where I was standing, and he said "This is the way they serve us down there." The place was laid open about three-quarters of an inch, and the blood had been flowing from it, quite a fresh wound.

4847. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You saw him at that time?—Yes, and he came away from that direction after this charge by the police, which I suppose Superintendent Hughes had ordered.

4848. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) After the order was received from Superintendent Hughes, the policemen charged amongst the people?—Yes, and very violently; they seemed to bring down their staves amongst them as if they were striking them desperately. The people, of course, could not get back, because there was a crowd behind that kept the front ones in their place.

4849. How did the people behave at that time?—I think I never saw a better humoured number of people collected together than there were that afternoon; they all seemed to be desirous to be quiet, and not to upset the police. In fact, I said to several persons, "Keep away as much as you can, do not interfere with the police if it is possible," and the general conduct of the people when the police took them was good. They withdrew before the police, and the police still followed them up, people who were apparently standing quietly. I drew back several times to get out of their way. On one occasion I saw the policemen make a rush, and Superintendent Hughes pointed his whip out like that (*describing the same*); he did not say much, only by gesture, and looked very passionate. They made a rush at the people by the side of the Serpentine, and cleared the way twenty yards; the people could not get further on each side for the policemen outside the railings stopped them from getting on to the road, they went right and left into the people; and then directly after that, there was another attack on the opposite side. I saw a man with a light jacket on, he had been standing near the railings, I think, and the policemen came up to the rails, some under and some over, and they seemed to strike where they could hit the people to do them the most injury, and they struck this man over the head, and he came down like a bullock. I heard the blow something like ten yards off.

4850. Did you see Superintendent Hughes strike anybody with his whip?—I should say the whip must have struck the people, it seemed to come down on them; he went up to the rails, and hit on them, and in that way he seemed to exasperate the people, which I think was his object, that was how it struck me, to get them to turn against the police.

4851. There were ladies standing by the rails were there not?—Yes; a great many in different parts.

4852. Were there any children about the park?—A great many; I had my little boy with me about nine years old.

4853. I think you saw this cut on Woodward's face?—Yes; I stated so.

4854. Three quarters of an inch long?—Yes, so it struck me; it was a violent blow on the head.

4855. You saw the blood flowing from it?—Yes, it was a fresh wound.

4856. Did you see any stones thrown during the day?—Not one where I was standing. I saw a little boy going across the road soon after I got there; he had a little piece of white paper in his hand; the police seemed very anxious to get hold of anything they could to create a disturbance, and they snatched it away from him. I think it was a piece of plain paper, a very small piece.

4857. What was he doing with it?—Only going across the road quietly from one side to the other. The policemen sometimes when they made one of those rushes on the people some of them overshot the mark, and got amongst the crowd, but instead of the crowd resenting anything, I believe they immediately drew back, and made a road for those men to come out. There was no sort of bad feeling on the part of the people towards the police. They all wished that the police had not behaved so brutally as they did.

4858. There was no attempt to obstruct the police?—Not the least; they receded from them. They could not get away fast enough to escape the blows, generally speaking.

4859. Did you see any hand-bills being handed about?—I saw a few bills distributed, but what they were I do not know. I saw a man going along throwing them out with his hand.

4860. Do you know the size of it? Was it like this (*holding up a paper*)?—About half the size; scarcely half the size of that.

4861. They might have been tracts?—I think they were only a bill; a single piece of paper it appeared to be.

4862. They might have been religious tracts?—Yes.

4863. Or bills announcing a newspaper?—Yes, they might have been. I do not know what they were.

4864. Had you seen any bills posted up signed by Sir Richard Mayne?—I cannot say that I have seen any bills posted up, excepting I saw them in one of the newspapers. I think I saw the advertisements in "The Times."

4865. Had you anywhere about London seen any bills posted about this meeting on that Sunday or before?—No; I had not noticed them.

4866. Not any one inviting the people to a monster concert, or an open-air fête?—No.

4867. During your walk did you see anybody addressing the people?—I saw one man with a low crowned hat, and rather a broad brim, walking along, and he said something about the political and moral degradation of the people; he walked on, and that was all that I saw of him; a few boys were following him along.

4868. Where was that?—It was, I suppose, about 150 yards up from the Serpentine, near the side.

4869. He appeared to be walking quickly away?—Yes.

4870. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) 150 yards north of the Serpentine?—Yes.

4871. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was he talking in this way as he walked along?—Yes; I said to him "You had better walk on; it is not a meeting for talking; it is merely a quiet assemblage of the people," and he walked on, and I saw no more of him.

4872. Did you see the police charging anywhere but near the drive out on the green sward?—No, I did not. I saw them come out on the green sward; they appeared to overrun themselves in their hurry and excitement, not any great distance, and they came back; 40 yards, perhaps.

4873. Did you walk on towards Kensington Gardens?—No, I did not go further than that all the day. I stopped near the same spot all the afternoon.

4874. From what you could see towards Kensington Gardens, was there the same crowd as there was in the other part of the park?—I should say not so large a crowd; we were not crowded, we could move very well where I stood; people were talking together in twos and threes, quietly complaining of the conduct of the police, more particularly of Superintendent Hughes. I think he seemed to be a regular despot on horseback.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

4875. You did not observe who the people were who were distributing those hand-bills?—No.

4876. Not to see whether they were foreigners or Englishmen?—I could not say. I merely saw them flying about in the crowd.

4877. You did not get any of them?—No.

4878. After those rushes by the police against the people, did the people return to the railings?—Yes, gently, not fast; they went quietly up.

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4879. And again occupied the ground?—Yes.

4880. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did the police make any attempt to prevent the people returning to the rails?—No, I did not see any of them trying to do so, they seemed to walk quietly up to the rails again, and they stood there as quietly as a large assemblage of persons could be expected to do.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Richard Stiff.

Mr. Richard Stiff, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

4881. Where do you reside?—67 and 68, Old Street.

4882. St. Luke's?—Yes.

4883. I think you are a linendraper there?—Yes.

4884. You keep a shop?—Yes.

4885. And you employ some twenty or thirty hands?—About twenty.

4886. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July last?—Yes, I was.

4887. Where did you enter?—At the Marble Arch.

4888. About 3 o'clock, and remained there till 6?—Yes.

4889. What first led you to go to Hyde Park that afternoon?—The bills I saw about the street signed by Sir Richard Mayne was the cause of my going there.

4890. That was the cause of it?—Yes.

4891. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What do you mean by the cause of your going there?—I should not have gone out that day had it not been for those bills; I went to see what was to be seen.

4892. It excited your curiosity?—Yes.

4893. You did not go to defy the law?—No, certainly not; but to see whether there was any demonstration there at all.

4894. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) A revolution would not do you much good?—Quite the contrary; war is quite bad enough without that.

4895. Where did you walk during this time?—I walked from the Marble Arch across to the head of the Serpentine, and took up my position about 400 yards on the south side of the drive, from the head of the Serpentine.

4896. You mean the east end of the Serpentine?—Yes.

4897. There were a great many well-dressed people about there, were there not?—Yes, very well-dressed.

4898. And ladies there, and children?—Yes; the majority were well-dressed.

4899. They did not appear to be very alarmed at what was going on?—No, not where I stood.

4900. Did you see any mounted policemen?—Yes, several.

4901. Do you know Superintendent Hughes?—No, I did not notice any policeman mounted in particular; I saw several riding up and down.

4902. If they were brought into Court you would not know them?—No; I should know Sir Richard Mayne and Inspector Jackson.

4903. You did not see Sir Richard Mayne there?—I think I did, he was pointed out to me; a mounted policeman or superintendent was pointed out to me as Sir Richard Mayne; I do not know him personally.

4904. Was he in uniform?—No.

4905. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Sir Richard Mayne had no uniform at all.—Then it must have been a mistake.

4906. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You would not know that mounted policeman again?—Yes, I should.

4907. What sort of horse was he on?—I did not notice anything in his conduct to complain of.

4908. He seemed to behave pretty well?—Yes.

4909. Have you been in Court any time?—Yes, I have, about two hours.

4910. You have heard a good deal about those rushes made by the police, did you observe any of them?—Yes, several; they appeared to me to be acting in concert, the police that were standing there within the roadway, the crowd were standing patiently looking on; I had seen a body of policemen standing together apart, and by some preconcerted signal they made a dash at the people, and went in upon them with great violence, and struck right and left, without any cause, men, women, and children, with their truncheons.

4911. Did you see this mounted policeman talking to the police on foot?—No, I did not.

4912. In those crowds that were charged by the police there were ladies standing, were there not?—Yes, there were.

4913. Did you see any ladies struck?—No, I did not.

4914. Did you see any men struck?—Yes, several.

4915. Did you see any boy taken into custody during the day?—I saw a respectable youth taken into custody in the afternoon. There was a four-wheeled chaise going by, and there was some noise made by those standing on the bars or leaning on the rails. This

youth appeared to be standing in the third row behind the rails. There was some little noise made, such as "Go to church," or hissing, and the parties in the chaise seemed to be as much amused as the people, and they took it in very good part. I saw one particular policeman (I could not recognize him) standing there, and he walked deliberately to the rails, walked through, walked behind at least a dozen persons hooting, and selected this youth, and took him into custody.

4916. How near were you to that youth?—On the opposite side, leaning on the rails.

4917. You do not know whether he had been hooting?—No; but I saw this policeman pass ten or a dozen others at the time. He was passing both in the front and at the back of them.

4918. Did they take him into custody?—Yes.

4919. Did they put him into a cab?—I presume so, afterwards.

4920. It was rather a severe punishment for a small offence?—I do not think that he committed any offence at all. He appeared to be as quiet as the spectators now are; he appeared to be a little more respectably dressed than those in front.

4921. Did they take him with violence?—No; that was the only case, I believe, in which they took any person quietly.

4922. You saw other cases in which they were taken with violence?—Yes.

4923. I suppose he made no resistance?—No.

4924. How old was he?—I should think about 16 or 18.

4925. How many policemen were there to take him?—Only one in that case.

4926. Did you see a gentleman knocked down during the day?—Yes; I saw a very respectable man crossing the roadway, and a policeman went up and ordered him to go through the rails or under the rails. He appeared to make an observation as to the impossibility of getting under, as the people were standing so close. He was a short distance from a proper opening between the rails for pedestrians to pass through, and after a good deal of pushing they let him proceed as far as that, and then two or three went up to him, and I think all of them had a push at him, and they pushed him down. I do not think they struck him.

4927. Did he appear to be resisting at all?—No, only remonstrating, and asking the question why he was to be pushed off the roadway, when there were 40 or 50 persons on the roadway near him.

4928. That is as it appeared to you?—Yes.

4929. He did not fight or resist, or anything of that kind?—No.

4930. What became of him?—I saw no more of him. I saw him pushed down among the crowd, and then he was left. It appeared to me that they would not allow him to walk quietly away, and when he got to the place where he was going to, they must have a last push at him to excite him.

4931. Was he knocked with their truncheons?—No, with their hands; they pulled and pushed him.

4932. After that you saw a boy attacked?—Yes; I saw a poor boy sitting down under the railings, looking on, and a policeman came up and ordered him on; he could not get away, the crowd was so thick, and another one rushed up and struck him across the leg, and then the other one also; then they went away and left the boy crying.

4933. How old was he?—I should say about twelve years at most. He was a very small boy. He was sitting quietly there under the rails.

4934. Were his legs projecting much beyond the rails?—No; he appeared to be sitting sideways.

4935. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They did not take him, they struck him and left him?—Yes.

4936. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did they appear to strike him with violence?—Yes; the boy cried, and the people called out "Shame!" Most persons round about felt extremely excited at their conduct, they could scarcely contain themselves; they cried "Shame!" and I believe that was the most noise made by the people calling "Shame!" to the policemen. I can state another case: it was the case of one of those rushes, where a body of policemen ran into the crowd, and began hammering at them right and left; they dragged one particular individual out of the crowd, and I think three of them surrounded him, striking him at the same time,—one struck him on the legs, another on the body, and a third on the head, with their truncheons.

4937. Did they do it with violence?—With great violence. He wore one of those felt hats, which come round over the top of the head and do not protect the head at all; one of them struck him with that force that I can only compare it to a piece of wood, laid across a gutter of four inches thick, and a waggon going over it; that was the impression made in my mind from the blow on the skull.

4938. How far were you from him when you saw this blow struck?—Very little further than from you. They pulled him out in the middle of the road, about two-thirds from the side of the road; he then put up his hand in great agony; he appeared to hold his hands on his head as if he was stunned; he took off his hat, and his head was covered with blood; that man appeared to give no further provocation than standing in the crowd, and the policemen having rushed into the crowd, they pulled him out, and it appeared to me that they all struck him.

4939. They did not take him into custody?—Yes, they did.

4940. As you were standing so near, if he had done anything you must have seen or

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heard of it; did you see or hear anything?—No, I saw nothing all the time that I was in the park, except people were standing there very quietly, and if a brougham, or, in most cases, a very shabby turnout, passed, a noise was made, and the persons riding appeared to enjoy the joke as well as the people; sometimes the police interfered and sometimes not.

4941. You are quite sure that that man did nothing?—I cannot say that; I believe he did not; I believe he was in the crowd, and when the rush was made by the police they pulled him out, and he was taken into custody; he walked down the road, and I believe he was taken away in a cab.

4942. This elderly gentleman that was pushed down, how old do you think he was?—I think he must be sixty years of age.

4943. Did you see anything else in the park?—I saw very many of those rushes made by the police. From there I went to Park Street; I was going down Park Street to take an omnibus, and, passing down by Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, there were some persons, I suppose 200 or 300 persons, standing in groups.

4944. How were they behaving?—Perfectly quiet; simply in conversation about the events of the day. I said, "We will go this way," to my friend. There appeared to be plenty of room without running against them that were there.

4945. Did you see any stones thrown?—Not one.

4946. Did you see any windows broken in the neighbourhood, there?—No.

4947. I am speaking of Sunday fortnight—not the last Sunday?—I saw no windows broken, nor in the park a stone thrown. We were walking down the street; we heard a cry, and ran for our lives. We turned round, and found the crowd pushing towards us, and we made our escape up to the next turning. When we turned round it, I could scarcely keep my legs, from the rush; and when we got round, we looked round to see what was to be seen, and I saw one policeman go up to a person who appeared to be standing quietly, and ordered him off, at the same time giving him a violent push with his hands; he appeared to remonstrate with the police, and up rushes another, and hits him in the face with his fist, and was going to further acts of violence, when the persons from the houses in the neighbourhood immediately cried out "Shame!" and several respectable gentlemen, passing at the time, remonstrated with the policemen. There were inspectors there; this was in Park Street.

4948. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When the police came, you say there were not above 200 people there?—I do not think there was. Then these persons I am speaking of remonstrated with the two inspectors that were there, and the inspectors went up, and called this policeman off, and they seemed to have some difficulty in getting him away from this man that he had previously struck with his fist. The inspectors were then followed by one or two gentlemen, remonstrating with them on the conduct of the police; and one of the inspectors lifted up his stick at one of the gentlemen, and told him if he did not hold his tongue he would knock him down; and then they went back again, from the bottom of the street to where they started from,—after having molested the people, they retired again. Then I went home; I had seen enough for that day.

4949. Do you think that in Park Street there was anything to justify this rush of the police?—There did not appear so, no more that if they were to come into this Hall at this present moment.

4950. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was there nothing to alarm any inmate of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house in the concourse of people there assembled?—I should say not; all the aristocracy that were about there were out upon the balconies, looking on. I should say there was nothing to alarm them, there were so few persons.

4951. Were there any ladies in Lord Robert Grosvenor's balcony?—No.

4952. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The Commissioners have been told that almost all the inhabitants were out on the balconies?—They were, with the exception of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house.

4953. What do you attribute that to, except to excitement and alarm?—To curiosity to see what was going on. Had they felt alarmed, I should have said they would have kept inside; they were a very much better mark for a stone outside than in.

4954. If they knew that the object was to go to a particular house, it would not be inconsistent with their being excited and alarmed, their going on the balconies?—I think so, for there were so many ladies there.

4955. You said that you did not think there were above 200 or 300 men,— how many do you suppose there are in this court?—I should say under 200; I said that there were between 200 and 300. I speak of that part opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, where the charge was made by the police, extending from the corner to the stable-yard just below.

4956. We have had statements, which will be inquired into, upon oath, from persons who state the number to be very much larger?—Not within the circle I have named, extending from the corner of the street, where Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, I believe, begins, to the stable-yard, where the police first began their charge, which, I should say, is not farther than the distance from here to the end of the court, or a very little more.

4957. You confine yourself to that particular spot?—Yes.

4958. Were there several thousand people in the street?—No, certainly not; nothing like a thousand from one end of the street to the other; nor yet in the street running across, that was Park Street, I think there was not 1,000 persons there.

4959. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) This crowd opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house you say were behaving very well; what class of people were they?—All dressed pretty much as I was; they were all respectably dressed; there were a few others as you will always see upon every such occasion.

4960. So far as you know, they did not appear to be pickpockets?—So far as I know, and so far as I could judge, I should say that there were none.

4961. Were there any females standing about?—A great many.

4962. Attracted by curiosity?—I should say so.

4963. There were gentlemen and ladies in the balconies; how did they behave themselves?—They were looking on apparently amused at what was going on.

4964. Were they laughing?—Smiling and talking to each other.

4965. Did they appear to be greatly alarmed?—No; what I should expect to see when the Queen was going to Parliament.

4966. Did they sympathise with the people that were attacked at all?—I could not see anything to show that; they did not seem to show the other feeling, no fear.

4967. I believe when this attack was made you went off?—I did; there was another little matter that I saw, and that was a young man, very respectably dressed, walking with a young female just opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house; I did not see the blow struck, I came up directly opposite; he had been cut across the temple and the blood was running down his face; the female was hanging on his arm at the time; he was passing as I was, as he told me.

4968. Was that immediately after one of those rushes?—Yes; it was in that particular rush where he was hit, just opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house. He said he was going home, but in the rush he could not get out of the way of the people, and he received a blow in the temple. I saw it bleeding at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

4969. You did not see the blow struck?—No.

4970. I think you say that were on the south side of the Serpentine?—Yes.

4971. You came into the park about 3?—Yes.

4972. I think you say you observed nothing in the conduct of the mounted superintendents to complain of?—I did not observe them at all, and I could not say that they did that which was wrong or that which was proper; there were two or three near me and I could not see them but a very short distance. If they passed me for thirty yards I could not see them, I could see a body of police standing before me; I could see that they were standing in the road, sometimes lengthways and sometimes across the road in that direction; I could see that they appeared to be acting by some preconcerted signal, and when that was given, then they made a rush.

4973. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not see that signal given?—No.

4974. You supposed so from the manner in which it was done?—Yes; without the slightest provocation having been given they charged the people.

4975. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How came you to go from the park to Park Street?—I came out of the park and I turned down Park Street, but before I came out of the park I turned from the stand that I took and came across the drive, and then I saw a number of persons in the middle of the park; I walked across so far as that, and I saw that there was some person attempting to address the crowd; they were compelled to move on by the police, and then that brought me so across the park that I had to turn down Park Street, and I came down Park Street.

4976. At that time were there any cries of "Now for Lord Robert Grosvenor's house"?—Yes, there was.

4977. You saw the crowd go in that direction?—Yes; but they went in the other direction out towards the Marble Arch.

4978. They went in that direction?—Yes.

4979. You mean that the crowd were crying out "Now for Lord Robert Grosvenor's house," and they went off towards the Marble Arch?—Yes, they did, a parcel of boys.

4980. Did you go to Park Street to see where they went to?—Yes; I went there to see whether they were there.

4981. They did go from the park there?—I do not believe that they were the parties that I saw there, indeed, they could not have been the same persons; the persons that I left went in the other direction, therefore I must have got there first.

4982. Did not the crowd increase after you got there?—Yes, I did not stay long enough to see; this rush took place almost immediately I got there, within ten minutes after I got there.

4983. Did those persons among whom there was this cry walk quietly, or did they walk quicker than you did?—Some boys went quicker than I did; but the person who seemed to have caused the move was a man that appeared to be speaking of temperance, or something of the kind; the boys ran first.

4984. Have you any doubt that the persons whom you found in Park Street were the persons who had gone in consequence of that cry from Hyde Park?—I think not, the majority of them.

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4985. Then you think that the people who said "Now for Lord Robert Grosvenor's house," did not execute their intention?—They went out by the Marble Arch; you must go round a long way to get to Park Street.

4986. It is a very roundabout way, no doubt, but you can get to the top of Park Street that way?—Yes, you must come the same distance back again.

4987. Park Street opens into Oxford Street, about 200 yards from the Marble Arch, does it not?—Yes, but Lord Robert Grosvenor's house is at the bottom again.

4988. If they did not know where Lord Robert Grosvenor's house was, they would go as short that way as any way, would they not?—Yes, exactly.

4989. At the top of Park Street it would be as short a way as any; Lord Robert Grosvenor's house is not at the top of Park Street?—No, very near to the bottom.

4990. At the top of the street, that would be as short a way as any, would it not?—Yes.

4991. From the middle of the park to the the top of Park Street, joining Oxford Street, it would be as short a way as any to go through the Marble Arch?—No, I should go out at the gate near Upper Brook Street; but they appeared to be going in a very different direction from Lord Robert Grosvenor's house.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. M. Stroud.

Mr. Micah Stroud, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

4992. Where do you reside?—99, Tottenham Court Road.

4993. You are a glover, are you not?—A hosier and glover.

4994. I think you were in the park between 3 and 5 on the 1st of July?—From about 3 to 5.

4995. You walked down to the Serpentine?—Yes; I went out of curiosity.

4996. Do you know Superintendent Hughes?—I know him from having seen him the next day at the Marlborough Police Office. I went there, supposing any cases of assault came up, that I might just say what I thought of the conduct of the police on the previous day, and then he was pointed out as Superintendent Hughes.

4997. Pointed out by a policeman?—Yes.

4998. He is a man without whiskers?—Yes; a tall man, rather.

4999. Did you see him in the park giving any orders to the police?—Yes, I did.

5000. What took place after they had received orders?—The police, after they received orders, seemed to charge and to attack the people.

5001. Had they their truncheons in their hands?—Yes.

5002. How did they use them?—In my opinion, very indiscriminately and unnecessarily, they seemed to be striking every one who was in their way. There was a general feeling of indignation against their conduct by the respectable parties there, so far as I saw.

5003. How did the people behave before those charges?—There was a good many that you might call rather disorderly persons, working-classes, men and boys, but there was nothing that appeared alarming, and I should not have been afraid to have ventured anywhere among them.

5004. Should you have been afraid to drive a carriage down the drive?—That would depend upon the horse very much; some remarks were made about the carriages, but very few, because there were not many there at the time.

5005. Do I understand you that those disorderly persons were boys?—They appeared to be principally boys—youths about sixteen or seventeen.

5006. In what way were they disorderly?—They were calling out, some of them "Go to church."

5007. Did they throw any stones?—I did not see any thrown the time I was in the park; I was entirely on the north side of the Serpentine. I saw the policemen making an attack to clear the gravel path between the road and the Serpentine, which they appeared to do in a very extraordinary way to me. There were many respectable persons walking there, and the police made an indiscriminate rush upon them, and drove them back, apparently after the order of this Superintendent Hughes.

5008. You saw them struck?—I saw several struck. I could not identify any case; I moved away when I saw those charges.

5009. I think there were women in this crowd?—Yes, many well-dressed, respectable females there—ladies; in fact, the majority of the persons there were decidedly respectable persons, the middle class of people.

5010. Was there any attempt to obstruct the carriages in any way by those boys?—There was hissing.

5011. They did not attempt to rush in front of the carriages?—I saw nothing of the sort.

5012. Or to speak to the persons in them?—No; merely some of them said, "Go to church," and hissed them, but it was not the principal noise, the principal noise seemed to be after the attack of the police, when the people were excited by a feeling of indignation at their unnecessary violence.

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5013. What were the carriages principally; were they carriages with pairs of horses, or gigs, or chaises?—They appeared principally tradesmen who had gone for a drive, they cheered some of the carriages, which they evidently took to be a sort of plebeian affairs; anything that appeared to be aristocratic they showed disapprobation at.

5014. The boys did?—Yes, and men as well; I may also say, that when the police saw anyone who they imagined had offended them by calling out, they seemed to use very great violence in conveying them; I saw persons being taken off to the station-house with a great deal of unnecessary violence, from the policemen seizing and dragging them along unnecessarily; they did not appear to be making any resistance.

5015. Did you think it was a very judicious way to quiet the people by rushing at them that way?—I think not. I think the whole thing would have passed off quietly had it not been for the conduct of the police on that day. I walked further on to the side of the Serpentine, near the Receiving House, and some of the policemen were behaving themselves with the greatest propriety; that was about 4 o'clock.

5016. How long did you stand near the Receiving House?—I did not go so far as that. For about 10 minutes I stood by the side of the policemen, and they appeared to be quiet enough. It appeared that the attacks were made in consequence of some orders they had received.

5017. Did Superintendent Hughes seem to be excited?—Very much excited indeed.

5018. Had he a whip in his hand?—Yes, a riding whip.

5019. Did he strike anyone with it?—I did not see that. He seemed to excite the police to hurry themselves in moving those people back in this violent way. It was quite a chance, whoever was there, if they were in the way, whether they were creating any disturbance or not, whether they were struck or not.

5020. Did you hear any set speeches made in the park that afternoon?—None at all. After the police made those attacks there were knots of three or four people, who said "What a very improper proceeding,—this is unnecessary." There was a strong general feeling that the police used unnecessary violence,

5021. You did not see any handbills given about?—No.

5022. Did you see Sir Richard Mayne's notice about?—Yes; that induced me to go.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have no question to put to Mr. Stroud.

The witness withdrew.

H. Pickenpach.

HENRY PICKENPACH, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

5023. Where do you reside?—At No. 4, Philadelphia Terrace, Mount's Gardens. Westminster Road.

5024. What are you?—I am an engineer; a fitter and turner.

5025. For whom do you work?—For Messrs. Maudslay's.

5026. What are your wages?—About thirty-four shillings per week.

5027. How long have you been there?—About six months.

5028. You left your work to come here?—Yes.

5029. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

5030. How long were you there?—About three quarters of an hour, I think.

5031. What time of the day was it?—I think it was about 4 o'clock when I entered the park, and I stopped there about three quarters of an hour, and went up to Park Street.

5032. Were you attacked by the police at all in the park?—Yes; there was several imes a mob of policemen breaking out among the people, but I generally kept out of their way.

5033. You were not struck by the police in the park?—No.

5034. Did you see anybody struck in the park?—Yes, several; I saw several get a stroke, one old man I saw.

5035. Where was that?—On the north side of the drive.

5036. How long had you been standing near him when he was struck? did you see him struck?—Yes; I saw the policeman give him a push in his neck, and they pushed him right down; he was among a mob of police, about twenty. The poor old man could not get out of their way so quickly as I could, and they kept knocking him in the neck with their truncheons; and at last a mob of policemen appeared to run over him, and they left him.

5037. Did they strike at him with violence?—Yes, rather, they did; I think they knocked him down on the ground, and they ran away from him, having walked over him.

5038. Did you speak to him?—No, I did not.

5039. I suppose you were afraid of your life?—I was afraid to go so near as that.

5040. Did he appear to be in any pain?—I do not know; I did not see particularly; I did not go near, because there was a lot of people directly filled that part up again.

5041. He was an elderly man?—Yes.

5042. How old should you think?—I dare say he was sixty, at least.

H. Pickenpach.

21st July 1855.

5043. You left the park after that? Yes, soon after, I did.

5044. Where did you go to?—I went to Park Street from there.

5045. What led you to Park Street?—Because there was a crowd of people going towards the other end of the park; then I went along with them out of curiosity as much as anything.

5046. You say that there was a crowd of persons going; how many do you think there were?—Perhaps two hundred or more.

5047. They were going in the direction of Grosvenor Gate, I suppose?—Yes, in that direction.

5048. When you got into Park Street, what did you see?—I saw a lot of people standing there talking.

5049. What were they doing?—I did not see them do anything else particular.

5050. They appeared very quiet?—Yes; other people were looking out of their windows looking at them.

5051. In Park Street?—Yes.

5052. Were there any ladies looking out?—Yes; in every house.

5053. Did you see what they were doing; were they talking?—Yes; they were looking at the people most likely.

5054. Were they laughing?—I did not notice.

5055. Did they appear alarmed?—Not at all.

5056. They appeared as if some procession was going by?—Yes; they were looking out for curiosity sake to see the people there, which is not a usual thing.

5057. There were no stones thrown then?—Not any.

5058. Was there any shouting going on?—Not that I know of particularly; I heard, perhaps, several shouts and hissing at two or three policemen that were among the people. I did not stop there above five minutes.

5059. Were you attacked by the police while you were there?—Yes; directly after I was, because I was going my way home. After I had been there about five minutes or rather better, I went down Park Street, towards the south from where the people were standing; there were about 40 or 50 policemen came up with the people with their truncheons out. I did not see that I was in any wrong, and I thought I would go my way home; so they said I was to go back. I could not get back so sharp as they wanted me, and one struck me on one side,—one struck me over one arm, and another struck me over another arm, and another in the neck, and another knocked my hat over; they struck me all over.

5060. How many policemen attacked you?—Half a dozen at least.

5061. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Which way were you going?—My way home.

5062. Down the street?—Yes.

5063. And they were coming up?—Yes.

5064. As if they were coming from Hyde Park?—It appeared that they came that way.

5065. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Before they struck you had they said anything to you?—No; they were making a noise with their sticks; so I said, "Well, do not hit me for doing nothing. I am not doing anything." They took no more notice of that; they knocked my hat off, and when that was done, they wanted me to go on one side, but I wanted my hat. I said, "I cannot go away without my hat, let me get it first." So, instead of letting me get my hat, I could not get it; there were so many policemen, I could not get it. I did not see another man about there.

5066. You did not attempt to force your way through the police?—Not at all; I did not know at that moment what I were doing, there was so many round me moving me about.

5067. When you were looking for your hat there came down this shower of blows?—Yes, in all directions; my clothes were spoiled with the blood that ran down my back. After this a policeman was standing there alone, and he said that he was going to take me to the hospital; and he took me to St. George's Hospital to get my head dressed.

5068. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was it bleeding?—Yes; all my Sunday clothes were spoiled from the blood, at least half a pint of blood I left on the flags in Park Street.

5069. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You are positive that you made no observations except those you stated to the policemen?—I did not say a syllable to them before they began to knock me about; not a syllable.

5070. You did not throw stones during the day?—No; I was not among the mob. I was more than 30 yards away from them.

5071. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You were alone when this happened to you?—Yes; I did not see anybody coming that way; all the mob was running the other way. I wanted to go my way home before I saw the policemen.

5072. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were taken to St. George's Hospital by the policeman?—Yes.

5073. Did he make any observation upon the conduct of the police?—Yes; he said it was anything but fair to maul anybody about when he was by himself doing nothing.

5074. The policeman said so?—Yes; but he said they were ordered to do so, and they dare not refuse orders. He made an observation something of that way during the time we were going to the hospital.

5075. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do you know what policeman it was?—No; I could not tell you his number; his number may be got again, because he was with me at the hospital.

5076. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He seemed to be a very kind man?—Yes, he behaved kindly to me.

5077. Did he say who had given those orders?—No; I saw that a police officer did give the orders, and directly after I got my head cut open. I said "Whatever do you let them "strike me for doing nothing," He gave me no answer to that, but he said that I must go away and get it bound up again now.

5078. Where was this man standing that you complained to; had he any number.—No; he was one of the police officers, I think.

5079. He was not mounted?—No.

5080. This inspector did not say that they did it by his orders?—No; he did not give me much answer; he seemed to pity me being mauled about and getting all my clothes spoiled with blood.

5081. Did the policeman that took you say that it was that inspector's orders?—No; he he did not say that.

5082. But that orders were given.—Yes; I lost my hat over it, and had to go home without a hat.

5083. You did not get your hat at all?—No; somebody brought me a hat but it was too small.

5084. Who brought you this hat?—When I was taken, another man that was about when I stood there with my hair and face all over and full of blood. I said I could not go away in that state without a hat, and a man came up and brought me a hat. I do not know where he got it.

5085. Did this policeman say any more to you—this good Samaritan?—No, he said no more to me; but when I was in the hospital, and had my head dressed, the man came in and asked me where it was done, and I told him, and he said—"Did not you get anything to drink this afternoon?" I said I had not a drop; no more I had. The attendant at the hospital told me that it was Lord Grosvenor that had been in there just then asking a few questions. I do not know whether it is true.

5086. Who told you that?—The attendant at the hospital.

5087. How long did you remain in the hospital?—Perhaps three quarters of an hour.

5088. You had your wounds dressed?—Yes.

5089. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you only in the hospital while you were having your wounds dressed?—Only.

5090. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were you under any other doctor after that?—Yes; in the Westminster Road. I only went to a druggist's shop to get something for it.

5091. Are your wounds healed yet?—Yes; I dare say it is healed up now, but there is the scar of it, projecting more than one eighth of an inch on my head.

5092. Do you suffer from it now?—No; but I suffered from it more than a fortnight. The first week I was frightened that it would turn to inflammation or something, and that was the reason that I went to another medical man with it.

5093. Did you go to work the next day?—No, I could not go; I was too stiff in my arms, and everywhere where they hit me with those truncheons.

5094. How long did you keep away from your work?—A day and a half.

5095. You are paid by the day?—Yes.

5096. You are not much of a politician?—No; I do not trouble my head about it.

5097. What led you to go to Hyde Park?—Curiosity. I had not been in London long, and I think if anybody is always stopping at home he never sees anything.

5098. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What countryman are you?—A Schleswick Holsteiner.

5099. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were not in that war?—No; I missed that.

5100. I suppose you do not care anything about the Sunday Trading Bill?—Not particularly; I like to be able to get something what is necessary.

5101. You do not belong to any society?—No.

5102. You do not interest yourself much about it?—No; I trouble my head very little about it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

5103. You spoke to the man in command of this party in Park Street?—Yes, I did; but he had no number, or anything on him.

5104. Did you think it was the man at the head of the force?—He rather looked something like it; he was not a common policeman by his dress.

5105. Was he lame or limping at the time?—I did not see that.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You have given your evidence with great candour and great propriety, and we are very much obliged to you.

5106. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you take any number of any policeman?—No; I did not.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. J. Pyemont.

21st July 1855.

Mr. JOHN PYEMONT, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

5107. Where do you reside?—33, Kensington Park Gardens.

5108. At Notting Hill?—Yes.

5109. You are a member of the Stock Exchange?—Yes.

5110. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.

5111. Between what hours?—I went into the park about 4 o'clock.

5112. Are you in the habit of going into the park on Sunday?—I generally walk with my children there.

5113. Did you take them there on the 1st of July?—Yes; I had three with me, all under ten years of age.

5114. Where did you walk with them?—I walked through Kensington Gardens, and down by the Serpentine carriage drive. As we were walking down, I took my stand with the children, leaning against the rails. At that time there seemed to be a little excitement whenever a cab went down with prisoners, but not at any other time; I saw nothing, except then, when there was a little hooting; but that I was in any danger, I had not the most remote idea. While I was standing quietly with my three children at one side, without any word or command being given that I could hear, or any admonition to the people to stand back, evidently a systematic movement was made, and 30 or 40 policemen jumped over the rails opposite me, and struck down men, women, and children, ladies and gentlemen; it made no matter who it was, it was more like a sickle in a corn field than the act of police officers.

5115. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where there any ladies or children knocked down?—I saw them on the ground.

5116. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) By the truncheons of the police?—They were struck to the right and left, and they fell upon their back.

5117. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was that between the railings and the water?—No; if it had been, we must have been forced into the water, it was on the other side; the moment I saw that, I turned to a friend and said "If they make an unprovoked attack on the one side, there is no reason why they should not attack us, we had better retire." I was on the Serpentine side, and we had the water behind us.

5118. It was not at the railing that you were standing that they got over?—No; I have nothing to complain of as to myself.

5119. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There were many ladies and children about on that side?—I never saw persons of more respectable appearance in the Park in my life.

5120. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) After that you went away?—After this I went away into the gardens.

5121. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see anybody bleeding?—I saw a number of broken heads.

5122. Did you see the heads being broken?—Yes, and I saw on one occasion a number of people pursued by a body of police, a regular run; and as they ran they were met by another body who rushed at them and turned them again; the men did not know which way to go, the crowd could not tell which way to go.

5123. The police rushed at them in different directions?—Yes. The conduct of the police was very different the Sunday before, all praise was due to them the Sunday before. I believe myself that it was not isolated brutality on the part of one or two policemen, but official brutality, the result of orders.

5124. Did you see any mounted policemen riding about?—Yes.

5125. Do you know Superintendent Hughes?—No.

5126. Did you see either of those mounted policemen communicating with the police on foot?—Yes; what they said I did not know.

5127. Did the rushes appear to follow that communication?—The rushes were evidently by orders. I cannot say that I saw the order given.

5128. Did you notice the colour of the horses of either of those mounted policemen?—I am not able to speak to that; I did not.

5129. Did you notice their persons?—I do not know that I can swear to their persons either. Certainly, if I had been alone I should have taken the numbers of some of the policemen; but I am confident that if I had done so, I should have had my head broken, and should have slept in gaol. I saw one man taken into custody merely for smiling; he stood close by, and I could see and hear anything that he did. I believe his sole crime was that he smiled.

5130. Did you see any placards being handed about?—I did not.

5131. Did you hear anybody speaking?—I did not; that is to say, I heard no public speaking.

5132. Did you see any stones thrown?—Not one. I do not say that they were not thrown.

5133. Did you see any act of violence committed by the people?—No. I did see a policeman's hat or two knocked off, but not with the blows.

5134. How was that?—That was done more in humour than anything else.

5135. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was that before they got over the rails?—It was in other parts. I afterwards walked round.

Mr. J. Pycmont.

21st July 1855.

5136. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What part of the park was that?—That would be on the hill, a good way from there.

5137. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) After this transaction that you have spoken to?—Yes.

5138. You did not go straight back into the gardens?—No; I went up into the park; I crossed over by the Receiving House with my children; I went where a body of police lay, and I went out of the crowd.

5139. You say that those hats were knocked off with good humour; did the policemen seem to be in good humour?—I cannot say that I saw any policeman misbehave himself singly.

5140. Was it merely a joke between friends of the policemen and them?—No; I do not think that.

5141. Was there a scuffle?—No; I should say it was done to tease and annoy, but not done with violence.

5142. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What part of Kensington Gardens did you enter?—I live at the lower end of Kensington Gardens, and I came over the bridge through Kensington Gardens into the park.

5143. But when you went back again?—I entered again over the bridge; I crossed over by the Receiving House and then went up the other side and back again the way I came.

5144. Then you would go by the magazine?—Yes, I did.

5145. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) With the exception of those two or three instances which you seemed to think were in joke, you saw nobody attempt to touch the police?—I did not; I dare say they were done to annoy, but I saw no violence.

5146. I suppose when a policeman got into a crowd somebody behind put his hat over his eyes?—I presume that was it. I saw nothing done close to me, but I saw one or two hats disappear in that way.

5147. You did not see the hats knocked off?—No; I saw them disappear, and I presume that was the way. I saw no blow struck.

5148. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You saw them fall off; you did not see them knocked off?—No.

5149. Were they in the crowd at that time?—Yes, in the middle of it.

5150. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) For all that you know it might have been done by accident?—As a man of common sense, I do not think it was done by accident.

5151. You are not certain of that?—No.

5152. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say that you were in the park the Sunday before, and then the conduct of the police was exemplary?—Yes, the conduct of the police was everything that could be desired.

5153. What steps did they then take to prevent disturbance?—The proceedings both of the mob and of the police were entirely good-humoured on both sides. The expression I used at the time was, that I had seen the best-tempered mob and the best-tempered police that I had ever seen, and that was on the Sunday before.

5154. They were entirely successful in preventing mischief?—Entirely; there was a little humour shown when the carriages was passing.

5155. Were there not several carriages run away with, and were not ladies obliged to get out of them?—I did not see anything of that kind; I saw one or two ladies kissing their hands at the mob on each side as they drove through, apparently enjoying it, as no police were stationed to prevent the carriages going into the park on the first Sunday.

5156. I speak of those that were there and were hooted by the crowd, had it not the effect of driving away all persons who were anxious to drive there?—I can assume that it was so, but I do not know.

5157. Did not you see the road shortly cleared?—Not the first Sunday.

5158. How long did they continue to drive there?—There was a very fair number drove all along during the time that I was there. I think I left about half-past 5. I walked down to Hyde Park Gate and back again.

5159. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You were about the same time on this Sunday?—No; I stood this time remarking what did take place, and I was rather longer in the park.

The witness withdrew.

William Reynolds.

William Reynolds, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

5160. What are you?—A waiter.

5161. Where at?—At M. Domville's, 54, Park Street, Grosvenor Square.

5162. What is it? an hotel?—No; a public-house.

5163. Were you in the park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

5164. About what time was that?—About half-past 3.

5165. Where did you walk to?—Down against the Serpentine.

5166. On the north or the south side?—On the right-hand side of the drive.

5167. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Which way?—Going away from Grosvenor Street on the green, it is the right-hand side.

5168. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were you going to Kensington Gardens?—Yes.

William Reynolds.

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5169. Were you taken into custody?—Yes.

5170. How long after you were there?—About three quarters of an hour.

5171. Where were you standing then?—A little distance from where you go across the park to go to the Serpentine across the drive.

5172. What were you doing at the time?—I was standing talking to a man about 30 years of age about the conduct of the police, and I heard an order given to take some one into custody.

5173. Were you talking in a loud voice?—No.

5174. Had you cried out "Shame?"—Not a word.

5175. You are certain of that?—Yes.

5176. You heard an order given; by whom?—I cannot tell who; it was a person in the road; not one on horseback.

5177. But a policeman?—Yes.

5178. What did the policemen say?—"Go and collar some one."

5179. Was there any noise then?—Not the least.

5180. You swear to that?—Yes.

5181. The words were "Go and collar somebody?"—Yes; I was standing about three feet from the railings, and a policeman came and took me, and the man that I was talking to asked what it was for, and he said that I never said a word. They would not allow us time to speak to him, but he took and dragged me, and wanted to get me over the railings. I caught hold of the railings to protect myself from falling down, and they wanted to pull me over, and I got straddled across the railings, No. 403 had me, of the A Division, and another policeman, I cannot tell his number, had me straddled against the railings; and one man let go of me, and he hit me on the back, and they dragged me underneath the railings; I got up, and one of the policemen that illused me struck me with his staff twice across the back, and as I was going along, 403 A Division said, "Do not strike him."

5182. Did they discontinue striking you?—No; they illused me, and pulled me about without any occasion; I was going along quietly. They pulled my shirt and waistcoat nearly off my back.

5183. What was the number of that policeman that took you into custody?—403 A; he had charge of me.

5184. Are you sure that he took you into custody?—Yes.

5185. (*Mr. Henderson.*) He was the one who collared you first?—Yes.

5186. He desired the other man not to strike you?—Yes.

5187. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were taken into custody?—Yes.

5188. Where were you taken to?—To the Receiving House.

5189. And from thence?—To Vine Street.

5190. Were you used with violence in the cab?—Yes.

5191. By whom?—By 403.

5192. Then, he seemed to have changed his conduct?—Yes.

5193. What did he do to you?—I was looking out of the window, and I saw some one that I knew, and I put out my handkerchief to him, and the policeman caught hold of me by the coat and hit me right back in the cab.

5194. Did you explain to him why you looked out?—Yes.

5195. He hit you and knocked you back into the cab?—Yes.

5196. Did he commit any other act of violence?—No.

5197. What was the charge entered against you at Vine Street?—Riotous conduct.

5198. Did you say anything about bail to the inspector?—No; a policeman came round to the door, and I asked him, and he said that he could not tell then, but he would let us know in about two hours' time.

5199. What sort of cell were you put into, was it below?—Yes; a dark cell.

5200. Have you heard the witnesses describe it; was it a correct description?—The one I was in is a long cell, about 20 feet long; it is an arch built over, and all the air that came in was through little holes in the door. There is a tap outside the door where they get water, and this cell was completely running with water, over the soles of your feet in water.

5201. There was a tap outside?—Yes; when they draw the water the water runs in under the cell door.

5202. I think that cell is down a passage, is it not; it does not communicate with the open air?—No; you go down some steps to it; it goes underneath; then there is a little landing over the cell door; not the slightest air can come. There were from 26 to 30 of us locked up in that cell.

5203. It is about 20 feet long; how wide is it?—I should think if two were sitting opposite one another they would touch one another's knees.

5204. As wide as a railway carriage?—Yes.

5205. Are you quite sure of that?—Yes; it might be a little wider, but a trifle.

5206. Was it as wide as from here to that desk?—No.

5207. It was covered with water you say?—Yes.

5208. How about the ventilation?—There was none except through the door; there were some slight holes.

5209. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

5210. Was there no ventilation at the end opposite the door?—We could not see; it was very dark, we could not feel any air coming in; we asked a policeman to open the door, but he would not,—a tall man.

William Reynolds.

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5211. Did you say that you were hot and uncomfortable?—Yes.

5212. Did they all behave orderly in the cell?—Some of them began singing when they would not open the door, to pass away the time.

5213. Did they make any noise?—Not a great deal.

5214. Not uproarious?—No.

5215. They did not kick at the door?—No; not the least.

5216. There were benches round one side?—Up and down each side.

5217. Was there room for all of you to sit down?—No.

5218. How was the smell in there?—Very offensive.

5219. There is a privy there, is there not?—Yes.

5220. It was a very hot night?—Very hot; the water ran down the walls, and the next morning I found my coat quite white with wet.

5221. It was whitewashed?—Yes.

5222. You said that the policeman told you that he could not tell you about the bail for an hour or two; did you make another application?—Yes; and they said we could not send, that we could not get bail for that night.

5223. Did they give any reason for that?—No.

5224. Did the others make an application to send for bail?—Yes; a great many made applications to send for bail.

5225. Did they offer to send for bail if you paid for it?—On Monday night.

5226. Did you offer to pay him to send for bail?—Yes, I did, and they said they would not grant bail for anyone.

5227. Did they say that they had orders to that effect?—No.

5228. You suffered a great deal during the night?—Yes.

5229. Did the other people with you complain?—Yes, they all complained.

5230. I suppose they did not sing very long?—No.

5231. Did any of them faint?—A great many were obliged to have water.

5232. Did they say they felt faint?—Yes.

5233. You are sure of that?—Yes.

5234. Did you feel faint yourself?—I felt very weak.

5235. Did you remonstrate with the man outside?—No, there was no chance, he would not open the door.

5236. When were you let out of this cell?—At 12 the same night, and taken into another one.

5237. What sort of a cell was it?—There were two men there, one for being drunk on the Saturday, and one for robbery; and two or three more for being in the park.

5238. Six or seven of you?—There were eight of us.

5239. What sort of cell was it; was it a small one?—Yes.

5240. On the same floor?—No; up stairs.

5241. Was it wet at the bottom?—No.

5242. It was dry?—Yes.

5243. And the ventilation was a little better there?—It was, in the door.

5244. You have heard the cells described, and the one upstairs; are the descriptions correct?—Yes.

5245. Still it was very hot?—Very warm, and smelt very bad.

5246. You were let out at 10 in the morning?—Yes; and kept in the large one.

5247. Were you taken to Marlborough Street about 4 or 5?—Yes.

5248. Did you get anything to eat?—Only what we paid for.

5249. Did the policemen behave with violence in the place?—The policemen took a great liberty, I think; while you are there they charge you threepence for a penny cup of coffee.

5250. Did you order any coffee?—Yes.

5251. How did you order it?—I ordered some coffee for breakfast, and they brought it.

5252. You asked a policeman to get you some coffee, did he say how much it would be?—Yes.

5253. How much?—Threepence.

5254. Did he say where he would get it from?—At a coffee-shop.

5255. Did he say what coffee-shop?—No.

5256. You do not know what coffee-shop it came from?—No.

5257. You did not know what he paid for it?—No. I have been in the habit of going to coffee-shops; you can get a pint for 1½*d.*

5258. Some houses are more expensive than others?—Some of them are.

5259. You were taken to Marlborough Street; what became of you there?—We stayed there, and it was so late that we could not get before the magistrate on the Monday night. We came back to Vine Street, and then they would take bail.

5260. Did you get bail?—Yes.

5261. Then you were discharged?—Yes.

5262. The next day you appeared, and you were in the first batch that were discharged?—Yes.

5263. You did not consider that you had been very fairly treated?—Not the least.

5264. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there anything more that you wish to add?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

Sixth Day.

Monday, 23*d July* 1855.

PRESENT :

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P.
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, ESQ.
GILBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) ARE there still many persons anxious to be heard upon their complaints ?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I believe so, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We shall go into no other subject of inquiry until we have exhausted this.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I am anxious to close the case, Sir; but here are the names.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is not a "case;" it is persons who are anxious to lay their statements before us. Within reasonable bounds we cannot possibly throw any impediment in the way of that. You will be kind enough to give us your assistance as much as possible in preventing going over the same ground over and over again.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I will, Sir.

THOMAS HAWSON, sworn.

Thomas Hawson.

23d July 1855.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

5265. You reside, I think, at 36, Wild Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields?—Yes

5266. I think you are a bootmaker?—Yes.

5267. A master bootmaker?—No, a journeyman bootmaker.

5268. You were in Hyde Park, I think, on the 1st of July instant?—I was.

5269. At what time did you enter the park, and when did you leave it?—I entered about half-past 3, and left it, I suppose, about half-past 5.

5270. Where did you walk during that time?—Entirely on the north side of the drive.

5271. Whereabouts did you principally walk?—I never went up as high as the Receiving House. I stood, I suppose, about 40 or 50 yards from opposite the end of the Serpentine.

5272. Opposite the east end of the Serpentine?—Yes.

5273. How long did you stand there?—I suppose about an hour; within 50 or 100 yards of the spot.

5274. How were the people behaving during that hour? there was a large crowd collected there, I think?—There was a great number of people, but they seemed to have no more idea of violence than we generally see in the pit of a respectable theatre.

5275. What theatre do you allude to now particularly—the Haymarket?—Yes.

5276. Did you ever go to the Haymarket?—Yes; such a one as Sadler's Wells; I have been there oftener than to any other place.

5277. There is a difference at Sadler's Wells, I suppose, on some nights; on Boxing night, for instance?—I have never been there then.

5278. The ordinary days?—Yes.

5279. Did you see any stones thrown, or anything of that kind?—I saw one only thrown.

5280. You saw one stone thrown?—One missile of some kind.

5281. At whom was it thrown?—I think it was thrown up at the drive. Almost immediately following the throwing of that stone there was an attack by the policemen on the spot near where I stood.

5282. At whom was the stone thrown? Was it thrown at a carriage, do you think?—There was no carriage passing at the time.

5283. Was it thrown at a policeman, do you think?—I presume that it was thrown near a policeman, but I believe there was no policeman standing precisely where the missile fell.

5284. You did not see by whom it was thrown, did you?—I did.

5285. By whom was it thrown?—A stranger to myself, though I believe I had seen him before that day.

5286. Was he a man or a boy?—A man.

5287. Did he say anything when he threw it?—No, he uttered a sort of inarticulate sound, and he disappeared immediately afterwards.

5288. Then it did not strike anybody?—I believe not. There were two or three people at the time between me and the rails, so that I could not perceive whether anybody was struck.

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5289. Was it merely thrown into the drive, or thrown with violence?—It was thrown over into the drive.

5290. With force?—As it might be so (*describing the same*).

5291. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In the usual way of throwing a stone at an object?—Yes. It seemed to me as though he might be throwing it at a bird, or something of that kind.

5292. Was it thrown in the direction of the police?—I should say it went as far from where there was a row of police along the drive as the furthest gentleman here.

5293. Was it thrown in that direction?—Yes, I think so; it would go in that direction.

5294. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Had there been any attack upon the police before that time, that you saw?—Not while I stood there; but I had not stood there more than a quarter of an hour or so.

5295. About what time was it that you stood there?—I should suppose it was near 4 o'clock; about that.

5296. Did you see any other instance of violence by the people?—None at all; the man that threw the stone was blamed by the people that stood by.

5297. By the bystanders?—Yes; and the suggestion was made that he ought to have been given into custody, only that he slipped away.

5298. You have heard of these sudden rushes that were made by the police against the people, have not you?—I saw them.

5299. How many did you witness altogether?—I did not count them.

5300. Three or four?—More than that I should say; I should say, perhaps half a dozen would not be the number that I saw within an hour.

5301. Just describe one of these rushes very shortly?—I will instance the one which followed the missile that I mention. The question was asked whether anyone was hit. "No; it did not go within some yards of anybody."

5302. Who asked the question?—Amongst each other, as they stood. The police had been driving the people away from the front of the rails, from the inside of the drive to go beyond it. We supposed we were right when we stood behind the rails, and presently there was an attack made by the police within about ten yards of where we stood, driving us back from the rails. There were some iron fleeks, as we call them in the country——

5303. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Hurdles?—Yes; there were some iron hurdles which enclosed a footpath, and we were driven back upon that, for we could not retire backwards, because there was another body of police behind, and it was then that I saw a policeman strike a woman very severely; there was no other place than the hurdles, and going away there was a corner, and when we got over the hurdles it was full of people again, and they were all struggling to get away. It was a very awkward position.

5304. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) The police were on both sides of you?—Yes; the police to the east of us did not carry their attack in the same direction so as to meet the others; they took their attack more towards the north, and afterwards we got away.

5305. I think you say, that before that stone was thrown you did not observe any rush of the police, but I think you say they were clearing the rails; do I understand you rightly?—Not before the rails, they were clearing the drive.

5306. That was before the stone was thrown?—Yes.

5307. How were they clearing the drive? had they their truncheons in their hands?—I had not long come up, and I was endeavouring to get into a position so that I could see what really took place; what I saw in the drive distinctly was more subsequent than before that time.

5308. You say you saw a female struck?—Yes.

5309. Had you been standing long near her when she was struck?—No; she was thrown on to the place where I stood by the rush of the crowd to get away from the first attack I suppose.

5310. How was she struck?—She was struck severely over the wrist.

5311. Do you think it was done accidentally by the policeman, or was it done designedly?—I do not know whether it was designedly against her in particular, but I think there was no question about where it hit or what there was striking, and what formed the resistance that received it.

5312. They were striking about in all directions?—Yes.

5313. And this female was struck?—This female was struck.

5314. Did you do anything upon that?—I looked very earnestly to try to obtain his number, and seeing my object I suppose, he gave me a thrust; he looked at me while he was doing so; he gave me a thrust in the pit of the stomach and almost knocked the wind out of me.

5315. You did not go any further and try to take his number?—No.

5316. Did you try to take any other numbers?—No; I should have done it, and I certainly should have been enabled to have given clearer evidence than I can to-day, if I had had the most remote idea of any redress or of any means of publicity excepting the press.

5317. Did you see any man in the custody of the police attacked?—I did; I saw a man presently afterwards, the next time I got near the rails. As far as I could see him in the confusion, there being five or six policemen at least, and I think more, standing round him trying to get him along, he seemed as if he was rather disinclined to move.

5318. What were they doing to him?—They were trying to force him along, but

whether the man was hurt or simply obstinate, I could not say; he was leaning down as if he was more inclined to lie down than to walk.

5319. What did they do to him?—One policeman had got hold of him by the right shoulder and another by the right wrist; one struck him on the arm and on the back of the head or neck; I could not tell which. If the man had been making any resistance, and it had been a single policeman, it would have been a different thing, but the man could not stir with his hands; he was held by the shoulder and the wrist.

5320. The blows seemed to you very violent, did they?—I should not have been surprised if the arm had been broken, but I should not like to say whether it was the head or the back of the neck that was struck by the first blow that I observed. I believe he was taken away in a cab; I will not be certain; I heard he was.

5321. Did you see any mounted policemen riding about?—Yes.

5322. Did you see them do anything?—I saw the mounted policemen giving orders, and I believe as far as I could see that it was in consequence of the orders which they were giving the men that the men acted as they did. Seeing this, and after I had observed the manner in which the officials of the police, these mounted policemen acted, by giving orders to the men, I thought it was useless to attempt to take the numbers of the men who committed any violence, because I considered that they took the responsibility off the men's shoulders. There was more than one of the mounted policemen, the superintendents I suppose they were, that appeared more like as if they were intoxicated, I thought, than anything else.

5323. Did you notice anyone in particular of these mounted policemen? Did you notice the colour of his horse?—I cannot say.

5324. Did you notice his face?—I noticed the man on the horse more than the horse, he was a stout man; I should say he looked as if he had a good deal more of the animal than of the intellectual about him.

5325. Had he any whiskers?—I think he had; he looked rather sandy, I fancy.

5326. Did you see any handbill posted up anywhere about?—Yes, I did.

5327. I do not mean Sir Richard Mayne's notices, but I mean any hand-bills calling the people to attend any meeting in Hyde Park?—No, I never saw one; the fact is, I was hard at work all the week before, and was scarcely ever out.

5328. But you did not see any on your way to the park?—I never saw one; I saw Sir Richard Mayne's.

5329. Did you hear or see anybody making any speeches in the park?—No; I saw no attempt to make a speech where I stood, but such a thing might have happened and me not see it.

5330. In the other parts of the park how were the people behaving?—I know nothing of any other part of the park than where I stood; most of what I saw I have described to you. About half-past 5 o'clock I felt faint, and disgusted in fact, at what I saw. I saw that there was no good to be done by remaining there, and I felt tired, and that by my presence in the park I had done what I had intended to do, to remonstrate as I felt against the passing of the Sunday Trading Bill.

5331. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You went there for that purpose, did you?—I did go for that purpose.

5332. To prevent carriages driving there?—No; not at all to prevent anything, but just simply as it was understood to be, a demonstration against the Sunday Trading Bill; and that I looked upon as I believed to be only a portion, one of a series of measures which would place the working men, those who had to work all the week hard, in a very unpleasant position on a Sunday.

5333. What was the demonstration to be?—I knew nothing of it; I belonged to no organized body, I consulted no one, and went by myself, but hearing that such a thing was about I thought I might go. Seeing Sir Richard Mayne's notices I thought that nothing—but something that would render it impossible for me to go, would keep me away—and I went.

5334. You said that you went to join the demonstration, what did you consider to be the demonstration?—To be present there.

5335. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Merely to show yourselves?—Merely to show myself.

5336. As one opposed to that Bill?—Yes.

5337. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you expect that there would be any speakers there?—I did not expect it. I did not know that there would be, and I did not know that any good could be done, but I thought it was possible that, as on occasions which I had known before, a few might get together, perhaps lying or sitting down on the grass.

5338. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) For what purpose did you go to that particular part of the drive?—Because I saw a considerable number of people there; and during the time that I stood there, I entered into a quiet conversation upon the matters that most of us were thinking of.

5339. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you hear any friend of yours or any person with whom you communicated state that they were going to obstruct the carriages?—No.

5340. Did you hear anybody approve of such a course?—I did not.

5341. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you there on the Sunday before?—It was the first Sunday that I had been in the park for some year or two.

5342. You were not there the Sunday before, then?—No; I was not.

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5343. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you hear any hooting at the carriages on this Sunday?—At the carriages I heard such exclamations as "Go to church," and "What business have you here?" and so forth, just what came into anybody's mouth, but all in a good-humoured tone; I saw nobody cross about it, except when the fighting began. When the attacks had been made I certainly did see a great deal of bitterness and feeling exhibited by many persons, and they regretted that they had not got the means of giving blow for blow.

5344. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you join in the hooting?—No; I had too much respect for my throat.

5345. Did I rightly understand you that one of the rushes of the police which you observed followed soon after the stone was thrown?—Yes; it followed within a minute or two.

5346. You only saw one thrown?—I only saw one single missile thrown.

5347. Will you say that there were no others?—I will not say there were no others.

5348. At that time?—At that time I am certain there were not; and from the conversation which I have had with very many people who were there, I do not believe that one in fifty of those who were there even saw a stone or any missile thrown.

5349. Was that the first rush of the police that you observed?—Yes; but there might have been some, because I had not been there above a quarter of an hour; just before that I observed a number of cabs being brought up, and it was known that they were for the conveyance of prisoners, if any should be taken, and there was a good deal of indignation expressed at the evident preparation for prisoners who were not then in custody.

5350. Did you see anything further which you wish to state; any other fact?—I came away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

5351. The word which you use is a "missile," was it a part of a broken hurdle or a stone?—I could not say whether it was a clod of earth; when I hesitated at saying stone, it was because I thought it did not go with the same velocity and the same momentum that a stone would of that apparent size.

5352. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) But what the gentleman asks is, whether it could have been a part of a broken iron hurdle?—If so it was not so large as a hen's egg.

5353. Could it have been so from what you saw?—I really cannot say. I should not like to say. I do not know. I thought it might have been a clod of earth.

5354. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You thought it did not go so heavily as a stone?—Yes, that was it. I believe by the momentum which it seemed to have that it would not have hurt any one if it had touched him.

5355. That is your impression?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. A. Wallace.

Mr. Augustus Wallace, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

5356. I believe you are a hosier and glover?—Yes.

5357. At Breadalbane House, 268, Oxford Street, and 34, George's Place, Knightsbridge?—Yes.

5358. In business for yourself?—Yes.

5359. You keep several hands, I think?—Yes.

5360. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July instant, were you not?—I was.

5361. Are you in the habit of walking there on Sunday?—Nearly every Sunday evening.

5362. What time did you enter the park, and when did you leave it?—I entered about half-past 4, and I left again about 6, or half past.

5363. Where did you enter?—I went in at I think it is Grosvenor Gate or Stanhope Gate, and I proceeded down to near the drive and walked across the drive, and took up a position near the pump at the east end of the Serpentine.

5364. How were the people behaving at that time?—Very well indeed; what I saw were very respectable people.

5365. At 4 o'clock?—About half-past 4.

5366. Were there any ladies in the park?—A great number.

5367. Well dressed ladies?—Very well dressed; there were several Members of Parlialiament and gentlemen that I knew living in the neighbourhood.

5368. Your connection is principally among the aristocracy is it not, living where you do?—It is so.

5369. You noticed Members of Parliament?—Great numbers.

5370. Did you notice any Peers?—I did not.

5371. And there were a great many ladies walking about?—There were.

5372. With children?—Yes.

5373. Those ladies did not appear to be very much alarmed?—Not in the least.

5374. Did you see any stones thrown while you were standing there?—Not while I was standing near the drive,

5375. Did you see any stones thrown during the day?—I saw one stone thrown; I did not walk about the park much.

5376. Where was that stone thrown?—In the centre of the park, towards the evening; I went out again in the evening after tea; I was spending the day with a friend who was living nearer than I did, and we were walking out together some distance from any disturbance.

5377. Did you see by whom that stone was thrown?—No. Some policemen were running after a man, endeavouring to take him into custody at that time.

5378. That was in the evening part of the day?—Yes.

5379. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What time in the evening?—I suppose it was about 8 o'clock.

5380. Then you returned again to the park?—Yes.

5381. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) They were running after a man, and you at that time saw a stone thrown?—Yes; I suppose the stone had been thrown by him. They were running after the man and fetched him a violent blow on the side to disable him.

5382. How many policemen were running after him?—Five or six, I suppose.

5383. Had they their truncheons in their hands?—Every one of them.

5384. Were they all striking at him?—No; I think about two were striking at him.

5385. How many blows did you see struck?—I should say two or more.

5386. Did they appear to be with violence?—Very great.

5387. Did you see whether that man had been doing anything?—No; for I was at some distance from the crowd. There was a crowd; the man was running and the policemen were running, and they came near where I was.

5388. Was it a large stone?—No; rather a small one. I suppose about an inch or an inch and a half in diameter.

5389. Do you know at whom that stone was thrown?—No; I did not notice.

5390. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Do you know whether it hit anybody?—I do not.

5391. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That was the only stone you saw thrown that day?—Yes.

5392. Did you see any instance of violence at all on the part of the people excepting that?—I did not; in fact, they were very well behaved the crowd that I saw. There were about 100 or 150 what you would call roughs; men in fustian jackets, determined to make a noise, or anything of that sort.

5393. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What time are you speaking of?—In the afternoon.

5394. When you first went there?—When I first went there.

5395. In what part were those 150 people?—Moving about in different parts.

5396. Whereabouts?—In all parts of the park. When I left where I was standing I walked round to the Receiving House with the friend who was with me, and walked about in the centre of the park.

5397. Whereabouts were these 150 roughs? near the drive, or where?—They were moving about; when I say in the park, I mean in different parts of the park, not stationed together, or in any knots.

5398. Do you mean that all the persons of that class that you saw during the day would amount to 150 altogether?—Yes, I suppose so.

5399. Do you mean at different times and in different places?—Yes.

5400. Not 150 together?—No.

5401. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Not a mass of 150?—No; not at all.

5402. They were separated, and in different parts?—Yes. With regard to the carriages I did not see any carriages, for I knew the principal part of those that were there; they were principally trades' people that were driving down the drive. Sir William Tracey went down in a private cab.

5403. The persons riding were principally trades' people?—Yes; one was a publican; another a watch maker; and another a glove agent I saw.

5404. You recognized them as persons whom you knew?—I did.

5405. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you saw some of these sudden rushes that were made by the police?—Yes; I was standing near the pump, and there was a very respectable policeman there, and everything exceedingly quiet; when he wanted anybody to move, he said, "I must trouble you to move," or "Be kind enough just to move back," and the people obeyed his orders immediately. On the opposite side, my attention was called to a very respectable man leaning against the rails, a policeman went and said something to him, and with the same, gave him a violent blow on the chest. I should think the gentleman was remonstrating with him upon his conduct, then he gave him a blow with his truncheon, and he was proceeding under the railings and he gave him two or three violent blows on the back, and I lost sight of him. I should, with many others, have taken the number, but I could not observe it on account of the scroll; I could see three figures, and that he belonged to the A Division.

5406. Did you hear any policeman make any remark?—There was one who said that he thought it was a pity that the policemen acted so.

5407. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean the policeman who acted civilly, and desired the people to retire?—Yes.

5408. That policeman made the remark at the time?—Yes.

5409. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did he say anything about orders?—No; he said it was a pity that the men behaved so, and they had those orders when the inspector was riding backwards and forwards giving orders for the men to charge, and all that sort of thing.

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A good deal of disturbance was created in consequence of these inspectors riding about, and then ordering the men to clear the people from standing by the side of the drive; and instead of the policemen taking up a position and keeping persons back, they were first seven or eight at a time marching forwards, and when they went on, the people closed, and they moved perhaps twice the distance of this court and moved back again over the same ground, clearing the same ground as they did before. Had they taken a position in different parts, the people would then have kept back. I think 90 out of every 100 who were there, if the police had wanted any assistance, would have given it to them.

5410. Were you struck?—Yes; I was going across the road before I had got where I stood, and I saw a very respectable man being ill-used, and as I passed along, in fact, not knowing what I was saying, for I was deep in conversation with the friend that I was with, and forgetting almost where I was, I said, "For shame, policeman," or something like that, and another policeman came up and struck me a very violent blow on the chest with his fist, but I took no notice of it and went on.

5411. Were you near enough to the policeman for him to hear you when you said what a shame it was?—Yes; it was not the policeman that struck, but others close by.

5412. Did you address that observation to your friend?—Yes.

5413. Were you talking at the policeman?—No; when I was crossing the road a great number of policemen were there, and I made the remark.

5414. Do you think he heard it?—Yes, no doubt of it, and with the same, he said, "What are you talking about?"

5415. What did you say to that?—I made no answer, but I walked on. I did not wish to get into any disturbance.

5416. (*Mr. Henderson.*) At what part of the park was this? was it crossing the end of the Serpentine?—Yes.

5417. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At what time?—About half past 4.

5418. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any ladies struck?—No; I did not.

5419. Did you see any females of any sort struck?—No; I did not.

5420. When the police charged at the crowd, I suppose there were females in the crowd?—Yes, they seemed just the same; but I did not take any notice. I kept at one place because there was a respectable man there.

5421. I think you say there were children in the crowd?—Yes.

5422. Did you see any handbills handed about?—I did not.

5423. Did you see any one speaking in the park?—No.

5424. Did you hear any conversation about the Sunday Trading Bill?—No; I did not.

5425. You do not feel any interest in it, I suppose?—No.

5426. Did you see Sir Richard Mayne's notice?—I did.

5427. Did you hear any conversation about it?—No; I saw it just as I entered the park, and a neighbour of mine was telling me on Saturday that there were such notices issued; in fact, I saw it in the paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

5428. Did you take the number of the respectable policeman?—No; I did not.

5429. Of any policeman at all?—No; I did not.

5430. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there any other fact which you wish to state?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. John Bailey.

Mr. John Bailey, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

5431. You are a sculptor, are you not?—I am.

5432. Where do you reside?—No. 7, Conduit Place, Paddington.

5433. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.

5434. Between the hours of 4 and 6, I think?—From about a quarter to 4 to about a quarter to 6, I think.

5435. Where did you walk during that time?—I entered the park from Kensington Gardens; hearing a noise something like a hurrah, I went along by the side of the Serpentine, and as I approached about the Receiving House I saw the police. The first part of what I have to say will be what occurred against the Receiving House; before I got within some distance of the Receiving House the policemen had evidently cleared the road, and by the time that I had arrived at the Receiving House they stood across the road, two and two, about 40 policemen, I do not think more, but they were standing there across the road, and a number of people gathered behind them, perhaps to the number of 200; I think I may assert most positively that they were all respectable people; as respectable as I am myself. I think the majority of them had their wives upon their arms; they stood there very quiet, and the police did not seem disposed to interfere with them. Mr. Hughes, whose person is known to me very well, came out from where the cabs were taking the prisoners from; he was in company with another superintendent whom I did not know.

5436. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say where they were taking the prisoners from; were there prisoners in custody already at that time?—I do not know; I knew afterwards that

it was where they took the prisoners from, because when I went round I saw a number of cabs waiting to take prisoners away.

5437. You said where they were taking them from, as if it was at that time?—If cabs stood there they brought the whole of the prisoners to these cabs.

5438. Are you speaking of a time when prisoners were already in custody?—I do not know; up to that period I did not see any cab go.

5439. What time of the day are you speaking of?—About 4 o'clock, as soon as I arrived.

5440. You do not mean that at that time you had seen them taking prisoners?—No; at this period I had not seen anything. I am merely telling you that where the superintendents came from was where the cabs were standing preparatory to taking the prisoners to the Station House, probably I was in error in what I said. When they came out of this gateway they made a feint to turn that way (*describing the same*), but I suppose seeing these people standing across the road they turned immediately sharp round. The two horsemen were abreast, and Mr. Hughes rode up to them, and Mr. Hughes's words were, "Move that lot," as peremptorily as that; he did not seem to make any exertion any more than that. The police immediately went in that form to move the people back, and would have done it in my opinion quietly enough, but instead of the superintendent stopping till they had done it, he kept riding on in the most cool and deliberate manner; the police were obliged to force the people back or the people would have been trampled upon by the horses. The screams of the females were most terrific. I had my wife with me; she held by me. I do not think I ever saw such a sight in my life; the police themselves would have been trampled upon.

5441. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Keep youself as cool as you can?—That is merely my manner.

5442. We are merely taking evidence; confine yourself to as simple a statement of facts as you can?—During the time that the police were driving the people back, I saw four or five of the policemen poke several women in the stomachs with their staves to drive them back; they probably may have been forced to do it to get out of the way of the horses. Mr. Superintendent Hughes and the other superintendent went up the drive about 100 yards and returned; the policemen were endeavouring to get these people that they had driven out of the road under the railings; it might very naturally be supposed that there would be a difficulty in getting a number of people like that under when the press was strong behind. I saw one gentleman, who evidently had a lady with him, and there was a man trying to make as much as room as he could, and still holding by the railing to allow those two persons to get underneath, and I saw a policeman hit—I cannot say whether he hit his hand—but immediately the man let go, and the person and his wife got underneath. This person having some difficulty in getting under, Mr. Hughes said "Take that man off;" and I believe that man was taken into custody.

5443. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see him taken into custody?—I believe he was.

5444. Did you see the policemen lay their hands upon him?—The policemen went to the spot; it was impossible for me to see whether they laid their hands on him, I was not in front of the railing. However, the place was too warm for me and my wife, and we felt disposed to go back to the gardens. However, by a strong curiosity I was impelled round to the magazine barracks, and went on to the green sward. I stood there for some time and I saw several attacks by the police; perhaps, if I mention one, as they were nearly all alike, one will be sufficient. It appeared to me that there were a number of boys of from 12 to 16; they got up, I think, only a sham fight; but they may have been fighting in reality; the people there wanted something to be attracted by, and they naturally went. A cry of "police" was raised, and they scattered in all directions, and when they found that there were no police coming they concentrated themselves again. By this time, there was rather a strong body, and a number of policemen, perhaps 30 or 40, came by twos, not in a broad line, and I saw those men enter the mob, and without the slightest provocation, they struck right and left.

5445. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Near the barrack?—I should think this would be about 400 yards on the Apsley House side of the barracks. I went round the magazine barracks to get to it.

5446. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was it on the green sward?—Yes, up a little elevation.

5447. How far from the drive?—I should think 100 yards, as near as I can say. I afterwards saw one poor man who had been struck; I said to him, "What is the matter with your head?" he was leaning against a hurdle in this manner (*describing the same*) with his hand to his head. There were several people there. I asked him what was the matter; I do not think the man told me. The bystanders told me that a policeman had struck him. I moved his hand away, and I believe he had had a blow over the ear.

5448. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was blood running from it?—Yes, not a vast deal, but the man was evidently in very great pain from his manner; he seemed silly for a considerable time, and from what I could understand it was in this attack that I saw, which I have just described, that this occurred. I made a remark which I think was somewhat in place "If this man has done anything to receive a blow from a staff he ought to be locked up." However he was not.

5449. The man seemed stupified?—Yes; He seemed like a man half drunk and half asleep.

Mr. John Bailey.

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5450. What kind of looking man did he appear to be?—He appeared to be a working man in his Sunday attire; he had a pair of fustian trousers on, I think, and a black coat. However, the working men, perhaps, were the best behaved of the lot. If there was any misconduct at all, I believe it came more from those who imagined that their position would warrant them in giving an opinion. The working men sat down and smoked their pipes, many of them on the grass, hundreds of them; they took no notice of anything; when these rushes of the police took place, the poor fellows of course naturally got up and ran to save themselves.

5451. But the gentlemen who were in the park did not run, but remonstrated?—Yes, they made remarks, many of them.

5452. Did they remonstrate before they were rushed at by the police?—No; I did not hear them remonstrate at all, excepting expressions of "Shame, shame," when they saw anything of the kind.

5453. That was the gentlemen in the park?—Yes.

5454. They expressed their disgust at the police?—No; the expression of disgust at the police was universal; and I do not believe that there were half a dozen people in the park who could say other than that the conduct of the police was most disgraceful.

5455. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That is rather opinion than fact; confine yourself to facts as much as you can.—It is so in unison with my own opinion that I cannot help expressing it.

5456. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was your own feeling from what you saw of the conduct of the police?—Yes.

5457. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any handbills being given about the park?—No; I saw nothing of the kind.

5458. Did you hear anything about the Sunday Trading Bill or the Beer Bill?—The only expression that I can bear in mind as having heard was, "A pretty thing Lord Robert Grosvenor has done, has not he?" or something to that effect. "This is a pretty thing, assembling the people and causing them to be knocked about and abused simply because they dislike the Bill."

5459. By whom was that said?—By people of my own class, I should imagine. It is impossible to tell from appearances. I do not know that it is possible for you to conceive the vast assemblage of people that there was, and for them to be as quiet as they were, for they seemed as though they were determined all to be happy if they were let alone; that seemed the kind of feeling; they sat themselves down and chatted and talked; I saw no attempt to address any of them.

5460. No speakers in the park?—No; I should not have gone into the crowd; I had my wife with me, and it is not likely that I should have done so.

5461. You saw nothing political about it?—No; it did not appear political.

5462. They did not appear to be under the direction of any leader, or anything of that kind?—No; there did not seem to be any disposition except to do what they thought they might with propriety.

5463. I suppose you do not take any interest in the Sunday Trading Bill?—I think I do.

5464. You do not belong to any society?—No; but I think I do take an interest in it. If I felt disposed to buy my wife a pottle of strawberries, or anything of the kind, on a Sunday, I think I have a right to do it. That is my feeling in the matter.

5465. You do not belong to any society?—No; I call myself a respectable man.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you ask him anything, Mr. Ellis?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) No, Sir; I have no question to ask.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. George Payne, sworn.

Mr. G. Payne.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

5466. Where do you reside?—3, Craven Place, Paddington.

5467. What are you?—A carver and gilder, a cabinet-maker, and a looking-glass maker.

5468. Are you a master?—I am.

5469. You have men in your employ?—I have.

5470. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July instant, I think?—I was.

5471. At what time?—I entered it by the Kensington Gardens gate at 3, and continued there till a quarter past 6.

5472. In the park?—Yes.

5473. Where did you walk during that time?—First on the river side of the drive, and I crossed and went amongst the crowd on the grass.

5474. On the north side?—On the north side; I continued there for about three-qurarters of an hour.

5475. Where did you stand during that time?—I did not stand at all, I kept walking about; I found it was dangerous to keep standing, therefore I moved about constantly.

5476. Between what parts did you walk?—The railing that separates the drive from the grass and the extent to which the crowd reached.

5477. Did you walk as far as Kensington Gardens?—No; it was in the direction towards the Marble Arch, because that was where the great number of the people were standing.

5478. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) On the north side of the drive?—Yes.

5479. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were you anywhere about the Receiving House during the time?—I was after that.

5480. How were the people behaving in your opinion?—It was to obtain the means of giving an opinion upon that that induced me to keep walking about, and I was singularly struck with their peaceable deportment.

5481. You went for that purpose, to make an observation?—I did; and during the walk that I took several gentlemen, some of whom were customers of mine, addressed me and expressed themselves in this manner, "Oh, you are here!" "Yes, Sir, I am." "Well, what do you think of it?" I said, "Sir, I am very much pleased to see the people behave themselves so well." "Really, so am I," was the general remark amongst the gentlemen to whom I refer. They expressed themselves greatly astonished at the peaceable and orderly deportment of the people, and also the general respectability of their appearance; and one gentleman in particular (I suppose I need not mention names, because I have not authority to do so,) said that the most peaceable class appeared to be those who were most ungenteelly dressed; those that were in the roughest clothes, according to appearances, and they were generally lying about without taking the slightest act or part in the proceedings.

5482. What did you understand from the tenor of his conversation?—That if any rough conduct was to be expected, the class that appeared most quiet in his view were the persons from whom it would come.

5483. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) In point of fact, those persons appeared to be taking the least interest; they were lying about on the grass?—Exactly so.

5484. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any of these rushes made by the police that we heard so much about?—I did. After walking on the grass among the crowd for about three-quarters of an hour, I then went towards the railing that separates the grass from the drive, and I stood there, I suppose, within 100 yards of the house where the prisoners were lodged subsequently, and I there heard Superintendent Hughes give an order for the people that were on the water-side of the drive to be cleared. I believe that was his expression. Immediately, I should think, from 30 to 40 policemen rushed in that direction, and it would not be true for me to say that they did not strike or that they did strike, but their truncheons descended so rapidly and indiscriminately that they must have struck several persons very severely. I saw four ladies very elegantly dressed indeed, and some of them with children in their hands, rush into the water rather than be struck, and I saw those ladies subsequently with the tails of their dresses and their boots and stockings quite wet.

5485. These were elegantly-dressed ladies?—As elegantly as I should expect your wife to be. I also saw an elderly gentleman with his head cut on the left side, and although I did not see the blow struck, I ascertained from inquiries that he was struck in that attack.

5486. Did you take the number of any policeman?—I did one. I also saw a boy about 16 years old, or perhaps not so much, taken to the Receiving House or the lock-up for the time being by two policemen, and they each had their knuckles in this manner in his collar [*describing the same*], and the agony caused by their hands and the rough usage he was subjected to, caused him to writhe and wriggle in a great many distorted ways, and because he did not go quietly, being subjected to all this pain, a third policeman, who was standing behind him, deliberately struck him on the head with his truncheon, and then, in addition to that, not satisfied with the two men who had already collared him, he thrust his knuckles in a similar way into the back of his collar, and in that manner they drove him fairly before them to the house. At that particular time there was a gentleman standing beside me whom I knew; I was not with him but met him accidentally; he cried out "Shame!" and Inspector Martin, who was riding a dark horse beside Superintendent Hughes, turned his horse's head sharply round, and he said, "Sir, you are exciting the people to commit a breach of the peace;" and in my presence he desired a particular policeman, who was standing close by, "If that fellow opens his mouth again, take him off;" that was the order. This gentleman, rather than subject himself to that, turned his back and walked away; he thought that, if he remained, he would do something in exciting the public, and probably get a broken head and get locked up.

5487. What was the number of the policeman that you saw?—It was either 354 or 554 of the A Division; but I cannot speak positively upon that point.

5488. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was that one of the men who had hold of the boy?—No; that was the man to whom the order was given by Superintendent Martin; it was utterly impossible to take the numbers of those who had the boy.

5489. Then the policeman, whose number you observed, did nothing?—Yes, he did; he particularly characterised himself by his brutality; he seemed actuated by periodical fits of something or other, for he fairly jumped at the people.

5490. You say that Inspector Martin gave him the order, "If that fellow opens his mouth again, take him off?"—Yes.

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5491. And the person alluded to went away?—Yes.

5492. He did nothing at that time?—No.

5493. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say the number is 354 A or 554 A?—Yes.

5494. Are you certain it was three figures?—Certainly.

5495. You are certain it was one of the A division?—Certainly.

5496. Which of those figures can you swear to?—The 5 and the 4; the two terminating figures.

5497. But you cannot say what the first figure was?—I have a strong impression that it was 554; but the confusion was so great that unless a man went systematically to work, it was impossible to take particular notice of it.

5498. Should you know him again?—I think I should.

5499. Might not it have been 454?—No, certainly not.

5500. Are you sure that it was either a 3 or a 5?—The shape of the figure would justify me in stating that.

5501. Tell the Commissioners what this 354 or 554 did.—On every occasion when either Superintendent Martin or Hughes passed, there was some verbal communication, which it was utterly impossible to hear with the noise, unless you paid very great attention indeed. These men made a simultaneous rush at those nearest them, and on one occasion Superintendent Hughes said, "Move those back."

5502. To this man?—Yes, and those adjoining him. This man rushed at the people, and poked them, and pushed them, and struck them, and so on, while the man adjoining him, who likewise received the same order, turned quietly round where I was standing and said, "You heard what the Superintendent said; I must do my duty; you may as well "fall back quietly." And they went back quietly, and I do not believe that man struck a blow during the whole day, and I feel ashamed to say I did not take his number.

5503. This man that did not strike was standing next to 554 A?—Yes. He was the next policeman in position; they were placed at different points, and these two men were adjoining one another, between whom I was standing.

5504. And you saw this policeman strike right and left, you say?—I did.

5505. Did he strike any women?—Just at the point where I was standing there were no women. There were several of my neighbours and acquaintances about our locality, all of whom witnessed the same thing.

5506. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you say that there was a contrast between the one policeman and the other?—As great a contrast as it was possible for anything to be. One man violently assaulted the people in carrying out the order of his superintendent, while the other quietly reasoned with them. He said, "You have heard what the superintendent said, I must do my duty, you may as well fall back quietly"; the people did so immediately, and it is in reference to that man that I feel ashamed to acknowledge that I did not take his number, because I think that he ought to be held up as a credit to his force.

5507. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see 554 do anything else?—Not that particular man; in fact, it was one after the other; you may call it a repetition of the transaction.

5508. Did you take the number of any other policeman?—I did not; I went prepared to do so the following Sunday, but I had no opportunity, because there were no policemen there; indeed there were two policemen, but they were good-humouredly associating with the people, and taking no notice of what was going on; they were perfectly quiet.

5509. How many policemen did you see the next Sunday?—Only two throughout the whole of the park; I was in the park three hours.

5510. Did you see this Superintendent Hughes strike anybody himself?—I did not. I heard it alleged by those I knew that they did, but I heard him make a remark when he ordered the charge to clear the people on the water-side, which consisted principally of women and children, and a few elderly persons and young men. As soon as he gave that charge, he rode down the north side of the drive, and the people hissed and hooted him, and he looked at them in a most contemptuous manner, saying, "Oh! you may hiss; I am too old for you."

5511. Did he seem excited?—He seemed like a man who felt confident that he was doing just what he ought to do.

5512. What sort of a manner did he show?—Merely a daring.

5513. Did he wave his hands about much?—When he did his whip was in his hand.

5514. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How was that said? because it sounds like an expression of coolness and self-command.—Which?

5515. "You may hoot me, if you please; I am too old to be affected by it."—There was a great deal of effrontery and coolness in it, I must confess.

5516. Was it said in an insulting manner?—It was said in an offensive manner. There was an expression of countenance such as a man in anger expresses.

5517. You thought it was meant as a kind of challenge?—It was returning an affront which was given to him. That is what I took it to be. If something insulting was said to him, he meant to give them a Roland for an Oliver by retaliating. That is what I understood.

5518. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He appeared angry when he said it?—Certainly. I do not think that any man addressed as he was could be otherwise than angry, because there was an unmistakeable opinion expressed towards him.

5519. Was it wise of a policeman to retort, do you think?—I think not.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We do not want his opinion about that.

5520. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I forget whether I asked you how the people were behaving during the time you were walking in the park?—You did; and I said that I was struck with their order.

5521. Did you see any stones thrown?—Not one.

5522. And you went into the park, I think you said, to observe the conduct of the people?—I did, in conjunction with another object. It is my habit to walk in the park.

5523. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) But you moved about principally to enable you to form an opinion respecting them?—I did. That I did purposely. I went for that especial purpose.

5524. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any bills being handed about?—I did, but I was not fortunate enough to get hold of one, though I endeavoured to do so.

5525. What sized bills were they?—Not so large as the one in your hand, but about half the size, I should say, and some still smaller, but I saw a copy of that bill.

5526. In the park?—No.

5527. Was it posted up?—Yes.

5528. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Where was that?—In Compton Street, Soho.

5529. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) When?—On the Saturday, the day before the meeting.

5530. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did there appear to be any excitement consequent upon the distributing of these bills?—I did not see those distributed.

5531. But of those which you did see?—I saw them thrown about in the air for people to catch them.

5532. Did there appear to be any excitement?—If I said "No," I should, perhaps, not be right, but there was this sort of excitement, that people seemed to enjoy what was upon them.

5533. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You do not know what they were?—No.

5534. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) They might have been religious tracts for what you know?—I asked on one occasion what they were, and it was said that they were issued by the Temperance Society.

5535. And it seemed in accordance with their feelings, did it?—They seemed to be amused by it.

5536. Did you see any speakers in the park?—There were several attempts to speak, but I could not hear what was said, simply because I did not wish to get into the body of a dense crowd, and also they were prevented speaking by the police, whenever they saw a crowd, rushing at them and dispersing them, so that I believe there was really no opportunity for saying above half-a-dozen words by any person disposed to address the crowd.

5537. Did you hear anything about the Sunday Trading Bill?—A great deal of dissatisfaction expressed indeed.

5538. Was it in private conversation?—In groups of four or five at a time.

5539. In a low voice or loudly?—A conversation sufficient to enable all who were listening to hear, but not addressing an assembly.

5540. Do you think any of these conversations were sufficient to irritate the police?—Not at all.

5541. They were not calculated to irritate the police?—Not at all; there was but one opinion with regard to the presence of the police; the general remark was, that there would not have been any disturbance if the police had not struck the people, and I must confess, that had I been struck as I saw others, I should have felt justified, had I had a suitable weapon, in defending myself against the violence.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have no question to ask.

5542. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You did not notice any disturbance?—None whatever amongst the people, only when the police attacked them; and then it was an indiscriminate escape or scuffling between the policemen giving the blow and the man who received it; that was the only disturbance I saw, together with when prisoners were being taken, the people crying "Shame!" and so on, with regard to the brutality of the police.

5543. Did you see any carriages pass?—Not on that day; at least, I think, two had temerity enough to appear, but it was jokingly. One gentleman is a jeweller in an extensive way; he rather sympathized with the crowd than anything else; he drove something like a mail phaeton, and he had his family in it.

5544. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is that the person whom we have heard of as cheering them?—Yes; he seemed, as the French call it, to be fraternising with them.

5545. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You say that two had the temerity to appear; do you think many were wise in stopping away?—Undoubtedly; when they had given popular offence.

5546. Then it would not have been safe for them to have appeared in the park?—I do not know that any weapon would have been used against them; the only weapon which was used was the tongue; that cuts deep enough sometimes, but then that would not have broken heads.

5547. It might have frightened the horses?—Yes; that was done on the Sunday previous, but it was only intimating to people to go to church.

5548. Do you think it right to frighten the persons in carriages by telling them to go to church?—Certainly not; but I do not know that there was any other way.

5549. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What do you mean by having given a popular affront?—

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Only in a political way, from what I read in the reports, that they had made themselves obnoxious.

5550. But those people had not made the law?—I think what gave rise to the meeting in the park was this, that some gentleman in the House of Commons said that the Sabbath was better observed by the higher classes than it was by the lower.

5551. You do not mean that persons in carriages had given popular offence?—No

5552. But the legislature had given popular offence?—The class to which those gentry belonged; because we have a right to suppose that those who can drive their carriages in the drive belong to the higher class of society. It was said in the House of Commons that the higher classes observed the Sabbath better than the lower classes, and they were invited to go and see how the upper classes did observe it. I believe that was the cause of it in the first instance.

5553. (*Mr. Henderson.*) However, they did not leave the carriages alone when they went into the park?—They simply said, "Go to church; Go to church;" that was all they said; there was no violence.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Henry Horton.

Mr. Henry Horton, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

5554. Where do you reside?—16, Nicholl Square, Hackney Road.

5555. I believe you are clerk to Messrs. Waterlow, the Law Stationers?—I am.

5556. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You are the person who wrote to us, are you?—The same.

5557. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were you in the park on the 1st of July?—I was in the park from about a quarter past 3 to half past 6.

5558. Where did you walk during that time?—On the east side of the Serpentine, if that is the east side which is the outlet of the Serpentine.

5559. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The end of the Serpentine?—Yes; about 50 yards.

5560. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you take your stand there?—I took my stand near a large old tree.

5561. At the east end of the Serpentine?—Yes.

5562. Then you did not walk along the Serpentine?—I did not.

5563. How were the crowd behaving when you were standing there?—They were behaving in a very peaceable and orderly manner.

5564. Did you see any stones thrown?—I saw none at first; in the subsequent part of the day I saw two small pebbles thrown.

5565. About what time was it when you saw those stones thrown?—I think about 6 o'clock.

5566. Where was that?—Near the drive which I was standing before. I had been round the park and returned.

5567. Did you see any rushes made by the police?—I saw frequent sorties made by the police.

5568. Did you notice any mounted policemen?—I did notice them, but I did not notice them giving any orders.

5569. Were these stones thrown before these rushes of police or afterwards?—The object of the rush I could not exactly tell; the policemen were ordered, but by whom the order was given I cannot tell. The policemen made a rush to what was called clear the railings, and after the order was given considerable unnecessary violence was used in clearing the rails. Several groups of 5 or 6, and sometimes as many as 20, would assemble to talk upon the roughness which they had received, when, after standing there a few minutes, the policemen rushed in amongst them, and they struck right and left with their truncheons.

5570. Were they conversing about the roughness which they had received in a loud voice?—Not in a loud voice at all.

5571. Did it strike you that anything offensive to the police was going on in those conversations?—Nothing offensive beyond the remarks made upon their conduct.

5572. Were they made so that the police could hear, to the best of your observation?—Probably some of the policemen who were scattered about would hear the remarks made and communicate with the others.

5573. Probably?—I know that to be the case.

5574. Did they appear to be talking to the police or talking at the police?—They were making observations on their conduct; several boys made observations at the police.

5575. Do you think that it was done with the intention of the police hearing them?—No; unless in the case of one or two boys, and there I think that it was done with the intention of the police hearing them.

5576. Were those stones which were thrown, thrown after any rush or before it, or were the two things at all connected?—It was done after a rush.

5577. Was it done immediately afterwards?—It was done immediately after a rush.

5578. When these rushes were made was any indignation expressed by the crowd loudly?

—Not loudly; great indignation was expressed at the brutal conduct of the police towards boys and inoffensive people, but those observations were not made loudly.

5579. You did not see who threw those stones, did you?—I did not.

5580. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was about 6 o'clock, I think you say?—Yes.

5581. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any stones thrown except at that spot?—I did not.

5582. Were those stones thrown together?—No; I saw about two small pebbles thrown, perhaps half an hour apart.

5583. Then you only saw two altogether?—I only saw those two.

5584. Did you take the number of any policeman?—I took the number of one policeman in the first sortie that I saw, which was about half-past 3 o'clock, I think.

5585. What was the number of that man?—His number was 20 A.

5586. Describe shortly what you saw 20 A do, which attracted your attention?—In the rush which was made by the policemen, of course we all of us had to run; there was a middle-aged gentleman, a very inoffensive man, who being rather corpulent, was unable to move about with the same facility as we young ones could; the policeman followed him who followed us, he was a little behindhand, and I could see him distinctly strike this gentleman several times violently on the back and breast with his truncheon.

5587. Did he strike him with violence?—With very great violence; it elicited cries of "Shame!" from everybody around.

5588. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see what became of that gentleman?—He requested me, as an observer, to give him my name and address.

5589. Was he taken into custody?—He was not.

5590. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Have you got his name and address?—I have not his.

5591. Did you see this 20 A do anything else?—He was behaving in a very violent manner throughout.

5592. I suppose the policeman hurt this gentleman?—Yes.

5593. Did he complain that he was in any pain?—He complained of pain in his back and breast, and he moved away with some considerable difficulty.

5594. Did he complain about the insult that he had received in being struck?—He said that he should summon the policeman for his conduct.

5595. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you give him your address?—I gave him my address at his request.

5596. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see this 20 A do anything else?—I took no particular notice other than that he was striking about right and left with his truncheon.

5597. He seemed very active?—I noticed him to be a particularly active man in the execution of his duty, at least of what he considered to be his duty.

5598. Did you notice whether that elderly gentleman was doing anything, that very stout gentleman?—I had an opportunity of observing him standing very near to him at the time, and I can state that he had done nothing whatever, and that there was nothing whatever to provoke the assault of the policemen more than lagging behind.

5599. When this charge was made, and this elderly gentleman was struck, you were standing near him, were you?—Yes.

5600. How long were you standing near him?—For upwards of 8 minutes.

5601. So that if he had been doing anything during those 8 minutes, you must have seen it, must not you?—I should decidedly have seen it.

5602. When the police made those onslaughts upon the people, they went back again to the drive, did not they? the police did not attempt to clear the people again from the rails?—No.

5603. They went back?—They went back.

5604. The police did not form in a line?—They did not form in a line inside the railings, they made an onslaught to clear the railings; after that was done, they retired again into the drive, and the people resumed their former situation against the rails.

5605. Did that seem to you to be with the consent of the police or without their consent? did they make any attempt to prevent their coming back to the rails again?—They made no attempt.

5606. But very shortly afterwards they made another rush at them?—They made periodical clearings of the railings.

5607. Did you hear any policeman advise the people to step back in what you consider a proper way?—I am sorry to say I did not.

5608. Did you take the number of any other policeman?—I did.

5609. Just give us his number?—380 A.

5610. Tell us very shortly what 380 A did?—After one of these rushes, as you may term them, a little boy was making an observation at policeman 380 A passing, and policeman 380 A rushed upon him and beat him in a very severe manner across his back, and likewise his shoulder.

5611. With his truncheon?—With his truncheon.

5612. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What was the observation?—As to the misapplication, I think it was, on the part of a policeman of a goose.

5613. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Just say what it was?—"Who stole the goose," I think it was.

5614. He did not address it to 380 A, did he?—He addressed it at him as a passing policeman.

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5615. How big was this boy?—I should say about 14 years of age, as near as I could judge.

5616. Had he got a pinafore on?—He had not.

5617. Did you speak to the boy after he had been struck?—I did not, there was a sortie shortly afterwards.

5618. Did he take this boy into custody?—He did not.

5619. You did not speak to the boy afterwards?—I did not.

5620. Did the people make any observation about his striking this little boy?—They cried "Shame!"

5621. Did this 380 A charge again?—In consequence of their calling "Shame!" there was another sortie on the part of the police which separated us; it made us run in every direction.

5622. Did this 380 A make use of any expression?—He made use of some very disgusting language.

5623. Do you know what it was?—I know what it was.

5624. Just tell the reporter.—"You little buggar! I will let you have it."

5625. That was this 380 A, was it?—It was.

5626. You are sure of that?—I am sure of it.

5627. Did you make any observation to the policeman about this expression?—I told him that he had better make use of better language on the Sabbath, which he was sent to protect.

5628. Did you do that in an irritating way?—Certainly not.

5629. In a friendly way?—In a friendly manner.

5630. What did he say to you?—He told me I should "have it" if I did not go. I took his intimation and went.

5631. Did you see any ladies struck during the day?—I did not.

5632. Was the crowd orderly?—It was a very orderly respectable crowd, generally speaking.

5633. There were ladies about, with children, I think, were not there?—A large number of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

5634. Did you yourself take the number of policeman No. 20?—Yes.

5635. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you take it down at the time?—I took it down at the time; not for the purposes of my own keeping. I took the number down.

5636. You happened to have a pencil?—A pencil was handed to me for the purpose of giving this gentleman my address.

5637. (*Mr. Ellis.*) There can be no mistake about it?—No mistake.

5638. Should you know the man if you saw him?—I do not suppose I should.

5639. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You noted it down at the time, and you are sure that you noted it down accurately?—I am positive about its accuracy. I wrote it down one minute after its occurrence.

5640. (*Mr. Henderson.*) There are two of whom you spoke; one is 20 A?—One is 20 A.

5641. That was the first, probably?—Yes.

5642. Who struck the old gentleman.—Just so.

5643. Did you use the same pencil for the other?—I did not. I made no memorandum as to the number of the second; but still, in consequence of his brutal conduct to the boy, I was resolved that if any inquiry was afterwards made, his number should appear.

5644. For that you depended upon your recollection?—I am positive as to my recollection.

5645. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did not note them both?—No.

5646. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Do you mean that you handed the memorandum to the old gentleman who was struck?—I handed to the middle-aged gentleman the memorandum.

5647. Do you know who it was?—I do not.

5648. The number that you handed to him was 20 A?—It was 20 A.

5649. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That gentleman having asked for your address who had witnessed it, you did not hear anything more of him afterwards?—I heard nothing more of him afterwards.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. T. M'Leownan.

Mr. Thomas M'Leownan, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

5650. Where do you reside?—Woodbine Cottage, Holloway.

5651. That is your private residence?—That is my private residence.

5652. You are a hosier and glover, I think?—A wholesale glover.

5653. Where do you carry on your business?—25, Cannon Street.

5654. You have several hands, I believe, in your employ?—I have.

5655. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July instant?—I was.

5656. You drove there, I think, in a carriage?—I did.

5657. Where did you drive?—Through the Serpentine drive.

5658. About what time was it that you entered?—About 3 o'clock.

5659. You drove, I think, twice?—I drove once about that time, and at the Receiving House end near to the bridge I got out of my carriage and walked with a friend that I was with back again to see the crowd.

5660. Where did you walk?—I walked by the Serpentine, on both sides.

5661. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did you do with your carriage?—I left it near the bridge at the top of the drive.

5662. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Near Kensington Gardens?—Yes.

5663. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What made you do that?—Simply to see what was going on; to walk amongst the people.

5664. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were you at all obstructed in your drive by anybody?—Nothing, excepting what I should expect on such an occasion. I drove through without interruption, my horse going at a trot during the whole time, and where the crowd grew thickest I was called upon to "go to church;" and upon one occasion, where there evidently was a very large collection of people, I drew my horse up and told the people what I thought upon the matter, that I was perfectly friendly to the people as far as I was concerned, and that I was there to show that I was not afraid of them.

5665. Why did you do that?—I have given you the reason now.

5666. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) To show that you were not afraid of what?—Of the people.

5667. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Had you a quiet horse?—Yes; I drove back again; I drove through again, to show that I was not at all alarmed in any form.

5668. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Then you were not obstructed in any way whatever?—Nothing.

5669. Or your horse frightened?—Not at all; the only obstruction that I think I received was a body of police standing across the road, who appeared to me to be more an obstruction than anybody else.

5670. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were there many other carriages of the kind?—No; there were not many; I do not think I saw more than about six carriages during the time I was there.

5671. Were they with two horses?—That I do not remember.

5672. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are we to understand that you went rather to join in the demonstration?—Not so; I went there simply to observe; feeling an interest in the condition of the people, as well as to see what effect more especially Sir Richard Mayne's notice would, for I believe that that caused more people to congregate together than anything else; that, of course, is only opinion.

5673. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That is your opinion?—It is decidedly so.

5674. Did you take the number of any policeman during the day?—I did.

5675. What was the number?—I was standing in the midst of a crowd seeing what was going on, and hearing what the people had got to say, when I came upon a knot of people in which a policeman 63 A was in conversation with a respectable looking young man named Thomas Prowse, of 28, Tothill Street, Westminster. I have not seen the young man since, but I will relate to you what I saw. I dare say he can be brought forward to prove that what I say is correct. These two persons, 63 A and this Thomas Prowse, appeared to have a war of words, both of them seemed somewhat excited, when to my astonishment, as a protector of the peace, I heard 63 A say, "Go along, you bloody barber!" upon which I took a pencil and a piece of paper, and told him that I should note him down, and that I should report it.

5676. You told 63 A that?—I did.

5677. And what did 63 A tell you?—He made a motion with his arm with his truncheon, and whether it was directed to me or not I could not say, but it was, "I will knock your head off," or something like that.

5678. Did he say that?—I am not sure of the words.

5679. He did say something?—He did say something; I said, "You had better strike me immediately, I will do my duty in taking your number down; there are plenty of people here who will protect me;" upon which some soldiers came up, and said, "We will see that this man does not interfere with you while you take the number down," which I did.

5680. What soldiers were they, the Grenadiers?—I think that they were the Grenadiers.

5681. Did you see any mounted policemen riding about?—I did, and left the place, where I was feeling somewhat alarmed, most distinctly not at the people, but at the conduct of the police. I thought I had better get out of the way, for it would not do for me to have a broken head, and I walked through the drive and near to the Receiving House, the passage to my right being where they took prisoners marked with blows and bleeding, a very great many of them.

5682. (*Mr. Armstong.*) What time was this?—I should think this occurred about 4 o'clock. I went there at 3. I there met on horseback a Mr. Allen, of Paddington, and at the time that I was there two policemen on horseback rode up, and I pointed out the fact to Mr. Allen, that I thought it was very shameful conduct on their part, to be laughing with each other, evidently as if they had been joking with each other during the time of so serious an affair in the park as was then occurring, to which this gentleman perfectly

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agreed. He was riding a very spirited horse, and I think he did go through the park; I am not sure. Which of them it was I do not know, but while I was talking to this Mr. Allen, one of the superintendents said, "Take that man into custody." This man as far as my own observation is concerned, was doing nothing, no more than I was doing myself, upon which two or three policemen rushed to the man; whether they struck him with violence or not, I do not know, but they took him into custody.

5683. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You saw this man taken into custody; how long had you been standing near him?—I was walking towards the place.

5684. What sort of a man did he appear to be?—Rather respectable; I should say a mechanic.

5685. You could not swear that he had not been doing anything?—I could not; I should certainly think that he had not.

5686. Why?—Because the two superintendents were going with their horses towards the Receiving House, and I was walking at the same time, and I was walking nearly as quick as their horses were going, and as soon as they got there they said, "Take that man into into custody," so that I think the superintendents saw no more than I did.

5687. Did you see any stones thrown during the day at all?—At about 5 o'clock I saw one stone, I should think about the size of a bean; a pebble thrown into the air, by whom I do not know. I would almost give the police credit for having got somebody to do it.

5688. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Upon what grounds do you say so?—Simply from the very extraordinary manner in which they were exciting the people, from the very conduct of the police upon that occasion, I should say many of them were exciting the people, as much as to say, "Now I have got you upon a charge which I can substantiate."

5689. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say that Superintendent Hughes came up and ordered the man to be taken into custody; was it at that time that the stone was thrown.—No; that was at a subsequent period; that occurred just previous to my leaving the park, about half-past 5.

5690. Did you see any disorder in the crowd near where you were standing?—Nothing but what the police themselves created.

5691. Do you not think that if that man had hallooed out, or done anything, you must have heard him?—I certainly should; in fact it was a part of the crowd where it would be almost an impossibility, because here is the Serpentine road, and here is the road where they took the prisoners. This man was standing near the corner here (*describing the same*); there were a number of policemen about there, and the police themselves did not make any attempt to take this man, until the superintendent came up and said, "Take that man into custody."

5692. Did he come up rapidly?—No, not more rapidly than I was walking.

5693. Do you say it was Superintendent Hughes?—I did not know him. One gentleman had a ring on his finger; one, I think, had no whiskers.

5694. Had the man who gave the order for this man to be taken into custody any whiskers?—I cannot say.

5695. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You do not know which it was?—No; but I had a friend with me, who, I think, could more clearly point out which it was; he is now at Brighton, and I daresay he will be very willing to state the same as I am doing now. I told this policeman, 63 A, that I should report him, and I went to Marlborough Street on the Monday morning, and I was there from 11 till 3 o'clock; and I certainly never in my life could have believed that the police could have acted in so unbecoming a manner as they did at that Court upon that occasion.

5696. (*Mr. Henderson.*) It will be much better if you will kindly tell us what they did?—I went to the passage and asked them to permit me to see the magistrate, and presented my card; they asked me what it was about. I said that I wanted to see the magistrate on business, that I wanted to give evidence. "On what case?" they said. "On no particular case," I said.

5697. To whom were you speaking?—To some of the policemen on duty at Marlborough Street.

5698. At the entrance?—At the entrance to the Court.

5699. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) At what time was this on the Monday?—I left my warehouse at 11 o'clock. I suppose it would be about half-past 11. I will not swear as to the exact time that I did go there.

5700. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You stated that you wanted to see the magistrate?—I did, positively.

5701. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was that at the door?—At the door, and as well at the bar.

5702. At the iron gate?—At the iron gate which goes through.

5703. What did the policeman at the door reply?—"The Court is so crowded that you cannot get into the Court." That was one policeman. I did not take the numbers on that occasion, because I did not think that there was anything personal in the matter; but the other stated that the Court was not sitting, and that no business was going on.

5704. (*Mr. Henderson.*) About what time was that?—That was between 11 and 1. I stopped there till half past 1, I think, or 2. I stayed on purpose to give my evidence, if I could have given it.

5705. Sometime between 11 and 1 you were told that the Court was not sitting?—

Yes; and then they likewise stated, "There is the door; you can knock and see if you can get in." However, I did knock; it was a very ineffectual knock, nobody did let me in. *Mr. T. M'Leownan.* 23 July

5706. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That was the next door, I think?—The next door; the door on the right hand going out.

5707. Then, from the way you describe it, the police did not behave offensively there?—Most certainly they did. I will relate a circumstance that I saw. A party came into the passage and said that he wanted to go into the Court. The policeman that had the door in custody at the time, the door-keeper, said to him, "What do you want?"—"I want to go into the Court on business." Another altercation took place; the policeman said, "What is your business?" after making use of very strong language.

5708. Tell us what he said. Did he swear?—No; I do not think he did. However, it was sufficient to irritate the person who came, because he immediately said, "I am an officer as well as you, and I insist upon going into the Court. I am from the House of Detention." The policeman immediately said, "What is the reason you could not have told me that at once?" Upon which the other party said, "I think you are far exceeding your duty." I do not know who he is, but I dare say he can be found. He was then admitted into the Court, and the policeman evidently looked awfully chagrined to find that the man from the House of Detention had made the observation which he did. I immediately said, "Now, I think you have something to show that you are exceeding your "duty even here."

5709. What did he say upon that?—He said that he knew his business best, or words to that effect.

5710. Did you state that you had come to give evidence?—I did.

5711. Did you say for whom?—I only went to give evidence, if possible, to get some of the people off for an offence which the police themselves, I believe, were the means of creating.

5712. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you state the nature of your evidence to the policeman?—Not the nature of it. I stated that I wanted to give evidence on behalf of the people, or words to that effect.

5713. That did not procure you admittance?—No; in fact, the other way. I clearly saw that.

5714. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you observe anything else there?—There was one particular act, of what I call barbarity on the part of the police, which I witnessed, and that was this; there were two men who appeared to me to be foreigners; they had a lady with them; it was when the policemen were first ordered to clear the road.

5715. (*Mr. Henderson.*) We must confine ourselves to the day; if this has anything to do with it we will receive it by all means, if not we had better not go into it.—My evidence is quite spontaneous; I have not been examined by anybody.

5716. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was this after you had been to Marlborough Street?—No; it was the day previously; I was going to state an act of barbarity that I observed on the Sunday.

5717. If it is anything that you have not stated before, tell it to us now?—I think that is about all; I have only made these memoranda since I came into court this morning; I saw this act which I thought was one very much calculated to excite the people; I saw, as I thought, two foreigners with a lady.

5718. At what time of the day was this?—I think about half-past 3 o'clock.

5719. Soon after you went in?—Yes; I think it was when the first order to clear the drive was made. These two foreigners to me appeared not to understand what the policemen said; I should imagine from their manner that they did not understand the English language. A body of them rushed up to these three parties and said, "Go underneath there;" that was under the rails on the right-hand side of the Serpentine going down to Apsley House. They pushed these three people about, but one party, evidently irritated by the manner in which he was being used, somewhat resisted; the consequence was that three or four policemen immediately seized him, threw his back upon the railing and turned him a somersault right over upon his back upon the pathway of the Serpentine, amidst the cries of "Shame!" from the whole of the bystanders.

5720. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) They did not attempt to take him into custody?—Not at all,

5721. He looked rather astonished, did not he?—If it had been in Paris, it strikes me very forcibly that they would have got something else for doing it.

5722. You have said that the people were behaving very orderly; did you see any hand-bills circulated about the park?—I did not.

5723. Did you hear anything about the Sunday Trading Bill?—I did not, excepting general remarks.

5724. Conversation?—Conversational remarks.

5725. Did you see any speakers?—I did not.

Cross-exmained by Mr. Ellis.

5726. When did you make those memoranda from which you have been giving evidence?—Since I came into the Court.

5727. To-day?—To-day.

5728. You told the crowd when you came in, you say, that you were friendly; what part of the crowd, to whom did you address yourself?—In coming along the road I believe

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I have stated that I drew up my carriage, when they said, "Go to church," and in fact I made use of an expression, which is further than I have already stated. I said, "Do not commit any violence, I am quite with you as far as your opinion is concerned in reference to the Bill which you may have come to oppose, but avoid any violence, and do not jeer at the people who are riding in the carriages," upon which I was cheered and drove away.

5729. What occasion was there for you giving that advice?—Simply from the probability, from what I had seen in the other part of the park which I had come from, that they might use that violence which the police were using towards them.

5730. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) This was after they had called out to you, "Go to church."?—It was so. I may observe that at the very same period (and I have no doubt his Lordship will remember that he was in the park on that occasion), I saw Lord Derby and Lord Maidstone and a few others with them; they were walking towards Kensington Gardens.

5731. They were on foot?—Yes; they were in the middle of the road, just the same as the people were that were ordered off. I do not know whether they were ordered to clear the way as well. Lord Derby I distinctly saw.

5732. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You gave us the address of Thomas Prowse?—I did.

5733. You did not give us his occupation?—I believe he is a hairdresser; I did not take that down; I gave you the number of his house; I took it down in the park; I have the paper that I wrote it upon still in my possession. 28, Tothll Street.

5734. There is one answer which you made, which I think escaped Mr. Mitchell afterwards when he was continuing the examination. You said that when you went to Marlborough Street, you stated that you had got to give evidence?—I did.

5735. And they asked you, I think, "in what case," and you said, "in no particular case"?—Precisely; that is exactly what I have stated. I may observe, that I said as well that I came to make a complaint against a policeman, the one that I have now mentioned. I did not state that in my former evidence.

5736. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You stated that you had gone there for that purpose, but you did not say that you had made that statement at the place?—I remember now that I stated that I came there for the purpose of making a charge against a policeman, but I did not say what number. A friend that I have, who is at Brighton, the gentleman who was with me, took the number of another policeman, upon which, I think, he will come and give evidence as well.

5737. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Have you heard or seen any of the evidence as to the gentleman who drove backwards and forwards, and was cheered; do you suppose that that was yourself?—No; I have not seen anything of that character.

5738. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was a gentleman in a phaeton with two horses, I think?—I had but one horse and carriage with me.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. James Marsh.

Mr. James Marsh, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

5739. Where do you reside?—At Kensington.

5740. Whereabouts at Kensington?—3, Clarence Place.

5741. I believe you are a gentleman living on your property—an independent gentleman?—Yes, a retired tradesman.

5742. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, I think?—I was.

5743. When did you enter and how long did you remain, and where did you walk?—I passed through Kensington Gardens upon the north side of the Serpentine; that was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I saw nothing particular at that time to create any alarm in my own mind, but I passed on. I walked as far as Bond Street, and I walked very leisurely. I returned back again.

5744. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You went through the park into Bond Street, and then came back again?—Yes, on my way home to Kensington. I left about 3. I was at home again taking my tea at half-past 5. Walking back I went through the park again, and I was very much alarmed indeed. I was very much excited at seeing the manner in which the police were using their staves upon unprotected women, children, and men, old and young, it mattered not whom. I saw an old gentleman, without any cause at all, knocked down. I will not detain you long with my complaint. I am only now speaking of their general conduct. I passed on. Then in the middle of the ride, I saw a very respectable young man, indeed; he had resigned himself; he was walking quietly along; he had four policemen, two on each side; and then I do assure you, gentlemen, I saw a policeman that had nothing at all to do with it, run from the rails, and I heard the sound of his truncheon upon his bare head, and he came away and smiled; the poor man was making no resistance. The policeman went with his truncheon in this kind of manner (*describing the same*) upon his bare head; he had no hat on. I heard the sound, and then the policeman laughed and went away. I only regret that I was not near enough to see his number. I did not take his number, and cannot tell it; neither do I know the young man that was hurt in that brutal manner. I was very much alarmed, and I thought the best way would be for me to make my way home as quick as I possibly could. Then my attention was taken by another

policeman, who was certainly in the most brutal and the most shameful manner displaying his staff, knocking people down, poking them in the stomach, sending them under the rails, giving it to them on the backside, and then laughing. Now I have his number; he is A 155.

5745. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You noticed one policeman in particular, A 155. You are quite sure of his number, are you?—Certainly, and his person.

5746. You would know him again?—Certainly, I have seen him.

5747. Describe shortly what this A 155 did?—He was striking every one down, and even those that were acquiescing he was poking. I looked at that man in particular, and the reason why I got his number is this. He came to just where I was, and he was wiping the perspiration from his face; some person near to me said something about the Beer Act, and he said, "I wish I had a quart, I could drink it." I thought you could from the manner in which you have exerted yourself.

5748. Just tell the Commissioners what you said.—I said nothing. There was a poor man who had one of the brown cocked hats on. He was walking quite quietly, and because he did not go fast enough, this fellow nearly pushed him down; he was walking to go under the rails; he was rather an old man; he turned round, he had got to where the opening is; there were three or four, and they took and dragged him off, and I believe eventually I saw that man taken away in a cab. Now this policeman 155 was the first that accosted him, but he did not take him into custody; and the reason why I have come here is, that I took so strong an impression of that policeman. He went and wiped off the perspiration; I took the number down in my memory; I did not note it down then. I am certain of the number, and I saw the man.

5749. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You observed it while he was in that act?—Yes; there were several gentlemen, I must call them gentlemen, for they were respectably dressed; one turned round and said, "Men and Englishmen, do for God's sake go down to the magistrates to-morrow, and tell the magistrates what your own eyes have seen this day." I said, "Certainly, I will for one," but at that time the police were going on in that kind of manner that I got away as fast as I could, walking near the water for fear of being knocked down, for I was rather troubled with gout; I am now, but I was then especially, and I was walking with my stick. I went near to the water's edge and got home as fast as I could. I staid there long enough to witness that disgraceful, disgusting thing, the like of which I never saw in all my life, excepting when I was at Manchester and saw the Manchester cavalry going in.

5750. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How were the people behaving in the park when you were walking there? There was a large crowd there, was not there?—There was a very large crowd upon both sides.

5751. How were they behaving?—Very quietly.

5752. You did not see any stones thrown, did you?—None whatever.

5753. Did you see any mounted policemen?—Yes, I did.

5754. Did you observe anything?—Nothing particular about it.

5755. Nothing that struck your attention?—No.

5756. Did you hear anything about the Sunday Trading Bill in the park?—No, I did not stand at one place more than about 5 or 10 minutes.

5757. Or anything about the Beer Bill?—I heard nothing about it except what I have stated, when the policeman said that he should like to have a quart.

5758. It was a very hot day, was not it?—It was.

5759. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you go to the magistrate the next day?—I was at Marlborough Street, but could not get admittance; I went with that intention.

5760. Somebody said, "I hope you will go and tell what you have seen," and you said, "I for one will." I want to know whether you did go?—I did.

5761. But you were unsuccessful in getting access to the magistrates?—Certainly.

5762. You went to the office; what occurred there when you got there?—Nothing but confusion, and I was very glad to get away. I could not get there.

5763. There was a crowd round the office?—Yes.

5764. Could you get inside the building at all?—No, not near it at all. I was insulted and pushed. One man pushed me and insulted me.

5765. What was that man?—He was a policeman.

5766. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did all the violence which you noticed occur between the east end of the Serpentine and the Receiving house?—Precisely so.

5767. You did not notice any misbehaviour of the policemen in the other part of the park as you walked to Bond Street, did you?—I crossed in a slanting direction down to the east end. Towards Apsley House I did not see anything of it.

5768. You saw the policemen there, probably?—I saw lots.

5769. But you saw no misbehaviour on their part?—In fact, I was not noticing. I came across the green sward. I came in a slanting direction, and to the east end of the Serpentine.

5770. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Till you got near there, you did not get into any crowd of people?—No; but there were plenty of people walking about, but I was walking very leisurely; in fact, my way was homewards, and as to staying there to see the violence of the police, I durst not stay; I was afraid.

The witness withdrew.

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Mr. JOHN STAPLES, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

5771. I believe you are a law stationer, residing at 15, Serle's Place, Lincoln's Inn?—Yes.

5772. You have several hands in your employ?—Yes.

5773. You were in the park on the 1st of July instant, I think?—Yes.

5774. Are you in the habit of walking in the park on Sunday?—Almost every Sunday; I was there the Sunday before the 1st of July, and the Sunday afterwards, and I was there again yesterday; I am generally there on a fine day on the Sunday; take a walk.

5775. Did you have anybody with you?—I had a little child with me, seven years of age, that I was leading by the hand, a little girl.

5776. Where did you enter the park?—At Apsley House; I proceeded across the Green Park in my way to it, and in my way, as I was proceeding across the Green Park, in the direction of Hyde Park, I noticed to myself their respectability, and likewise the number of respectable women that appeared to be accompanying them; it seemed to me as if men were going there and taking their wives.

5777. Was the company respectable and orderly in Hyde Park?—When I got to Hyde Park the respectability of the company attracted my particular attention, and on this account, there was a vast number. I have lived in Westminster nearly 50 years; I have been a housekeeper in Westminster 40, and I do not think I ever saw so large an assemblage of people that bore such evident marks of respectability and quietude.

5778. You mean not only from their dress but from their conduct?—Their dress and demeanour altogether.

5779. Did you take your stand anywhere in the park?—No; I crossed the road and walked up.

5780. By Apsley House?—By Apsley House. I then crossed the road and went towards the north bank of the Serpentine. In walking there, the first thing that attracted my notice was this: I saw two or three policemen—I believe there were five, by the by; they were bringing a young man in the opposite direction, that was taken into custody, I was told, for rioting, and what attracted my attention was, as I thought, the unnecessary violence with which this youth was treated.

5781. You did not see the youth taken into custody?—No; I met him being brought in custody; a policeman had him by the coat or collar on each side. They appeared to be pillorying him by the neck, and there were others walking behind. The people on the pathway cried "Shame! Shame! you will tear the man's clothes." I walked a little further in the same direction, towards the north bank; I crossed the road, having a child with me; I saw another party come along much in the same way. When I had got near the east end of the Serpentine, close in front of me I saw a very great commotion, and I then stopped; I thought that having the child in my hand I should not lead her into danger; I did not wish to go into danger myself; therefore, I stopped and looked. I saw the policemen rushing about with their truncheons, and the mob or the people running in different directions, and I then made up my mind that I would not go any further in that direction, but would cross to the opposite side of the Serpentine, to be quite away from the scene of tumult. I endeavoured to cross at the east end of the Serpentine. The pathway there is bounded at each end by a row of iron posts. I went from the north side to cross by the opposite side, leading a little girl by the hand. There was a row of policemen bounding the water, and they were crying in a very authoritative manner, "Move on; move on; move on;" flourishing their truncheons in a very threatening manner; in fact, they were speaking altogether in a most offensive way. A man flourished his truncheon, and said, "Walk on, walk on." I said, "I am walking on." He looked at me, and said, "Do you want your hat spoiled?" flourishing his truncheon over my head.

5782. In a very offensive way?—In a most offensive manner.

5783. Different from what the police generally do?—As I have said before, I have been an inhabitant of Westminster many years; I am not prejudiced against the police, and I have seen them perform their duty at the assembling of Parliament and the prorogation, and I never found fault with them, and never had an angry word with them in my life; I never threatened one before.

5784. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What occurred after this?—Afterwards, I continued my walk, and before I could get across, a person walking in the same direction, a respectable man, was shoved by the shoulder. I did not see it; but he was thrown in the middle of the lot, right against the post, almost over my child. I presume he had not walked fast enough for the police. Whether he was hurt or not I do not know; he came against the post, but he was very pale, and two gentlemen seeing this violence, one said to the other, "By God, that fellow's number ought to be taken." That suggested it to me, that I would take the number of the man who had held his bludgeon over my head, and asked me whether I wished my hat spoiled. I then started a yard or two back, and took his number, and it was A 376. He did not strike me, and I saw no blow given; I was then moving across the road, leading the little child by the hand, in a contrary direction to where the demonstration was held, and did not look, I think, as if I was a rioter.

5785. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did the policeman see your child?—I cannot say; the child was open to observation.

5786. Was he standing between you and the policeman?—Yes; the policeman was here (*describing it*) and I had the child by the right hand; but from the parties crossing and re-crossing, I could not make very rapid progress.

5787. You think that he must have seen the child?—I do not know; he might not.

5788. Was your hat very attractive?—No; I did not value it much, but I thought if he injured my hat he might injure my head as well, and I thought he would not be very particular as to the extent of the damage. I went to the south side of the Serpentine and remained for an hour or two.

5789. Did you see any bills handed about, or any placards stuck up?—No. I went then to the other side of the Serpentine.

5790. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Away from the crowd?—Yes; I placed the river between me and the crowd, having a young child with me; seeing the commotion in front I did not lead the child into danger,

5791. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you hear any hooting or crying out "Go to church"?—Not on that day. The only cries that I heard were "Shame, shame!" from the unnecessary manner in which the police acted, for I must call it so when I see a youth of nineteen or twenty, of fragile form, pulled by them, standing on each side of him as if he was a criminal, and had been committing murder, for he could not have been treated in a more unmerited manner, and the tone in which he was addressed was more suited to a gang of convicts.

5792. Was the crowd great at that time when you were crossing?—No; there was a good many, sufficient of course; you could not walk so quickly across as if the path had been quite open; there was but the necessary interference or impediment from perhaps half-a-dozen persons crossing in one direction, and another half-a-dozen persons crossing in another, and the numbers were then obstructing, to a certain degree, one another, and they were ordered to walk on. We know that at public entertainments the police are there, and generally they say very civilly, "walk on;" no one takes offence at it.

5793. There was no attempt to interfere with the police or to irritate them?—I saw nothing of the kind.

5794. You saw no stones thrown?—None.

5795. Have you ever witnessed any procession, such as the Queen going to Parliament?—Yes, frequently.

5796. I believe the crowd are generally rather joking then?—Yes; if they see a post-man or a dog, they make jocular remarks upon them.

5797. Having nothing else to do?—Yes; and I have never seen the police misbehave themselves. I have always been one that thought them a well-organised and a well-conducted body of men; but the impression made on my mind on the 1st of July, which I mentioned when I got home, was this:—I said the police are doing certainly everything that lies in their power to aggravate the populace to a breach of the peace. I said I had been in Hyde Park.

5798. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was your impression from what you saw at the time?—Yes.

5799. And still is your impression?—Yes. I believe from the previous conduct of the police, judging from what I have seen of them, I always thought them well conducted, and the impression was so different from their conduct of the 1st of July that I thought it must have arisen from superior orders, and that the men were not left to their own guidance, or I do not think that any set of men could have behaved so unnecessarily harshly as they did.

5800. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Had you any particular ground for that impression?—Yes, this ground:—I have frequently seen the police act when there were large assemblages of people. I have never seen them—not speaking collectively as a body, there will always be exceptions to the general rule—but I have always seen the police perform their duty otherwise, in a manner that was creditable to them, and always with temper and moderation. I have seen the prorogation of Parliament, and the opening of Parliament; and when the Emperor of France was here, I likewise saw their demeanour, and I did not see the police on those occasions behave themselves improperly or exceed their duty in any case; therefore I was surprised when I entered into the Park and found this violence.

5801. You had no special ground for your impression except the difference in their conduct from what you had at other times seen?—That was all; I draw the inference from the difference in their conduct.

5802. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You must have supposed that they had orders to disperse the people, or to take persons into custody? you could not suppose that they were ordered to maltreat persons after they had taken them?—No, I did not know what reason to assign for it.

5803. You could not suppose that they were acting under orders to maltreat persons in their power?—I do not know, and I cannot tell; however, they certainly did maltreat them—that fact remains—they did that, from whatever orders it originated; and I never saw them behave so harshly before. I have a son, who is likewise a householder in Westminster, and he can come if necessary.

The witness withdrew.

William Smith.

23d July 1855.

WILLIAM SMITH, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

5804. Where do you reside?—No. 1, Prospect Place, Kingsland.

5805. You are a fruiterer?—Yes.

5806. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, were you not?—Yes; I was.

5807. From 3 to 8 o'clock?—About 3 o'clock to 8.

5808. Where did you enter?—By Hyde Park Corner, by Apsley House.

5809. That is five hours; during that time where did you walk?—When we first went into the park,—I was with a friend now here,—we went in by Hyde Park Corner, and we walked down by the side of the Serpentine towards the Dairy, or in that direction.

5810. How was the crowd behaving there?—When I went into the park, I said to my brother-in-law, what a very respectable crowd it was.

5811. That was at 3 o'clock?—Yes; soon after 3.

5812. During those five hours you must have either stood or walked over a great extent of ground?—When we first went in, we walked down to the Serpentine towards the Dairy. We had proceeded some distance, perhaps half-way; there was an elderly man just in front of us, not in a very great crowd, and in front of him there were several policemen, who came in an opposite direction; they first met this elderly man, and they said to him, "You cannot come this way," and he said, or I believe he said, "I want to go this way." They said, "You cannot go this way," and they first gave him a push, and then the policeman struck him across the loins or abdomen.

5813. Did he, after they told him that he could not come that way, attempt to persevere?—He did not try to force his way through them, but appeared to indicate that he wanted to go that way.

5814. You did not hear what he said?—No; then one policeman struck him across his loins or abdomen.

5815. The policeman struck him with violence?—He appeared to strike very hard, and the poor man seemed to bend himself.

5816. He appeared to be suffering?—Yes.

5817. What did he do then? did he go away?—I believe he did. I then turned round and walked in another direction.

5818. Did you notice anything else during your walk?—We returned from that direction between the posts, and went on the other side of the drive; we walked about the green, not getting amongst the crowd, and kept away from it.

5819. Towards the Notting Hill Road?—Yes; we got up on the higher ground under the trees, and we observed the people in the distance.

5820. Was there anything that you observed?—Nothing particular; we could see the policemen's truncheons flourishing over the people's heads in the distance; we saw no direct attack just then.

5821. Did you take the number of any policeman during the day?—Yes.

5822. What was it?—147 A, I think.

5823. What did you observe 147 A do, and at what time was it?—It was in the evening, between 7 and 8, nearer 8 than 7; we left the park between the time that we first entered and the time I speak of now, for an hour; when we returned, we walked about the park some time, and about half-past 7, we thought of returning home, as everything seemed peaceable and quiet where we were.

5824. What did you see the policeman do?—As we were returning out of the park, nearly 200 yards from the statue, a crowd was collected, and we passed by the outskirts of it, and I distinctly saw policeman 147 A push a boy rudely down. I suppose he was between 17 and 18 years of age, rather a slimmish lad; he pushed him rudely along, and the lad remarked, "What have I done for that?" he gave him another push. The boy said then, "What are you pushing me for? I have done nothing;" he then took his truncheon and struck him a severe blow on the side of his skull; his cheek and skull.

5825. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What was the effect of the blow?—This. I could as it were, see the blood almost come up the boy's face and skin; the policeman again gave him a second blow which made the blood flow; it was on the same place.

5826. (*Mr. Mitchell.*)—Did the boy resist before he struck him?—No.

5827. Did he walk on as he was pushing him?—He was obliged to go by the policeman who pushed him, but he turned round and said: "I have done nothing for this," or words to that effect.

5828. He still kept moving on?—Yes. On remonstrating the second time, he struck him a blow; a first blow, and a second, and they brought blood.

5829. What became of the boy?—Just then a very respectably dressed female stepped forward and cried, "Shame of him." I believe she said, "You brute, how dare you ill-use that boy so."

5830. What did this policeman do?—He turned round and apparently left the boy on the ground, and said, "I will serve you the same;" and he struck at the woman.

5831. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did he hit her?—I believe he did, on the bonnet, and after he had done that, he turned round, and gave the boy another blow.

5832. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) When he was on the ground?—Yes, a third time.

William Smith.

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5833. Where was that third time?—On the same place, in my opinion, on the head. I distinctly heard the blow.

5834. He struck at the woman, and then struck the boy?—Yes.

5835. How was the crowd behaving then?—It was very quiet. It was a large crowd of persons; we were on the outskirts of the crowd; there were many persons beyond, between the crowd and ourselves, or in the crowd.

5836. Was the crowd at all interfering with the police?—Not that I saw.

5837. Was the boy taken into custody?—No; I should remark, as to this lad, that had he done anything wrong, the policeman was in duty bound to take him into custody.

5838. You did not tell the policeman that?—No, I did not.

5839. Did you see what became of the policeman after that?—No; I stepped as near to him as I am to you, and I said. "What is that policeman's number?" I looked, and saw that it was 147A; I am quite sure of that; I called out the number, and I should suppose that twenty voices repeated the number; I said I should like to find out who that boy is, and I attempted to do so; I stepped forward, but several policeman came and drove the people away, saying: "We will serve you all alike if you do not go away; we will serve you the same." Not wishing to come into collision with the policemen or their staves, we made the best of our way out of the park.

5840. You were there five hours; did you go to any other part of the park; you said you went over the green sward?—Yes; we went out between the times, just after 6, to get some refreshment.

5841. Did you see any stones thrown during that day?—No; I did not see stones thrown. When I say that, one pebble I did see thrown. I did not see it thrown; it was just five minutes before the occurrence happened that I have spoken of as to the boy.

5842. At whom was it thrown?—I do not know.

5843. Did it strike anybody?—Yes; it struck a policeman on the crown of his hat.

5844. Was it a violent blow?—No; it struck the policeman on the crown of his hat, and rebounded on to my own hat, as I stood about two yards from the policeman.

5845. Did it do your hat any damage?—Not at all; it was not larger than a nut. I should think from the way in which it was thrown, it appeared to be merely pitched, not thrown, from the manner in which it struck me.

5846. Was the boy struck by the policeman after or before that?—After that.

5847. Could you say that that boy did not throw that stone?—I think I could say so, for this reason: the stone came in that direction, from over there [*describing the same*] this way, and struck one of the policemen; the boy was on this side of it, on the same side as I was passing.

5848. Then it could not have come from the boy?—I think not.

5849. That was the only one that you saw thrown?—Yes.

5850. Did you see any other instance of violence on the part of the people?—No; we returned home immediately after that. I must say when I got home I was very much gratified to learn that the men in the division where I reside were not present,—the N division.

5851. The N division behaved respectably?—So far as I could see, they were not there.

5852. You have no animosity towards the police?—No; on the reverse.

5853. You have property, and you want it protected?—Yes.

5854. Did you see any carriages pass down the drive?—Yes; but very few.

5855. How did the crowd behave when they saw a carriage?—There was a little shouting and hurrahing.

5856. What did they shout?—I did hear "Go to church;" that seemed to be the principal.

5857. When they said that, did they attempt to obstruct the carriages?—No.

5858. They did not attempt to force them to go to church?—No; I saw no attempt of that kind.

5859. How did the people in the carriages behave?—I did not see that they appeared very much alarmed; they behaved themselves in the ordinary way.

5860. Did they laugh, any of them?—I must say I saw one or two smile in the carriages.

5861. They were gigs and chaises, were they not?—Principally. I saw one pair-horse carriage. I think that was all.

5862. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They were not the class of carriages that usually are seen there?—No; I do not suppose that I have been there before for years, nor since.

5863. (*Mr Mitchell.*) Have you seen the Queen go to Parliament?—Never.

5864. Did you see the Emperor go to the City the other day?—Yes.

5865. Did you stand in the street?—Yes; near St. Paul's Churchyard.

5866. The crowd are usually rather jocular?—Yes, and remarks are made.

5867. Were they on that occasion?—Yes; remarks were made when a postman went along, or anything of the sort.

5868. They generally laughed at the postmen?—It caused joking.

5869. The slightest thing when there is a crowd collected, creates a joke?—Yes.

5870. Or a dog running by?—Yes.

5871. Did you ever go to the Derby?—Only once in my life.

William Smith.

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5872. Did you see any handbills in the park?—Yes; I saw a quantity flying in the air.

5873. About what time was that?—I should think it was about 5 o'clock.

5874. That was in the park?—Yes.

5875. Did you see any of those?—I did not.

5876. Did you hear what they were?—No; I did not.

5877. How large were they?—I should think as large as this prayer book; about that size. I was some distance off.

5878. You cannot say what they were?—No.

5879. Did there appear to be any excitement after those were distributed?—Not that I saw. I was some distance off, under the trees.

5880. Did you hear anybody speak in the park,—making set speeches?—No; I saw a crowd of about thirty persons, or forty; in fact, they began to collect every minute where some man was speaking, and I should imagine, from what the people round said, that he was some teetotaller or some Methodist about to address the people; I do not think it was anything relating to Sunday trading, or the people; if they went there for that purpose, they would have listened more attentively to him; I do not know what he was; I did not go into any crowd whatever.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

5881. Should you know policeman 147 A here if you saw him?—I think I should; I cannot say positively; he was not a young man; I should say he was from thirty-five to forty, probably older; I had at the time to look about me, when I was taking his number, to see that there were no other policemen present, or probably I should have received a blow from them.

5882. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You are not positive about the policeman?—I am positive about the number, and I think I should know the man if I saw him.

5883. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You have been asked about the conduct of the crowd on the occasion of the Emperor's visit; what did the crowd come together to see then?—To see the Emperor and Empress go to the city.

5884. What did they come together to see on the 1st of July?—I believe it was on account of the Sunday Trading Bill. I had not been in Hyde Park for many years; I have been residing at the other end of the town.

The witness withdrew.

Henry Sear.

HENRY SEAR, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

5885. Where do you reside?—6, Prospect Place, Kingsland.

5886. You are a grocer there?—Yes, I am.

5887. You are brother-in-law of the last witness?—Yes.

5888. Did you hear him give his evidence?—Yes.

5889. Were you with him the whole time that he was in the park?—Yes.

5890. Do you corroborate the whole of his evidence?—Yes, in almost every particular, excepting that I saw the policemen strike the boy twice, and he saw them three times. There was so much confusion at the time, and policemen about, that I was afraid of getting struck myself.

5891. You did not see him strike the boy on the ground?—I did not; I saw him strike a female on the bonnet.

5892. Have you anything to add to the testimony that has been given by your brother-in-law?—No.

5893. (*Mr. Henderson.*) As to the number, are you sure about that?—Yes, quite positive.

5894. Did you see it yourself?—Yes, it was called out by several parties as well; we were very close to the policeman, and we distinctly saw the number, and it was 147 A.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis.

5895. You would know him again?—I should not know the man, I should not be able to recognize him, but I am quite certain as to the number.

5896. Do you agree as to the age, between thirty-five and forty?—There was so much confusion that I did not observe.

5897. Will you describe the blow on the bonnet?—Whether she was injured or not, I cannot say.

5898. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was the bonnet injured?—No, but I saw her bonnet hit.

5899. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You mean that you saw this man strike her bonnet?—Yes.

5900. Was the bonnet much crushed?—I cannot say.

The witness withdrew.

LEWIS FRANKLAND, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

5901. Where do you reside?—No. 7, Furnival's Inn Place, Holborn.

5902. What are you?—A compositor.

5903. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July instant, were you not?—Yes.

5904. At what time did you enter the park, and when were you taken away?—I entered about four o'clock, and left the park about half-past five, I should think; I was taken in Park Street, on my way homewards, being in a direct line from the park, somewhat about six.

5905. I think you went into the park with your wife?—Yes.

5906. Are you in the habit of walking in Hyde Park?—I did not go there intentionally on that day; I was walking in Holborn, but hearing the people talk of a large assemblage there, on going into a tobacconist's shop, hearing the tales, I thought it was worth looking at, and I went there out of curiosity from what I heard in the shop.

5907. How did the people behave in Hyde Park?—There were many cries to the police and to the carriages, I saw nothing disorderly; I saw some policemen remark on the stones that were out of the paved part of the park, saying that those must have been hove, but I saw nothing hove at them.

5908. You saw none of them thrown?—No.

5909. You saw nothing disorderly in the park?—No.

5910. Did you see those charges of the police, or rushes, or sorties?—Yes, I did; I could not discover what they were for; I thought there must have been some orator, unknown to me.

5911. Did you see or hear any orator?—No, I did not.

5912. Did you see anybody struck in the park?—No, I do not think I did; I did not see any one struck directly, I saw them thrust down with pushes.

5913. You returned home down Park Street through Grosvenor Gate?—Yes.

5914. That is your way home?—Yes, I believe that is the most direct way, I understood it to be so; I went there without knowing I should meet another assemblage in that street.

5915. You did not go to Lord Robert Grosvenor's house; it was quite an accident that you went there?—It was by accident that I learnt that was his residence.

5916. Was there a crowd near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Yes, there was an assemblage of, I should suppose, about 200, not making the street very thick.

5917. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Your wife was with you still?—Yes.

5918. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There were about 200 persons, and the road was not so thick?—So little so, that my wife proposed going home by a street turning to the right, leading out of the park; I do not know the name of it.

5919. How was that crowd behaving opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Principally in conversation in small knots on the subject of the Bill, and enlightening one another as to Lord Robert's residence.

5920. Were they behaving orderly?—I saw nothing disorderly, not at the time that I first arrived. I heard a cry arise further down the street, which was caused by the approach of a compact body of police. When I first got there, there was nothing disorderly.

5921. Were there any people in the balconies round about?—Several.

5922. Were they ladies?—Yes.

5923. How did these people appear to be behaving, did they appear to be laughing and talking, or did they appear to be alarmed?—They appeared as if they were taking some interest in seeing it, but no alarm.

5924. How long did you stand there, you and your wife together?—Not more than a quarter of an hour, I think. I did not stand as long as that in one place. I might have moved over a space of 20 or 30 yards in a quarter of an hour.

5925. Were there any policemen when you first got there?—The ordinary lot for duty in the street, very few; that is what I expect it was.

5926. Then I think you say there was a noise made by a charge of the policemen, will you just describe it?—I went further down the street to discover what the noise arose from, and I found it was occasioned by a compact body of policemen, four or six abreast, about 100 or more, and the crowd expressed disapprobation by cries of Shame and hooting. I went and looked at this body as it was passing me, and they had probably passed me about three yards, where I was standing, when a secret or preconcerted signal was given for them to part the lot, and break out indiscriminately and rush among the people with their staves; certainly I heard the order to do that. Then, just where I was standing, I believe the cries of "Shame" were greatly increased at the manner in which they struck about at anyone. In the enthusiasm of the moment I cried "Shame" on them, in the same manner as hundreds of others did: juveniles and women, they seemed all to partake of it; and I think the juveniles were the selected ones, and that is what induced me to cry "Shame." The people all round were crying "Shame."

5927. Were they crying "Shame" from the balconies?—I do not know. I had got too far from them then.

Lewis Frankland.

23d July 1855.

5928. You do not know whether they were crying "shame" in the balconies?—No. I should not have been able to hear from the other cries of "shame" around me.

5929. Was this a well dressed crowd, or were they roughs?—I think much the same character as those in the park.

5930. You said that they were well dressed, did you not?—I considered them so.

5931. There appeared to be well dressed mechanics, and others besides, did there not?—Yes; I observed a few in that street. They had passed there apparently without knowing anything of the occurrence, asking questions; working mechanics.

5932. With regard to those people crying "shame," did you observe anybody crying "shame"?—I could not hear it; I could see them, and I joined in it.

5933. Did you see anybody in particular crying "shame"?—No one that I could select.

5934. What became of you and your wife in this rush?—Before the sound had died from my mouth, I felt myself grasped from behind, by the collar, by Inspector Webb, of the C division.

5935. What did he do to you?—He passed me into the hands of two more policemen, and I do not know whether by his orders or not, but a third fell in to take charge behind, when I had got a few yards from him. I ought to say that after being passed on by those two policemen, I did not know whether Inspector Webb had exceeded his duty for my expressing my disapprobation, but the one on my right,—whose number I do not know, but I told my wife to take it,—having got me some paces from the inspector, but still within his sight, drew his staff, for no purpose that I could imagine, and struck me behind the head, taking me through the street the remainder of the way bleeding.

5936. After being handed over by Inspector Webb to these men, did you resist at all?—No; after they had got me fairly in marching order, one on each side of me, it seemed to me that he struck me then to make a case, and to make me bleed like as if he had an important case in charge. I think there must have been some cause for their emulating one another in that manner from some conversation that I heard.

5937. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You were actually wounded?—Yes.

5938. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) The blood came?—Yes.

5939. Where were you wounded?—On the left side of my head.

5940. Was you wife on your arm?—They dragged her away from me on Inspector Webb taking me. I believe it was the inspector's intention to have taken her in charge, and he gave orders to that effect, but the men did not fully understand it.

5941. Did you hear him give orders to take your wife in charge?—I heard him tell the policeman to take her away, and I know that he intended her to be taken in charge from his inquiring for her in the prison at Vine Street.

5942. (*Mr Henderson.*) What did he say?—"Where is the woman?" and some of the policemen went out, thinking she might be still waiting to know what had become of me, but he could not find her, she had gone away.

5943. How does that prove that he meant to give her in charge?—It was not intended for my hearing, but it was noted down; I heard words to this effect spoken to the inspector taking down the charge, "Lewis Frankland charged with inciting the mob to riot, and his wife for inciting the said mob to effect his rescue," which was all entirely false.

5944. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did your wife incite the mob to effect your rescue?—No; but many people inquired of her what was the cause of my being wounded and dragged along in that way, and she explained.

5945. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do you say that the charge was written on the sheet?—I believe it was entered on the books.

5946. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you hear that?—It was not spoken for me to hear.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Ellis.*) Have you got the charge sheet?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir; the entry is, "Obstructing the inspector, and riotous conduct."

5947. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there any charge against the wife?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I see none, Sir.

(*Witness.*) They might have omitted entering it, on finding that they could not capture her.

5948. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you hear the charge made; you said you believed that it was entered on the sheet?—That is what Inspector Webb was telling the other inspector; I heard him say so; I am not certain that the other inspector entered it.

5949. What did you hear Inspector Webb say?—On the inspector inquiring what he had to enter against me, Inspector Webb said, "For inciting the mob to riot, and his wife for inciting the said mob to effect his rescue."

5950. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You heard him say so?—Yes; and the other inspector said, "Where is the woman?" when Inspector Webb ordered a policeman to go out and look for her, and bring her in, luckily she was gone, and possibly that altered the case, and they entered it differently. I heard him give that order, and the false charge against her.

5951. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do you know who gave the charge at the police office?—Inspector Webb himself; I was kept in the waiting-room until he came.

5952. What policeman had charge of you; do you remember?—No, I do not remember; I was taken off by three, one on each side, and one behind.

5953. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Do you know the policeman that struck you?—I do not, unfortunately.

5954. Should you know him again?—Possibly I might; I have looked over the C's sometimes, and I may yet select him; I think he was one of the C division; I have an opinion of his number, but I would not say so, as it might prejudice the man if it should not be him.

5955. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Then you were put into a cell with Mr. Mair, were you not?—No; I think I was only in his company in the waiting-room.

5956. Were you put down stairs?—Yes? the next cell from what appeared to be occupied by criminals.

5957. You do not know that any criminals were there?—From rumour only.

5958. Just very shortly describe what sort of a place the cell was?—Being taken in a passage from Vine Street into a house, and reaching the back kitchen taken over a flight of stairs, down an area, and led forward again to the front of the house, in an underground passage I was lodged in a cell, the second one in from the street.

5959. What was the length of it?—The seat, including the water-closet, occupied a side and a half of it, and nine of us was forced to be squeezed to sit on that part, consequently it would have held eighteen square.

5960. Could nine sit down on the seat?—Yes, if not very large people; somewhere about nine rose up to make it easier for the others.

5961. How was it ventilated?—There was an open space of about four inches only, I think, in the door.

5962. Was there any ventilation opposite the door?—Nothing but a dead wall.

5963. Four inches square?—Yes; but in saying that, I could not in the gloom discover whether there might not have been another small aperture over the door; there was a glimmer there, and I rather think there was glass thickly barred.

5964. Did the door open into the open air?—Not the underground passage, it was lighted by gas.

5965. It was very dark?—We could not see one another; but on being accustomed to it we got a glimmering after an hour or so.

5966. Was it dirty at the bottom, or clean?—Ours was dry, I think, on my entry; I think so, but being forced to be used as it was for every purpose it soon became filthy, not being able to see how to use the things put there.

5967. It smelt very bad?—Why, yes; one was forced to stand on it.

5968. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Had you any light in the cell?—No; one of the prisoners had a lucifer in his pocket, and he struck it just to see the place that we were in.

5969. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That made the darkness look more horrible still, did it not?—Yes.

5970. Did any of the people complain of being faint?—Yes; I consider that two were very materially affected by it.

5971. Why did you come to that conclusion?—Because they appeared stout hearty men in the evening, and they were crying when the daylight dawned on them, when they were brought out into the waiting-room, with actual weakness, I take it.

5972. Did they say they felt weak?—Yes; they were complaining throughout the night that they wanted air, and I was afraid that there would be a death struggle as to who should get their noses through these four inches.

5973. Did you suppose that there would be a death struggle?—Yes; it did not come so bad as I expected, but I had fears.

5974. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were there many struggles to get at this orifice?—Yes, many, but being sensible men they were begged to stand back, and we should all have it fair then.

5975. Did you ask the policeman to open the door to let in some air?—Many times, he came his round once in an hour, when sometimes he would open it. I think he did open it for a few minutes on every round, except one or two.

5976. Did you say that you felt the want of fresh air?—Yes; he came to know if he should fetch anything for those who had money to pay for it, a hogshead of fresh air was the principal demand; if he had opened the door, that was the most desirable thing.

5977. On some occasions you induced him to do so?—I think he did, on some occasions; he had many places to attend to. I do not know that he did it from ill-feeling. I think his duties called him away once or twice.

5978. Did you feel any ill effects from the confinement of that night?—Yes; the sweat I was in, I consider produced stiffness over me, for a fortnight following; on being led out of the place into open sun, I could not see. I was like struck down coming up the steps.

5979. Did that last any time?—No; but I think it has produced this, I have been subject to the rheumatics, and I consider that renewed it.

5980. How was your wound during all that time?—There was nothing done to it.

5981. Was it painful?—Not to a great extent, although it was a wound an inch and a half long.

5982. I suppose you had something else to think about, a struggle for life?—Yes.

5983. When were you let out?—I was not free from the place till 9 o'clock on Monday.

5984. I think you were let out into an open space with a great many policemen, how did the police behave in that place?—One was appointed to look after each, and you could not

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leave the place without a policeman. You could not have anything sent in, that was not seen by the police. I do not know that you could get anything.

5985. You were not treated with any violence or insult?—I saw no violence there. I observed some conversation amongst them, which made me think that there must be some reason for their trying to emulate one another. I heard one say he had brought five there himself in the afternoon, and, by God, if he had had conveyances, he would have had 50. I said I considered it a most easy task to bring in 50 out of 100,000 and more people, when they might pick them up indiscriminately.

5986. Did he say that it was a great lark?—No; my attention was called by a fellow prisoner, to note what they were saying.

5987. You were taken about 5 o'clock before Mr. Hardwick, were you not?—I think something about that hour. On the first day I did not see Mr. Hardwick.

5988. You were taken to Marlborough Street, were you not?—Yes.

5989. What became of you?—I was kept in the waiting-room.

5990. When you got into the station house, did you say anything about bail?—Immediately. I asked the policeman who took me in, "By what authority do you take me? that I may send about bail," and he said, "Never mind, you will be brought before the authority in time," and I had to wait, while other cases were being entered till the return of Inspector Webb; I think about an hour, or an hour and a half after I was taken, perhaps an hour is nearest, and then I was taken before the other inspector, who entered the charges; it was entered, and I then asked to be allowed to send for bail.

5991. What did this inspector say to that?—He did not think that bail would be allowed to any for that night; they had so many things to attend to; they thought they would grant bail to none.

5992. Did you tell him that you could get bail?—Yes.

5993. Did he say anything about being paid for sending?—Not to me.

5994. Did any of the police there?—I had not heard that myself.

5995. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were you ready to pay for sending for bail?—Yes; I would have done so.

5996. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you offer to do so?—No; he said that no bail would be taken that night.

5997. Did you make any other application for bail?—I had no opportunity; I was in the cell.

5998. The next day were you bailed out?—On Monday, after being at Marlborough Street, and kept there from 11 in the morning to near 7, when I returned to Vine Street in the evening. I was taken with about the seventh lot, I think about 11 o'clock; I can hardly tell.

5999. Did you hear why you were not taken before the magistrate?—On account of the number of cases, I believe.

6000. Did you hear any policeman say why?—No, I did not.

6001. Did you obtain bail that night?—Yes; after returning to Vine Street at 7 o'clock, I was told that I might get bail if I could procure it.

6002. Did you send for it?—It came without my sending for it.

6003. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You were bailed at Vine Street by the superintendent?—Yes.

6004. You were not bailed before the magistrate; the superintendent took it?—Yes: after keeping me from Sunday night to Monday.

6005. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you were brought up on the Tuesday morning in the first batch?—Being on bail on Monday night, I went there on Tuesday morning to Marlborough Street.

6006. What time did you go before Mr. Hardwick?—The last lot, I think, about 5 o'clock.

6007. Are you sure that you were the last lot?—I understood so; it was about 5 o'clock.

6008. Then you were discharged?—Yes.

6009. No charge was made against you?—Nothing whatever.

The witness withdrew.

J. W. Howell, Esq.

JAMES WILLIAM HOWELL, Esq., sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

6010. I believe you are studying for the bar?—Yes.

6011. Your chambers are in Elm Court, Temple?—Yes, No. 4.

6012. You are entered of the Middle Temple?—Yes.

6013. I believe you are now about to become a candidate for the representation of Sligo?—Yes; I have issued my address, and I am now canvassing Sligo.

6014. You are Managing Director of the Metropolitan Association for the Protection of Trade, and author of several works?—Yes, I am.

6015. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is that for getting in bad debts?—Yes; and for the prosecution of Insolvent Debtors and Bankrupts.

6016. You were in Hyde Park, I think, from 3 to 7 on the 1st of July?—Yes.

6017. Where did you walk during that time?—I entered at the Albert Gate, and walked through backwards and forwards to between that and the Receiving House.

6018. On the north side of the drive?—Yes.

6019. How did the crowd behave during that time?—I thought very good temperedly; occasionally when some vehicles passed there was a call of "Go to church," and there was also a cry of "Have you paid for that horse?" I observed nothing more.

6020. What sort of persons were they that cried out in that way?—Principally boys, I fancied.

6021. Did those cries at all alarm you?—No, I do not think that they did, not the cries.

6022. Did they at all alarm the inmates of the carriages?—I did not observe any carriages.

6023. What were they?—I saw one or two horses, and a watchmaker in the Edgeware Road driving a four-wheeler up and down the road.

6024. Did he appear very much alarmed and agitated?—I do not know; he certainly pulled his horse up, and said, "My good friends, I am with you." I do not think that he seemed greatly alarmed about it.

6025. Did he appear as if he wanted an opportunity of making a speech?—I think he did, possibly.

6026. Did you see any stones thrown?—I did not during the four hours that I was there.

6027. Did you walk on the greensward towards the Notting Hill Road?—I was principally in the very heart of the crowd, generally close to the rails, so little fear had I of the crowd. I would say that it seemed to me that the police rushed upon the people; for instance, there would be a mob standing perfectly still, and some dozen policemen would rush in with drawn truncheons and attack them indiscriminately.

6028. Did you notice any mounted policemen?—I observed two.

6029. Did you notice anything particular in the conduct of either of them?—I was standing close by the Serpentine, talking to a gentleman, and I saw one of the mounted policemen riding by, and he pointed out a man standing inoffensively against the rails, and the policeman rushed on and seized the man. I saw the man struck over the head, and dragged by three policemen under the rails and taken away.

6030. Was this mounted policeman looking on?—It was under his direction, as he called the policemen to him and pointed out with his whip, and then they rushed at the man and pulled him under the rails.

6031. Where were you standing near him?—I was directly opposite; he was on one side of the footpath and I was on the other.

6032. How long had you been there when he was taken away?—I should think about twenty minutes.

6033. Did you hear any cries about that time?—No, not at all; there were no vehicles passing at the time.

6034. If that man had been saying anything or doing anything, do not you think that you must have seen it?—If he had spoken loudly, I must have heard him, certainly.

6035. He had been doing nothing, to the best of your belief?—I think, nothing; he was dragged down the path; two policemen had hold of his collar; one had hold of the back part of his collar, and several surrounded him, and so he was removed.

6036. With regard to this mounted policeman, that ordered him to be taken off, did you notice the horse on which he rode?—I did not.

6037. Did you notice the man's person?—He was a dark man. I observed a distinction between him and the other mounted policeman, that he had a shirt collar, while the other mounted policeman had none.

6038. Had he any whiskers?—Yes; a dark whisker.

6039. You are sure about the man?—Yes; quite positive.

6040. After this man was taken off, you say he was treated with violence; did you see anything else?—No; before that, it was just immediately almost on my arrival in the park, I walked through a body of people. There was a respectable old man, I should think about sixty-five or sixty-six, standing with his wife and two children in a group. There was a rush of the police, and I saw the rush of the mob, and immediately after that I went up, and saw the old man lying on the ground, and I picked him up, and he had a cut deliberately across his temple, from which he was bleeding freely; I did not see the blow struck.

6041. Did he say anything?—He said that the police had struck him.

6042. He was about sixty-five?—Yes, between sixty and seventy; sixty-five or sixty-six.

6043. Did he appear stunned?—He appeared perfectly insensible; he was lying down upon the grass and was picked up by me and two or three people who were by.

6044. You are something of a politician, I believe, as you are about to contest the Borough of Sligo; did you observe whether there was any conversation going on about the Sunday Trading Bill?—I think the people had no opportunity of having any conversation at all. I heard none; I saw in the hands of several people a bill, headed "Arise, O England," or something of that description.

6045. Did they appear to arise about there?—No; I think not.

6046. You actually saw that bill?—Yes, I did; it seemed to emanate from some man

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who published a socialist work; I asked a man to let me see it, and it was some man who had a twopenny work to sell.

6047. Was there much of a crowd about this man?—None at all.

6048. It did not seem to be a taking publication?—I could not tell.

6049. I hope your works sell better?—I imagine that they are of a different class altogether.

6050. (*Mr. Henderson.*) How happened you to see this bill?—It was in a man's hand, and he was laughing excessively, and I said, "Will you have the kindness to let me look at it." He passed me the bill, and I perused it, and I found it was simply a work against the aristocracy of this country, published at some court in the city, price twopence, of which this was merely an extract.

6051. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Merely an extract?—Yes.

6052. It appeared not to attract any attention?—None at all.

6053. Did the people appear to be laughing at this?—Yes; I think they were generally laughing at the man.

6054. What you call chaffing?—Yes; that seemed to be the whole character of the mob.

6055. I suppose you have very often seen processions?—Occasionally; not very often.

6056. Mobs are generally jocular?—I fancy they are.

6057. You saw nothing political about this?—My impression was, that the mob principally, that is, the offensive members of the mob, were principally boys, whose ages varied from 12 to 18, who were not capable of discussing politics.

6058. Did you notice any of Sir Richard Mayne's placards?—Yes; I did.

6059. Did you hear any conversation about them?—Yes; I went there as much out of curiosity, as I am being dragged into public life, on the other hand, to ascertain what the feelings of the people were, and the impression I derived from them was, that the whole disturbance had been created by the bills, as they referred to the history of the previous Sunday, which had passed off good-humouredly; but this Sunday, when the policemen appeared and attacked the people, we see the fatal results.

6060. You went rather with a view to test the feelings of the people on the subject of the Sunday Trading Bill?—Yes; that is all.

6061. Notwithstanding that, you heard nothing about it?—I heard nothing about it.

6062. You say that?—Yes; that is what I do say. I wanted more particularly to see what the character of the mob was. I am one of those who condemn mob law in all instances, and I went to see what the character of the mob was.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have no question to ask you.

The witness withdrew.

Thomas Sutherland, Esq.

THOMAS SUTHERLAND, Esquire, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

6063. I believe you live at 28, Gloucester Crescent, Hyde Park?—I do.

6064. You are a gentleman living on your own property, are you not?—Yes.

6065. I think you were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes; I was.

6066. About what hour were you there?—I went from my own house accompanied by my nieces about half-past 2, to go to Kensington Gardens, where we usually go on Sunday, passing through the gate opposite to Westbourne Terrace.

6067. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where is Gloucester Crescent?—It is a continuation of Gloucester Terrace.

6068. At the north side of the park?—Yes; it is near Westbourne Terrace, going through the gate. I said to them, "Suppose we go down to Hyde Park, and see what the people are doing about this Sunday Bill." We accordingly went down by the Serpentine River until we came to nearly the wooden house; at that time there were not many people there; it was about a quarter to 3 o'clock. Then we sauntered about a little, and the first thing we saw was, that the crowd began to amuse themselves by throwing an eel about at one another. On our way down we had observed, that groups of police had been lying and sitting down under the trees, six or seven here and there. After remaining in this place, we crossed the road towards the north, up near the slopes, and we walked about there. There were not many, but eventually great many came. My nieces said, "There is nothing going on, we will go to the Kensington Gardens." I said, "Very well, I will stop here a little bit; you go, and I will join you." I lay down on the grass, along with a number of other persons stopping there. There were very few carriages or vehicles of any description coming, and those that did, there was at first some shouting and hurrahing. The crowd from the eastward began to accumulate, and the road next the river was then quite full of people. The persons in the vehicles that came down did not appear to be alarmed; on the contrary, there was one barouche in which a gentleman took off his hat and hurrahed, and a lady took out her handkerchief and swung it over her head; they were going from west to east, and that continued for some considerable time. I got up occasionally to look at the carriages as they came. I do not think altogether that there could have been a couple of dozen from 3 to 5 o'clock. The first thing that I noticed was

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a great cry, and then I saw a large body of police that had been got together, and they made a furious attack upon the people near to this wooden house, striking them indiscriminately with their truncheons. I heard the people crying out "Shame, shame!" They seemed to drive the people away towards the eastward, and they made a space quite clear. I remained there till 5 o'clock, going backwards and forwards. I saw no stones thrown up to the time I left: had there been any stones thrown near where I was, I think I must have seen them. I saw no particular instance of the policemen striking anybody, because I was too far distant. I was on a height, and therefore I can only speak generally. I saw there were several soldiers there, and it appeared that they might have had some rumpus with the police; and I heard one of them express himself to the other. He said,—"They are a cowardly set, to be attacking unarmed people, and I wish we had a row with them."

6069. When they made those rushes, had they their truncheons in their hands?—Yes.

6070. Striking right and left?—Yes.

6071. There were ladies in those crowds, were there not?—Ladies and children.

6072. A great many well-dressed ladies?—Yes, particularly on the south side of the drive; on the north side I could not see them. On the south side there were a great many ladies. I was very much surprised at the conduct of the police. The people were all in good humour, and nothing would have happened if it had not been for the police.

The witness withdrew.

ROBERT WARD, sworn.

Robert Ward.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

6073. Where do you reside?—At No. 3, Marsham Street, Westminster.

6074. What are you by business?—A plasterer.

6075. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes. I wish not to be questioned; I will just state what I saw, in a brief way.

6076. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Have you been here all day?—No; I was at work till 1 o'clock.

6077. Do you think you can tell us something in addition to what you have heard here?—Yes, I do. I went into Hyde Park, me, and five more, about a quarter to 3; about half-past 3, or somewhere thereabout. I had not a watch with me; there was a laugh on the next side to the Serpentine, people crying, "Go to church—why don't you put up your horse and go to church?" The inspector on the chesnut horse turned round in a very rash way and said to the men, "Go in there and drive them all away." The men got underneath the rails, went in, and drove the people all away in a most rash manner; in fact, they could not get away. At the time policemen were doing that, a gentleman put up his stick to keep a policeman's staff away; it was pulled away from him and broken into three pieces, and it was thrown into the Serpentine, and then the gentleman was taken away; who he was I do not know. I was on the opposite side, and I went and stood out a little bit, and a policeman came on the other side—a stout man, first hitting the rails as hard as he could, saying, "Stand clear—mind your heads," that was his cry; about a dozen more were following him, and I went back.

6078. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) Was it, "Mind your heads," or "Mind your hands"?—"Stand clear, mind your heads;" he did not hit anyone, but his staff was waving over the heads of the other people. I saw in less than half a minute three females who were trampled under foot, and they took no notice of them, but passed over them, did the policemen; they were knocked down by the people getting out of the way of the police. I lost my companions, and I walked up 30 yards from the place. I had not stayed there over half an hour, when a young man came running across. I was in conversation with some gentlemen's servants, then a man in plain clothes took hold of this young man by the collar, the man slipped down, but as soon as the policeman came up, he catched him on the left side, a severe blow right across the jowl; the man sunk back and sung out "Murder!" and the people cried out "Shame!" I was all of a tremble to see it. I spoke out his number, and it was 113 A division; another man said, a policeman, "You had better go away and mind your own business, or you will be locked up." I did not want that, and I stepped. Then this gentleman was sitting on the grass, and he was slued round suddenly.

6079. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He was sitting down, was he?—Yes; he was stopped by another man, whether he was a policeman or not I do not know, but he was in plain clothes; and as soon as the policeman came running up, he did not take hold of him, but he hit him directly across the face; that was the gent, as it might be, not a policeman,

6080. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You had better say person?—Yes; he took hold of his collar and slued him round, and as soon as the policeman came up, before he laid hold of him, he hit him right across the jaws, and the man fell back.

6081. Was the effect of that person sluing him round to bring him to the ground?—It was to stop him; he lost his feet and slipped down.

6082. When he was down the other policeman struck him?—Yes, directly he came up.

6083. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Whilst he was on the ground, he struck him on the ground?—Yes, on the jaw. I stood there a little time and two detectives came up, and I entered into conversation with those servants; I think they are in the company now. I said to these young men, "Mind you are not picked up from the simple words you have said. I have

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seen one or two taken up for not a bit more than what you are saying now; I should not like to be locked up, nor see any one of you locked up." That passed away. About 8 o'clock a party was taken up for picking a gentleman's pocket, and they were carrying him face downwards, thirty or forty policemen; the man hallooed out; and as they passed me, he said, "I will walk now." A sergeant, as I took him to be, he seemed to take an active part with the police, he had not a ruffle on, he said, "No, by God, you shall not walk, we will make you be carried," and he caught him two raps right across the thigh; and the men then began to heave sods or anything they could get off the park at this one individual.

6084. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) What time of the day was that?—At a quarter past 8 in the evening; it was close to a tree in the park that was dying away; I could go directly to the spot; then there were those parties heaving those sods, or soil, or anything they could get. The policemen then turned round directly upon the people, and in that affray there was a boy, about I should say, not more than fifteen years of age, who was hit right across the temples, and a life guardsman picked him up and looked the policeman in the face and said, "You scoundrel, you want a licking, and you ought to be severely punished for this." I hallooed out the policeman's number, but before I could get his number out, he made an attempt to hit me, but I hallooed out, 392 A division.

6085. Did you see that number?—I will not swear that; I just got a glimpse of it; it is 392 or 393; I saw the top of the turn, and if I had the men here, I could pick the man out; I am certain of it. He said, "If I was not off, he would crack my nut," too, and so I made my escape.

6086. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You saw him strike the boy?—No, I did not see it, but a soldier spoke to the policeman, and said, "You scoundrel, you want a licking; you ought to be severely punished;" and this individual turned round and said, "I will crack your nut, if you are not off."

6087. What had the boy done?—I only know it by this soldier speaking of it. Then I went more into the centre of the park, and I saw there was a good many soldiers there clear away from the trees. There appeared no one making any speech, and the policemen came, I should say about 30 of them came all of a rush, to clear the people away, and they hit right and left anyone that came near. I took my hat off and bobbed down my head, and saved two raps on my head; and I saw a soldier collar one of the policemen for hitting a young man along with him, and he said "You scoundrel, you hit my friend, and I will shake you to your shoes!" 20 more soldiers came up, and a superintendent came up to the policemen, and ordered them to put their truncheons into their pockets, and go away into the crowd. That was in the centre of the park, clear of all the trees.

6088. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Near the barracks?—No; in the centre of the park, away from the drive, on the hill.

6089. Do you know the barrack in the centre?—Yes; it was more to the right, standing with your back to the Serpentine. A division 58, I picked out his number particularly.

6090. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean to the north-east of the barracks?—This man came over my head twice, and I said, "All right, I have nothing to do with any interference." He is a very tall man—flat-faced, and I could swear to him if he was amongst 5,000; he hit any man that he came across, and he was a very tall, powerful, stout man.

6091. He struck at you?—Yes; I had a cigar in my mouth, and I popped my hat off and bobbed down twice to save the blows from the policeman; he came over me twice.

6092. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What time was that?—I think it was getting on then for 9 o'clock, between 8 and 9; I will swear to 58 and 113, the other two I am doubtful of until I see the men.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have nothing to ask the witness.

The witness withdrew.

J. J. White.

JOHN JAMES WHITE, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Mitchell.

6093. You were in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

6094. Where do you live?—No. 1, Chair Court, Temple Bar.

6095. What are you?—A waiter, at present

6096. Where?—At the "William the Fourth," Ship Yard.

6097. A public house?—Yes.

6098. I think you were taken into custody?—Yes.

6099. Where were you standing at the time?—Standing on the right-hand side of the carriage drive going from here, at about 4 o'clock.

6100. The north side of the carriage drive?—Yes.

6101. What were you doing at the time?—I saw an old man knocked down and very much ill-treated by three policemen, who struck him with violence, and the bystanders were crying "Shame!" and I was too: just as I had done so, something went past me, a small stone or something of the kind, I turned round to see where it came from, I felt a hand on my collar, and I found myself in the hands of policeman 398 A.

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6102. Who had thrown that stone?—I do not know.

6103. Did you ask him why he took you into custody?—I do not know what I said in the excitement of the moment; the crowd round tried to pull me away; he was alone, and fearing that I should get away he struck me on the head with all his force with a truncheon, and I had very little recollection till I found myself in a cab totally covered with blood, all my clothes, down to my boots and trousers, and all spoiled.

6104. Did you resist?—I resisted a little, I think, I did not want to be locked up. I had done nothing. I was rather indignant at being taken.

6105. You are positive that you did not throw a stone?—I am positive I did not. I went dressed in my best clothes, with peaceable intentions.

6106. Are you in the habit of walking in Hyde Park?—Yes, very few Sundays I miss going.

6107. What do you go there for?—Generally for a walk.

6108. You were taken into custody?—Yes, taken to Vine Street Station House in a cab. I could have got witnesses to prove that I threw no stones, but being put into a cab and drove off so quickly, I could not get any witnesses. I was put into the long cell, and there was about fifty prisoners, I heard one policeman say, in the room where we were standing all round.

6109. Have you been in court before to day?—No.

6110. Describe the cell in which you were placed?—It was a cell about twice the length of a man, and about six or seven feet wide.

6111. Down stairs?—Yes; the policeman that belonged to the Station House described it as the long cell.

6112. How many people did he say there were there?—There were about forty people when I went in; it was so crowded that they could not all sit down; it was an arched place; your head touched the ceiling nearly; there was nothing but a square hole in the door to admit air and light, and a watercloset on the right hand side of the door; the cell was in a beastly state all over with wet and mud. I felt very faint. I was kept nearly an hour in the place before I could have any water to wash with; the blood was all dried on to my things and my head.

6113. Were you in pain?—No; but very giddy, my eyes were very queer, I could not see hardly.

6114. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were you bleeding?—Yes, my clothes were covered with blood.

6115. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did any person faint?—I do not think any one did, but one or two men seemed very bad, and the people said they would not let any more be brought in, and told the policeman outside so. A little while afterwards, two policemen came in with a light and selected out about seven or eight of the people, and took them away into another cell, and then they locked us up for the night.

6116. Did you complain, or did anybody in the cell complain to the policeman outside of the heat?—Yes; they all complained.

6117. How often was the door opened?—About three times in the course of the night to bring water, and in the eagerness to get water a great deal of it was thrown on the floor, and that was the cause of its being so wet; it likewise ran in from under the door.

6118. Did you say anything about bail?—Not then; I was told I could not be bailed on Sunday night.

6119. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you mean that they gave you that reason, because it was Sunday night?—Yes; I was told so.

6120. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) By whom were you told so?—By one or two young men who had been received as well as I was.

6121. Whom did you apply to, to take bail?—Not to anybody on the Sunday; and on Monday night after being at Marlborough Street I was brought back to Vine Street. I applied to a tall man, the gaoler, and he said they could not attend to bail, it was too late, I lived too far off. I told him where I lived and that is what he said; it appeared that I had friends outside, but they were not allowed to come in or else they would have bailed me.

6122. Were you not bailed out on the Monday night?—No; I was taken back to Vine Street, and put into another cell; the cell was very filthy; an old man was lying under the seat groaning, and I spoke to the policeman, and I supported him out of the cell.

6123. Did you speak to the man?—Yes.

6124. What did he say?—He said he was very bad; some friends sent in. I do not know what he was in for, but he was an old man, and he could not stand. He said he felt very bad; he did not seem inclined to make any answer, but he kept on groaning and gasping with pain and exhaustion, as I thought.

6125. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You applied to the policeman to take this man out?—Yes; and he did at last, but he did not do so till he had been asked a great many times.

6126. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did the policeman say what he was in there for?—No.

6127. Did you hear?—No.

6128. Did you hear when he had been taken in there?—He came in soon after I was taken in; I do not know what it was for.

6129. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was on the Sunday?—No, on the Monday; this was a small cell that there were only seven of us in.

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6130. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) The man that you saw under the seat was taken in on Sunday?—No, he was brought into the cell where I was on the Monday night.

6131. You saw no more of that man after he was taken out?—No.

6132. Were you in the cell all the Sunday night, or what became of you?—Sunday night we were taken from Vine Street to Marylebone Street station at about 12 o'clock, and then from Marylebone station to Marlborough Street on the Monday; then we waited there all day, and then went back to Vine Street, and I was put into this small cell. I came up again on Tuesday, and we were then brought in vans; we were not put into the waiting-room on account of its being so hot the day before, but in a garden behind the Court; and while there some official, I do not know what he was, the usher I suppose, came up and asked the cases, and gave strict orders to the police that if any of us moved they were to knock our heads off.

6133. Was this a policeman?—No, he was dressed in plain clothes.

6134. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Repeat the words?—He said that if any of us moved they were to knock our heads off, and any other person will corroborate what I say.

6135. You say that he was an official?—Yes.

6136. How do you know that?—Because he came out and brought in the cases.

6137. Did you see him at any other time?—Yes; afterwards, when I was in the Court, the magistrate asked him to feel the place on my head, to see whether it was a deep cut. He put his hand about an inch from the place where it was cut, and said I had a wound apparently from a stone. He did not put his hand to the place where my head was cut at all.

6138. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you mean that the magistrate ordered this man to feel your head?—Yes; he was a thin-faced man.

6139. Did you not show him where to feel?—No; he put his hand on my head.

6140. Did you not tell him, "That is not the place to feel"?—No; I did not.

6141. Why not?—I did not do so.

6142. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How was this man dressed?—He had a drab-coloured coat on.

6143. When you were brought before the magistrate, I think you were discharged?—Yes.

6144. Was there no charge?—Yes; the policeman came and stated that I threw a stone first of all, and afterwards a handful of gravel.

6145. You swear that he said you had thrown a handful of gravel?—Yes; and a stone first of all. Before the inspector at Vine Street, he charged me with throwing stones and riotous conduct, and assaulting the police.

6146. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Is your name White or Wyatt?—White.

6147. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How do you spell your name?—W-h-i-t-e.

6148. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were fined *5s.*?—No. Three were taken with me for attempting to rescue me. They were fined *5s.* each, and I was discharged. Their names are Alexander Hare, Joseph Beal, and I forget the other one's name.

6149. You are sure you were not fined *5s.*?—Positive. I was discharged; the magistrate took into consideration, I think, the injuries I received. I pointed it out to him. This usher of the Court likewise said he wished there was a mine underneath us, and that he could blow us all up in the air. What I am stating is the fact.

6150. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What time on Sunday night were you taken from this cell to Marylebone?—I think somewhere about 12 or 1 o'clock.

6151. You were then removed to the cell at Marylebone?—Yes.

6152. Was that as bad as the other?—No; it was quite a kingdom of a place to the other; it was a very bad place; after daylight we could see no more than we could when it was dar

6153. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It was a dark cell at Marylebone?—Yes, on the lower floor, and there was a privy in it; it was very hot and stifling there.

6154. Have you heard the name of that gaoler?—No; I did not hear the name.

6155. Should you know him again?—Yes; I could swear to him out of 500 people; likewise the policemen.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) At this stage of the proceedings, Sir, I am obliged to confess, although there are other persons who have corresponded with me, that the further evidence which I might offer seems to be pretty much of the same character. There is one or two cases in which the numbers of the policemen are given, but only one or two; and I think it would not be advantageous to this Inquiry to go on any further.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You have acted with great propriety, and I think you have done great justice to the persons who have entrusted their interests to you. The Commissioners are of opinion that the time has arrived when it is desirable to know what the orders given to the police were, and how their conduct was regulated. I have a letter here from a person proposing to come and give evidence, if the Commissioners would send for him; he states that he was struck by a policeman, and he slipped and broke the small bone of his leg. The injury does not appear to be inflicted by a blow, but it was in consequence of his slipping. There is nothing peculiar in his case, and we have no power to send for anybody.

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I think, Mr. Ellis, that it is desirable your should let your clients know that to-morrow the Commissioners will require to be informed what instructions were given to the police on the 1st of July, and also that they are ready to receive any evidence which they may wish to adduce upon the subject of their conduct on that day.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Sir Richard Mayne, Sir, will be prepared to attend to-morrow.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I suppose 11 will be the most convenient hour.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I think probably so; the evidence on our own side will take some time. Do the Commissioners propose that we should take the general part of the case first, and afterwards apply ourselves to particular instances?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The first thing that the Commissioners would wish to be informed upon is, what the instructions were, and the methods that were taken with reference to placing the police in the park on the 1st of July.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) And then that we should go into the general conduct of the matter?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Yes; but that you must be the judge of; that will be in your discretion.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I wish to know at what particular time I am to bring up those particular policemen, as to whose presence I am to give notice.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I should think the day after to-morrow. I do not think we should propose to go into controversy to try separate cases of assault; when those persons are brought up, those witnesses who have spoken to them in Court, those witnesses will say those are the persons we meant, and it will be open to you, if you choose, to allow those men to give their own account of the transactions. We have no power of adjudicating or punishing; our duty is to make an inquiry and state our opinion as to the conduct of the police in general. If there are any remarkable instances that we may think it necessary to specify, we have the power to do so, but we have no power to punish; it is for others to act upon our report, when it is made. We must be careful, as the Inquiry is not by a jury, not to fix guilt upon parties in the nature of crimes; we must be careful not to do that, for it would be an unconstitutional exercise of the limited authority which is given to us.

Adjourned to to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Seventh Day.

Tuesday, 24th July 1855.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P.
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG,
GILBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) THE Commissioners have received a letter from a person tendering evidence of a character favourable to the police on this occasion, particularly as to one officer, Inspector Martin, I think; but unfortunately, the gentleman has not thought it right to put his own name to the letter, but he states at the end of it, signing himself "Custodis Defensor," that if there is an advertisement in the paper he will come forward. Now, we do not think it consistent with our position to advertise in the public papers for individuals to come forward; therefore we put it in your hands, Mr. Ellis.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I am much obliged to you, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If he is disposed to come forward, in all probability this public notice of it will induce him to communicate with you.

Sir RICHARD MAYNE, K.C.B., sworn.

Sir R. Mayne, K.C.B.

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Examined by Mr. Ellis.

6156. You are by profession a barrister, I believe?—I am.

6157. You have been a Commissioner of Police, I think, from the time of the first formation of the force?—Yes, it is just 26 years now.

6158. Of course in that time you have had experience as to all the disturbances which have taken place in the metropolis from that period to the present?—Of every sort of disturbance which has arisen within that time.

6159. I will not lead you by questions; will you have the goodness to explain to the Commissioners the sort of meeting which you had reason to apprehend on the 1st of July, and the reasons upon which your belief of the nature of that meeting was founded? you can, perhaps, tell it more quickly if you tell your own story to the Commissioners.—The foundation of the arrangements made for that day was what passed on the previous Sunday, the 24th of June. On the 24th of June——

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Can we go into that, Sir?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Only so far as we have gone into it already, as throwing light upon what took place on the 1st of July, not into individual cases. I do not see otherwise how we can get at the real circumstances. A good many questions were asked of the other witnesses with respect to what passed on the Sunday before, in order to account for what passed on Sunday the 1st of July. There can be no objection to Sir Richard Mayne explaining, if it be, as he has said, the foundation of his arrangements on the 1st of July, what passed on the previous Sunday; going generally into those circumstances, not into the details of that meeting, certainly.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) The witnesses have contrasted the conduct of the police on this day with their conduct on the previous Sunday; several questions of that kind have been put to them.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) But Sir Richard, as I presume, will show that there was a certain bad conduct on the Sunday previously, and that that was the reason which induced him to take precautions on the next Sunday. I could have shown, that on the Sunday previously the conduct of the people was good, and did not justify such measures.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Many of your witnesses were allowed to speak (and we did not think it right to prevent them) of the contrast between the two Sundays; that the conduct of the police was exemplary on the preceding Sunday, and that on that occasion no mischief occurred.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) They did that rather by your kind forbearance.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Not forbearance in the least: we thought it necessary for justice, and for the investigation of the case: and so we think it necessary now for justice, and a proper investigation of the case. If the conduct of the police was influenced on the second Sunday by something that occurred on the first Sunday, then the general nature of that which occurred on the first Sunday may be brought before us; we shall not go into the details of particular violence, or of particular disturbance. It is merely to explain the ground upon which Sir Richard Mayne proceeded, and to throw light on the whole transaction.

Sir R. Mayne, K.C.B.

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(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) The arrangement made for the 1st of July was certainly, mainly, at least, to a considerable extent, founded upon what had actually taken place on the 24th of June, and the expectation of what might, therefore, take place on the following Sunday, the 1st of July.

6160. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Will you be kind enough to confine yourself, as far as you can, to a general statement of the information which was conveyed to you of what had occurred on the former Sunday?—I happened to be present on the 24th, accidentally as it were, and I will state, if you will allow me, the general character of the meeting as it appeared to me on that day. I do not mean to go into details. First of all, the meeting was called for that day, and I suppose it will not be contested that all those meetings on the four Sundays, beginning with the 24th of June, and ending, as I hope, on the 15th of this month, had reference to a Bill, at the first commencement, before the House of Commons for the better observance of the Sunday, I believe, it was called.

6161. A Bill, I believe, against which you had already recorded your opinion?—I had.

6162. Strongly, before a Committee of the House of Commons?—I had, and against any legislation upon the subject; my own feelings were decidedly adverse to any legislation upon the subject of Sunday Trading, or what was called the better observance of the Sunday. I had some years before this time, I think in 1849, given my evidence before a Committee of the House of Lords to that effect. Inquiry was made of me whether I had altered those opinions, and I stated that I had not.

6163. We do not wish to go into the particulars of the circumstances under which you expressed those opinions?—There was a printed bill, of which I have a copy, extensively circulated during the week previous to the 24th of June. That bill is "New Sunday Bill "to put down newspapers, shaving, smoking, eating, and drinking of all kinds of food, or "recreation for body or mind at present enjoyed by poor people. An open air meeting of "the artizans, mechanics, and lower orders of the metropolis will be held in Hyde Park on "Sunday afternoon next, to see how religiously the aristocracy observe the Sabbath, and "how careful they are not to work their servants or their cattle on that day (vide Lord "Robert Grosvenor's speech). The meeting is summoned for 3 o'clock on the right "bank of the Serpentine looking towards Kensington Gardens. Come and bring your "wives and families with you, that they may benefit by the example set them by their "betters.—A ratepayer of Walworth."

6164. Was that in reference to the 24th of June?—That was in the week previous to the 24th of June. From that and from some other information likewise, I did expect that a meeting would take place on that Sunday, the 24th, and the arrangements were made. I gave a memorandum to this effect: "Let an inspector with two sergeants and thirty police "constables be at the Triumphal Arch to-morrow at 2 o'clock, a few constables to be next "the Serpentine, but scattered so as to avoid observation. If any person should begin to "address a meeting he is to be told it cannot be allowed according to regulations at all "times enforced in the park, and if he persist he is to be removed."

6165. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was on the 24th?—Yes; that memorandum is dated the Saturday, the day before the 24th. The arrangements, therefore, of police in the first instance on that day, were only for the number of men that are there stated; thirty constables and three superior officers. I happened to come into the park about 3 o'clock, I think, or between 3 and 4 that day, not with a view to this meeting, for I did not suppose that anything serious would occur; I was walking, in fact, across the park with my daughter. The moment I entered the park I heard such a hooting and yelling and noise, that instead of going across the park towards Victoria Gate, as I had intended, I turned towards the Serpentine, and there I saw a very large collection of people, and heard an almost continued incessant yelling, and hooting and shouting, "Go to church," and cries of that sort.

6166. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were there any carriages at that time?—There were carriages passing, and as every carriage passed the hooting was increased; on every horseman also passing, there was hooting of the most violent description, and it seemed to be increased in proportion to the apparent fright of the ladies who were in the carriages, or the effect produced upon the horses, several of which were greatly frightened; I saw some most serious accidents nearly being caused; I saw one carriage and horses driven full gallop, and the coachman endeavouring to stop them without succeeding, as far as I could see, up towards the magazine and Kensington Gardens. A great many horses were jumping about and exceedingly frightened. The people stood close to the rails, and they shouted and also took their hats, and some were clapping with their hands or fingers upon the tops of the hats, and others with canes were beating the sides of their hats, so that it made a very considerable noise, and greatly frightened all the horses in passing.

6167. Were there any accidents?—I do not believe that anybody was actually hurt, not that I am aware of; but I saw, for instance, one gentleman driving a kind of phaeton, and the horses beginning to get unmanageable, the servant jumped down from behind, the horses were going at that pace that he fell down, and that seemed to increase the excitement.

6168. Speaking generally, what impression did what you saw on that Sunday produce upon your mind as to the possible or probable results of the recurrence of such a meeting?—It produced an impression upon my mind that it was highly discreditable, and that the proceedings were of a most shameful character.

6169. With respect to the consequences, what impression did it produce on your mind?—That it was calculated certainly not only to cause accidents there, but, as we all know, where large assemblages of people take place, the consequences in other respects might become at any moment very serious.

6170. Do you mean with reference to a breach of the peace?—With reference to a breach of the peace. When I first came up I saw the Superintendent of Police who was there, and I asked him what the meaning of it all was and what the cause of such a state of things was. He said that they had began by hooting the carriages and the persons as they passed, and that they had then obstructed the road, and that some persons had said, "We will stop them, make them get out, and break the windows of the carriages."

6171. Now you are going rather too much into detail; that was the character of the information which you received?—Yes; whereupon I directed additional police to be sent for, and finally "at about half-past 4 to 5 o'clock additional police were sent for by "Sir Richard Mayne and Superintendent May, A division, on account of the large number "of persons assembled, and the disorderly conduct of some of them by hallooing and frightening horses and carriages, &c. to the danger of persons riding." This was a memorandum made at the time.

6172. What was the result of those measures? did it pass off after that quietly?—The result was that after a certain time, about, I think, 6 o'clock or half-past 6, I imagine, in consequence of the attendance of large bodies of police, and also several persons having been apprehended for felony and taken away for picking pockets, and offences of that kind, the meeting gradually broke up and dispersed.

6173. Was there any collision further between the police and the people on that occasion?—Not, excepting the apprehension of the individuals for felony. I think, some five or or six persons were taken for picking pockets.

6174. What force of police was brought into the park eventually upon that occasion?—There were in reserve at the Triumphal Arch 58 constables, with 4 serjeants and an inspector. There were brought into the park 50 constables, 4 serjeants, and an inspector.

6175. Were those reserved at the arch?—No; there had been only in the first instance 30 constables. While I was there what I have described continued from two hours to two hours and a half, and upon the state of things which I witnessed on my coming there, I sent for these additional parties of police to come to the park and to assemble near where they might be used, if wanted. There were kept in Marylebone Lane station 20 constables, with an inspector, and there were brought up to the Triumphal Arch, to replace those who had been moved from it at first, 37 constables.

6176. Is what you call the Triumphal Arch the Marble Arch?—No; at the top of Constitution Hill.

6177. The Wellington Statue?—The Duke of Wellington's Statue. There was, therefore, at the end of the day, a total of 1 superintendent, 6 inspectors, 13 serjeants, and 213 constables.

6178. Those, I do not understand you to say, were exhibited in the park?—No; there were in the park 116 ultimately; the others were those in reserve at the arch at Constitution Hill and at Marylebone Lane.

6179. What effect had what passed that day upon the persons driving in the park? Did they remain there, or was the drive clear?—A great many turned back. They asked the police at the commencement of the drive each way near Kensington Gardens and near the statue of Achilles what was going on, and the police said, there was a very great disturbance, or something of that sort, and advised them not to go on, and a great many turned and did not go on; and after the first hour or so there were very few carriages.

6180. Then it had the effect of preventing those who wished to do so taking their pleasure in that drive?—Undoubtedly; and it is quite obvious that those who did drive there were very much alarmed.

6181. Beyond that, as I understand you, no mischief occurred in the course of that day?—No.

6182. What further information did you get in the course of the week which led you to take the steps which you did on the second Sunday?—Does it come within the proper statement with regard to the first day, that another printed bill was handed round extensively on that 24th?

6183. Does what you are about to read contain any notice to attend in the park on the following Sunday, or anything of that kind?—No.

6184. Does it refer to any meeting in the park?—No.

6185. Then I think we have nothing to do with it?—I have no wish in the least to press it. Shall I read also what passed between a person who was addressing a meeting there, and the inspector who stopped him on the 24th?

6186. No; I understand from you, that in the first place you had issued instructions that if any person should attempt to address a meeting, the police were to remove him?—Yes.

6187. Are you aware whether there was any occasion for doing so?—I am.

6188. To that extent you may go. Was it done peaceably or not?—A person whose name I need not give, addressed a meeting; he said that he was very well known; he was recognized by a person standing there as so and so. He stated that two other persons were present whom I do not wish to name, and that he must consult them before he stated whether he should desist from speaking or not.

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6189. Did he finally desist or not?—He did.

6190. You have now given us the report which was made to you by one of the inspectors on duty on the 24th?—Yes.

6191. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) I observe you mentioned that addressing the people in the park was contrary to a standing order; that it was not allowed at all on any occasion?—Yes.

6192. Is that so?—There is a standing order, I believe, against all things of that sort in the park; that there shall be no meeting or preaching.

6193. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) To prevent persons there being annoyed?—Yes.

6194. There is a regulation against persons being addressed on politics or any subject?—Yes; that people assembling in the park shall not be allowed to act in a manner to interfere with the comfort of those walking about.

6195. That is not confined to Sunday I suppose?—No, upon any day during the week. Between the 24th of June and the 1st of July several printed bills, which I now propose to produce, were posted up in various parts.

6196. Having reference to the previous Sunday?—Calling a meeting on the 1st of July. "Hyde Park.—On Sunday, the open air fête and monster concert, under the patronage "of the 'Leave-us-alone' Club, will be repeated on Sunday next. The 'private property' "(vide Inspector Bligh's speech) will be open to the public on the occasion. Hot water for "parties supplied by Lord Robert Grosvenor, who is in plenty of it. Dinners, pale ale, "wines and spirits of the choicest quality will be provided at the West-end clubs during "the hours when the licensed victuallers' houses are closed by law. Admission gratis to "members of the Legislature, the clergy, bishops, &c. The bill for Sunday will be sent "in on Wednesday next, July 4th."

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That we have had.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Questions have been put about it, but nobody has been called, I think, who ever saw it.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think one witness saw it somewhere or other.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It was handed up on behalf of the complainants as being a sample.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) These bills formed a material portion of the ground upon which I acted. I had reasons for supposing that a meeting would take place on the Sunday.

6197. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you speak of having seen these yourself, or of their being reported to you?—These were brought to me by the officers; for instance, by Superintendent Foxall, who reported, "There are several bills such as those attached posted in various parts of the division."

6198. They were reported to you by officers in the week?—Yes; "Peaceful monster "meeting in Hyde Park every Sunday afternoon." "Do you go to church on Sunday "next or to the monster peace meeting in Hyde Park?" "Tyrannical attack upon the "liberty of the people; proposed prohibition of Sunday trading. The new bill brought in "by Lord Robert Grosvenor"——

6199. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Does that relate to the meeting on the 1st of July?—Yes, these were bills which were all printed.

6200. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Printed after the 24th of June?—After the 24th of June, and before the 1st of July. "Tyrannical attack upon the liberty of the people. Proposed "prohibition of Sunday trading. The new bill brought in by Lord Robert Grosvenor, "Lord Ebrington, and Mr. M. Chambers, proposes to prevent trading on Sundays within "the Metropolitan Police District and City of London, and the liberties thereof. It "enacts that all persons selling, offering, or exposing for sale, or causing to be sold or "exposed for sale (on Sundays), any goods, chattels, effects, or things whatsoever, shall, on "summary conviction thereof, be fined 5*s.*, and on a second conviction, this fine may be "increased to 40*s.*; and the fines will be cumulative, and every separate act of selling "will be a separate offence. The Act will not apply to the sale of medicines or drugs, "nor to the selling or crying of milk or cream before 9 a.m. or after 1 p.m, nor to the "selling or offering of any newspaper or periodical before 10 a.m., nor to the sale of fruit, "cooked victuals, or any unfermented beverage before 10 a.m. and after 1 p.m.; nor to "the sale of meat, poultry, fish, or game, before 9 a.m., from the 31st of May to the "1st of October in each year, nor to the exercise of the ordinary business of a licensed "victualler or inkeeper. Butchers and others delivering meat, fish, or game after 9 a.m. "on Sundays, will be liable to the penalties above mentioned. Nor will that useful class "of the community, the barbers and hairdressers, be exempted, if they presume to 'do "'business' after 10 o'clock on Sunday mornings, in which case they may be fined 5*s.*, "and 20*s.* for a second offence. It appears, however, that the payment of one penalty "will protect the offending barber from any further fine on the same day. Clause 6 "saves servants from the operation of the Act, and visits their disobedience on their "masters or mistresses. The police are required to enforce the provisions of the Act. "Penalties and costs may be levied by distress, and imprisonment may be inflicted in "default of payment for 14 days in the common gaol or house of correction. The "penalties will be appropriated to the expenses of the police force. No informations are "to be quashed for informality, or to be removed by certiorari into the Court of Queen's "Bench. The Act (is) to commence (if passed) on the 1st day of November, or 'All "'Saints Day,' 1855. A more tyrannical measure was never attempted to be forced

"upon the people of this country, and if this 'Saints Bill' is allowed to pass, a much "more stringent Act will doubtless follow."

6201. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There is no special reference to any meeting in the park?—No, none.

6202. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you said that the bill which you have just read referred to the meeting. I asked you whether it referred to the meeting in Hyde Park; I do not think it refers to the meeting in Hyde Park?—I conceived that it did; that was posted between the 24th of June and 1st of July.

6203. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Merely generally?—Yes.

6204. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) It does not propose any meeting?—No; the object was to excite a feeling against the Bill.

6205. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You produce these papers, as I understand you, as being amongst the circumstances which were in your mind when you issued the instructions which you gave?—Yes; I thought that that bill tended to incite people against the Bill; and as the previous Sunday's meeting had been with reference to that Bill, and the meeting on the Sunday following was called with reference to it, I conceived that that bill would induce people to come to the meeting.

6206. Do you produce it as showing what it was that induced you to suppose that that monster meeting, so called, was more likely to take a serious form?—Yes; I conceived that excitement was caused against that Bill which had been the object of the meeting on the 24th, and was to be the object of the meeting on the 1st. All papers that tended to excite the feelings of the people against that Bill had reference to the meeting which was to take place on the 1st.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I submit, Sir, that it is not fair that that should be read in evidence. The opposition against the Sunday Trading Bill may be very legitimate or illegitimate—it may be carried on properly or it may be carried on improperly—the only question which we have to deal with here is what took place on the Sunday; and if that is not an invitation to attend a meeting, or if it bears no reference to any meeting, I submit, Sir, that it cannot be read in evidence.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) The witness puts these forward as ingredients in his mind which induced him to give the orders which he did. I suppose we shall have the steps which were taken by-and-by; but he gives these as amongst the circumstances which induced him to take the steps which he thought it right to take.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) One principal object, I apprehend, of this inquiry is to ascertain what orders were given by the authorities, and upon what grounds they proceeded. Sir Richard Mayne will in the course of his evidence, I take for granted, state what instructions he gave to the police.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) Of course. I am anxious to produce them.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) All these bills are produced by him as the grounds upon which he gave those instructions, therefore it is not necessary to prove that there was any intention to hold a meeting at that time, if these bills operated upon the commissioner's mind in giving the instructions which he did.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) They are matters which influenced him.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think it would be better to confine ourselves as much as possible to what I have stated, because I might have gone into a great many things which I avoided going into.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) "Sunday Bill.—Lord Robert Grosvenor says, You are not "respectable. He begged to inform the House (of *un*-Commons) that since that move-"ment (the demonstration in Hyde Park)" (that relates to the 24th June,) "he had "received several letters from working men (?), in which they spoke of the persons there "assembled in no complimentary language.—Report of Debates, Tuesday, June 26th. This "is a challenge! Come, therefore, in your best clothes next Sunday to Hyde Park, and "try to look and behave like your 'betters;' bring your wives dressed out like Columbines, "and your sons" (I believe it is, there is a word torn out,) "in round collars and long "black sacks. Eat, drink, ride, loll, chat, flirt, and be merry, as they do, on Sunday next, "for on Monday you must work, and it pleases the Lords that you shall have only this "one Sunday more to do it in:

"'The Sunday Bill.

"'Sublime decree! by which, our souls to save,
"'No Sunday tankards foam, no barbers shave,
"'And chins unmown, and throats unslaked, display
"'His Lordship's reverence for the Sabbath day!'—*The Rolliad.*

"Lord Robert Grosvenor wishes to drive us all to church. Let us 'go to church' with "Lord Robert Grosvenor on Sunday next. Go to Church! Lord Robert Grosvenor "wishes to drive us all to church! Let us go to church with Lord Robert Grosvenor "next Sunday morning! We can attend on his Lordship at Park Lane at half-past 10. "'Go to church' with him, then go home to dinner, and be back in time to see 'our friends' "in Hyde Park. Come in your best clothes, as his Lordship is very particular." Part of the orders which I gave afterwards had reference to his Lordship's house, in consequence of this invitation to go to his house.

6207. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is his place of residence there mentioned?—I believe not.

6208. Park Street?—It is said "at Park Lane at half-past 10." Park Street is very

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near Park Lane. "Rare fun in Hyde Park on Sunday next July 1." There is an article also on the same subject as the other to show the excitement, as I conceived, which was caused by these articles with reference to the Sunday meeting in Hyde Park on July the 1st; it is an extract from "The Times" leading article published in that way

6209. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I think we had better not go into that because only a limited portion of the public take in "The Times"?—I do not wish to press it in the least, but it is printed in that way.

6210. As a placard?—Yes; it is "The Times" leader of Friday, June 15th, 1855, on the Sunday Trading Bill.

6211. Is there any invitation to attend the meeting there?—I do not think there is; it quotes my opinions.

6212. I think we had better not receive it?—I have no wish to put it in; I merely wish to produce it as showing the excitement. It quotes my opinions with great respect I see; I think there is no invitation to attend a meeting.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I think we had better not have it.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The press is a very useful body, but if we once entered upon that I do not know where we should stop.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) It is not as coming from the press, but only as a placard in the reet.

6213. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is hardly important enough to receive it except it contains any invitation?—No; the article itself is a very good one; it quotes my own opinions, and says they are entitled to great respect.

6214. Is it a caution against persons going?—No; used in that way it would tend, perhaps, to incite people against the Bill, although I do not mean to say that that was intended at all as the effect.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No doubt in the press there has been a great discussion upon the subject; some have opposed it, and others on the contrary have supported it; that is a matter which we cannot go into.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) "New Sunday Bill! to put down newspapers, shaving, smoking, eating and drinking of all kinds of food, or recreation for body or mind at present enjoyed by poor people. An open air meeting of the artizans, mechanics, and lower orders of the Metropolis will be held in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon next, to see how religiously the aristocracy observe the Sabbath, and how careful they are not to work their servants or their cattle on that day." This is one which I read before; it was sent in from another place; it was continued. It had appeared previously to the 24th, it was also continued during the week subsequent. "The Sabbath was made for man—Notice to the Public, a Monster Meeting;" this was to be held in Greenwich Park. This (another bill) is a bill which I believe, I am not very sure, was printed in that week; it was either that week or the following, I am not quite sure.

6215. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If it was the week after it would have no reference to this matter?—I am not sure.

6216. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You had better not read it.—It is to attend a meeting at Hyde Park so and so. There are likewise the reports of the superintendents. I do not know whether I am at liberty to refer to them, but upon these occasions, when one has reason to suppose that any special provision of police will be required, I always desire the superintendents to ascertain whether a meeting is likely to take place, or such a state of things is likely to occur as will call for a special provision of police. I have the reports here of all the superintendents, which were brought to me on the Friday in that week. I believe every one of them stated that he was sure that a very large meeting would take place on the Sunday. Of course I act upon the information conveyed to me. With such information as this I felt that it was my duty to make special arrangements.

6217. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It will be perhaps sufficient if you will describe generally what the nature of those reports was. Probably those superintendents or some of them will be examined before the Commissioners, and if any importance is attached to the reports they may give them.—I may state generally that I desired the superintendents to ascertain as far as might be in their power, whether it was the intention of large numbers of persons to attend the meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July. All the reports concurred in stating, that from the inquiries which they had made, and the conversation which they had had, they had reason to believe that a very large number of persons would attend. I understand from the Commissioners that I need not put in the reports themselves.

6218. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We think not.—What I have stated is quite sufficient for my purpose.

6219. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Those reports are what you acted upon?—Of course that was a very material ingredient in the conclusion to which I came, that there would be a large meeting, and that special arrangements should be made.

6220. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were those reports made to you before you issued the notice?—Yes.

6221. It is not a proclamation, I think?—No; it is a mere notice of what the law is, and what measures will be taken. Shall I now state the dates? These reports were made to me on the Friday morning; it was the latest time to allow of arrangements being made.

6222. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Have you given us generally all the ingredients upon which you formed your opinion, and acted upon it in the steps which you took afterwards with reference to the 1st of July?—I have here, if I am at liberty to refer to them, the statements in two newspapers very largely circulated, and giving accounts of what had taken place on the previous Sunday. I mean the "Weekly Dispatch" and "Reynolds' Paper," which certainly also tended to influence me in my opinion in the conclusion to which I came as to what would take place.

6223. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) I do not think we can go into the details of that; but are we to understand that in addition to the placards, and the reports which you received from those acting under you, there were statements in certain papers of large circulation, which also contributed to produce the impression upon your mind which induced you to take the course that you did?—Undoubtedly.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That general statement, I think, is sufficient.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We do not wish to enter into particulars.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) At that period, therefore, in the middle of Friday, which was the 29th, I communicated with the Secretary of State, and received his directions to prepare a notice, which I have now in my hand. That notice was approved of by the Under-Secretary of State; it was printed in some of the newspapers of the Saturday morning, but not printed in the shape in which I have it here as a handbill until the afternoon of that day. It was then posted through the different parts of the town as a caution, acquainting people who might go thoughtlessly, reminding them that it was contrary to law, and reminding those who might go with the intention of creating disturbance, that measures would be taken to prevent it. This notice was likewise posted at every entrance to the park, but not until the Sunday morning of the 1st of July.

6224. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was it posted elsewhere before that time?—On the Saturday afternoon and evening. It is dated June the 29th, which was the Friday; it was published in some of the newspapers on the Saturday morning, but it was not printed in this shape until the afternoon of Saturday; then it was sent round for distribution for posting up, and it was posted at all the entrances to the park on the Sunday morning.

6225. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are we to understand you that that notice in that form received the sanction of the Secretary of State?—It did so.

6226. And also of the permanent Under Secretary, the legal Under Secretary of State?—Yes; the Secretary of State gave me directions to prepare a notice. I prepared a notice which I submitted to the permanent legal Under Secretary, Mr. Waddington.

6227. And it received his sanction?—It received his sanction with some verbal alterations; I think it was a little shortened, and a few passages were struck out. "Notice. "Whereas, large numbers of persons assembled on Sunday last in Hyde Park, and when "so assembled, conducted themselves in a disorderly manner, so as to endanger the public "peace, and particularly by making loud noises, and obstructing the carriage road, "endeavoured to interrupt the free passage of persons quietly passing in carriages or on "horseback. And whereas, information has been received, and it is publicly announced in "various printed notices, that it is the intention of certain persons to hold an open air "meeting on Sunday next, July 1st, in Hyde Park, and cause an assemblage there of "large numbers of persons, whereby considerable apprehension has been created among "the peaceable inhabitants of the metropolis. Notice is hereby given, that no such "meeting or assemblage of persons in large numbers will be allowed to take place; and "all well disposed persons are hereby cautioned and requested to abstain from joining or "attending any such meeting or assemblage; and notice is further given, that all necessary "measures will be adopted to prevent any such meeting or assemblage, and effectually to "preserve the public peace, and to suppress any attempt at the disturbance thereof."

6228. I believe, when a serious disturbance is apprehended, it is not unusual to issue a Royal Proclamation?—I have never known it; I have never known since I have had charge of the police any notice excepting in such a shape as this. During the riots of 1848, and upon other occasions, such as the riots in Trafalgar Square, it has always been a notice in this form. Within the metropolitan police district, or with reference to anything passing there, I have never known a Royal Proclamation. I will now, if you please, read the orders which I gave for the police on that day, and the arrangements which were made.

6229. Those are the instructions which you issued?—These are the instructions which were issued to the police for that day. "Police order, June 30th, 1855. 1. Superinten- "dent O'Brien, C division, will have an inspector, 2 sergeants, and 20 constables stationed "near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house to-morrow at half-past 9 o'clock, a.m., and remain "untill 11 o'clock; they may then, if all be quiet, return to Vine Street station"—the station of the division;—"patrols are, however, to be in the neighbourhood of his Lordship's house at "an earlier hour, to observe if any persons are likely to assemble or cause any disorder; "they will report immediately to the inspector on duty at Vine Street station should "anything occur to make it necessary to do so. The same number of police as above will "be at the same place at 2 o'clock, p.m., and similar measures adopted to prevent any "disorder. 1 inspector, 5 sergeants, and 50 constables of C division"—that is St. James's division—"to assemble at Vine Street station, at 9 o'clock, to be in readiness to support, "if required, those stationed near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house; if this reserve be "required to move, immediate notice is to be sent to the superintendents of A and D

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"divisions"—two adjoining divisions on that side—"who will have assembled at the "same hour as above (9 o'clock), an inspector, 5 sergeants, and 50 constables each, at "King Street and Marylebone Lane stations, to act in support of police in Park Street "or elsewhere in suppressing disturbance. 2. A body of police, consisting of 4 superin- "tendents, 6 inspectors, 24 sergeants, and 250 constables, from the under-mentioned "divisions, are to be in Hyde Park at 2 o'clock, p.m., to-morrow, Sunday; they will be "divided into parties as follows—B division, 1 superintendent, 1 inspector, 2 police ser- "geants, 25 police constables; 1 inspector, 2 police sergeants, 25 police constables (two "parties) on the grass on the south side of road between the entrance Hyde Park Corner "and the hill at the head of the Serpentine"—near the Knightsbridge Road. "D division, "1 superintendent, 1 inspector, 5 police sergeants, 50 police constables. M division, "1 inspector, 5 police sergeants, 50 police constables (two parties) on the grass north of "the road between the statue of Achilles and the Humane Society's house. G division, "1 superintendent, 1 inspector, 5 police sergeants, 50 police constables, on the grass "north of the road between the Humane Society's house and Kensington Gardens. "A division, 1 superintendent, 1 inspector, 5 police sergeants, 50 police constables, at the "Magazine, making a total of 4 superintendents, 6 inspectors, 24 sergeants, and 250 "constables."

6230. What do you call the magazine? is it up by the bridge at Kensington Gardens? —Yes; there is the Magazine Barrack, as it is commonly called, and the magazine.

6231. What is the proper name of that barrack? It is properly called the Magazine Barrack. "3. Reserves to assemble at 2 o'clock; A division, 1 inspector, 5 police sergeants, "50 police constables at Triumphal Arch; B division, 1 inspector, 5 police sergeants, 50 "police constables at Walton Street Station," that is near Lowndes Square; "C division, "1 superintendent, 1 inspector, 5 police sergeants, 50 police constables at Stanhope Gate; "D division, 1 inspector, 5 police sergeants, 50 police constables at Marble Arch; T divi- "sion, 1 inspector, 3 police sergeants, 25 police constables at Kensington Station," that is through the turnpike. "4. Two intelligent men in plain clothes from each of the following "divisions, to be at the Triumphal Arch at the same hour, A, B, C, D, G, and M. 5. The "directions in the printed notices, cautioning persons against assembling, are to be firmly "enforced. Any persons commencing a meeting or assemblage or shouting, or making any "noise, or acting in any way calculated to cause disturbance or frighten horses in carriages, "are to be cautioned as to the consequences and required to desist, and if they do not im- "mediately do so, they are to be removed, and, if necessary, taken into custody and sent "to the police station at Vine Street. 6. The police may, in the first instance, when "assembled, remain together in parties as above directed, but standing at ease or sitting "down. They will be moved immediately to any part where required; prisoners, if any "are taken, are to be removed to Vine Street Station in cabs. Three cabs will be kept at "Hyde Park Corner on the road towards Knightbridge, and three at Stanhope Gate. "7. Reports are to be sent to the Commissioner's office at half-past 10 o'clock a.m., stating "whether any disorder has occurred at or near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, or imme- "diately should there be any occasion for police acting there before. Reports will be also "sent from Hyde Park at 2 o'clock p.m., as to the appearance of things then in the park, "and also afterwards each half-hour, stating what is going on; these reports may be "written and sent from the Triumphal Arch. A man, who can write expeditiously, to be "sent to the arch to forward reports." (Signed, R. Mayne.) I will now, if you please, put in the reports which I received during the day from Superintendent Hughes, who had the general charge of the police on that day.

6232. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I take for granted that Superintendent Hughes will be prepared to give his evidence?—Yes.

6233. It was part of his duty to send reports; it is specified in the instructions that reports are to be sent?—Yes.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I should like to see those reports. I do not say now, but at some time in the inquiry.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We were just considering whether they were important evidence; it strikes me that they are.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) I am desirous of producing them, if the Commissioners think it right.

6234. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Are what you have read all the instructions?—Yes; there were others during the day, which I will mention, with regard to moving the people.

6235. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I believe it is not the habit for you to receive any written instructions from the Government?—Never. I am in communication with the Secretary of State, who directs generally what shall be done; but the mode of executing it, and the arrangements of the police, are left entirely to myself.

6236. Did you upon this occasion, without giving the detail of anything that passed, make the Secretary of State acquainted with the general nature of your expectation as to what was like to occur on that Sunday, and the general nature of the measures which you were about to take?—Certainly. My expectations were communicated with reference to the printed notice. My expectations subsequently were communicated late in the day, and as soon as those orders which I have just read could be copied out, I sent three copies of them, by the direction of the Secretary of State, to him.

6237. Will you proceed to give us the reports; are they long?—No; they are very short.

6238. Will you read them?—First of all I made the following memoranda,—"In the "absence of Superintendent May from illness Superintendent Hughes will have the "general direction of the police force in Hyde Park to-day." "The orders of last "Sunday for the prevention of persons addressing any meeting in the park are to be "enforced." These I wrote in addition on the morning of the 1st of July.

6239. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What you have just read were orders given by you?—Yes; orders given by me upon the Sunday morning.

6240. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If I understand you, Superintendent Hughes would not have been in command that day if it had not been for the necessary absence of Superintendent May?—There is no difference of authority or rank amongst them, but Superintendent May being the senior superintendent, he would have been in charge certainly.

6241. How long had Superintendent Hughes been in the force?—Twenty-five years.

6242. How long had Superintendent May?—A few months longer.

6243. Then that is an additional instruction which you gave on the morning of the Sunday?—Yes; Mr. May stated to me on that Sunday that he was unwell.

6244. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You gave an additional instruction there, that the order to prevent persons addressing the people was to be enforced?—Yes; that was the only additional instruction. There is a report here which I do not propose to read now unless it is desired, which is a report made the following day by Superintendent Hughes of all that took place.

6245. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He will probably give us the result of what his observation was in his own evidence?—He can do so, but as this was an official report made to me I am willing to put it in if desired. This was made on the 2d of July, the Monday morning, officially to me.

6246. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) It could not influence you in any orders you gave the day before?—No; I wish everything to be made known; here is Superintendent Hughes's Report.

6247. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The report of what he had observed upon the Sunday?—Yes.

6248. You were also going to read a report which he made upon the evening of the Sunday, were you not?—During the course of the day.

6249. At all events, at present we had better take the report made during the course of the day in the first instance?—"Receiving House, Hyde Park, 2 p.m., July the 1st, 1855. "All is perfectly quiet in Hyde Park; very few persons are about at present, Samuel "Hughes, Superintendent."—"Hyde Park, half-past 2, Receiving House. All is "perfectly quiet in the park at present; very few persons are about, and those "are orderly." "3 o'clock.—Since the last report, the numbers of persons walking "about the park are increasing, and wending their way towards the Receiving "House, and waiting about there on the grass on the north side of the Serpentine. "All are quiet. No speakers." "Half-past 3.—Considerable noise and commotion "has been made near the Receiving House, Hyde Park, by a large number of persons "assembled there, and one of the reserves of 50 men from the Marble Arch has been sent "for to the Receiving House." "4 o'clock.—Considerable noise and commotion at times "continues to be made about the Receiving House. A large number of persons are about. "Several have been taken into custody. It has been found necessary to disperse them by "force several times from the railings. No accident yet among the carriages or horses. "Very few of either have passed the Receiving House." "Half-past 4.—The numbers of "persons assembled do not seem to increase. Occasional shouts arise. About twelve "prisoners have been sent away in cabs from the Receiving House. Very few carriages "or equestrians pass the Receiving House. The 50 reserve at the Triumphal Arch have "been moved to the Receiving House." "5 o'clock.—The number of persons in the "park, near the Receiving House, do not increase. The persons (sixteen or more in "number) seen sent away in cabs has produced a good effect. There is not so much "noise as there was, and the numbers in the park, it is expected, will gradually diminish "from this time. I do not expect much further cause for harsh interference. The Com-"missioners' written directions have been received."

6250. What written directions were those?—I will read them. I will just give the dates. I wrote a few words upon each of the reports; I have them here. Shall I read them as I go along, or shall I read them afterwards.

6251. It will be more convenient to read them afterwards?—"Half past 5. The number "of persons in the park near the Receiving House are diminishing. The few carriages, &c., "passing do so more quietly than they did, and there does not now seem much occasion "for police actively to interfere. The reserves from B and T Divisions have arrived at "the Receiving House." "6 o'clock. The number of persons in the park are sensibly "diminishing every quarter of an hour. Police are present in sufficient numbers for any-"thing. All is quiet. There is no noise now by shouting, and by 7 o'clock P.M. no doubt "the park will be much forsaken. It is said there are about fifty prisoners taken altogether "to Vine Street station. The next report will be sent at 7 P.M." "7 o'clock. All re-"mains perfectly quiet in the park. No persons are now arrested, and with the Com-

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" missioners' approval we think that about 8 or 8½ P.M. all the police on duty in the park " may be quietly sent away, excepting about fifty or one hundred, for which we beg the Com- " missioners' sanction by return of the bearer. The greatest number of persons at any " time may be estimated at about from 40,000 to 50,000." " 8 o'clock. At 20 minutes to " 8 o'clock application for police from the sergeant of the guard at the Magazine Barracks, " the mob having commenced pelting the soldiers with stones; fifty men were instantly " sent up from the Receiving House. All is now quite quiet, and it is intended to dismiss " the T and G divisions quietly at 9 P.M., and the others gradually after that hour." Now there is the report of the following day, shall I read it?

6252. Not now, at all events. You said that there were some occasional instructions given during that period in answer to those reports, will you now read those? With respect to the report which Superintendent Hughes made on the next day, very likely we may think it at some stage important to call for it, but I do not think it will be convenient to produce it at this moment.—I offer it as wishing to show, as far as I know, every circumstance relating to all that passed, and the superintendent's view at that time, before, as I am aware, any collision.

6253. We shall require the presence of Superintendent Hughes.—Certainly.

6254. After that very likely we shall see what is important.—The first memorandum by me is dated 1st July, 4 o'clock, to Superintendent Hughes: " Move the party from the " Arch immediately, if not done already," that is the party of police, it means the Triumphal Arch; " the reserve from Vine Street to replace those at the Arch."

6255. Where were you?—At my office in Whitehall Place. My next memorandum to Superintendent Hughes is, " I have ordered the reserves to move into the park and report " themselves to you, from Walton Street and Kensington. You may now act vigorously " in compelling all rioters to move to a distance from the road, and disperse and apprehend " rioters."

6256. At what time was that?—At half past 4. The next is at 5 o'clock. " All " persons who take part in shouting or causing any disturbance, or encourage others in " doing so, are to be moved away to a distance from the carriage road. Any assemblage " or group of persons of a disorderly character in any part of the park is to be dispersed." The next is at half-past 5. " The reserve at the arch has been replaced from Vine Street " and may be moved if wanted into the park; there should be also new reserves at " Walton Street and Kensington by this time, who may be called up." Then at half-past 7, " The police may be gradually withdrawn from the park as proposed; keep a reserve " at the Triumphal Arch, so long as there is any crowd of persons in the park or neigh- " bourhood. Let the reserve remain near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house until it is " ascertained that there is no cause for apprehension there." I should say that in addition to the reports from Mr. Hughes, which were necessarily very short, I saw the messenger who brought down each report, and I questioned him as to the general state of things, upon that as well as upon Hughes's reports.

6257. The messenger being a policeman?—The messenger being a police constable.

6258. Just read again, if you please, the directions which you gave at half-past 4?— " I have ordered the reserves to move into the park and report themselves to you from " Walton Street and Kensington; you may now act vigorously in compelling all rioters " to move to a distance from the road, and disperse and apprehend rioters."

6259. There is another passage, " all persons "?—" All persons who take part in " shouting, or causing any disturbance, or encourage others in doing so are to be moved " away to a distance from the carriage-road." I have a report here from an Inspector of the A division, with regard to the pelting of the soldiers; it is from the Inspector who was up at that part. " 1st of July, Sunday, 8.20 P.M. A soldier has just come to me at " the park-keeper's lodge, Hyde Park, and said that he was sent by the sergeant at the " Magazine Barracks for the assistance of the police, as a mob of persons had collected " and were throwing stones at the soldiers. I have sent two inspectors, and about 60 men " from the reserve force to the barracks." The following report with regard to what took place at Lord Robert Grosvenor's, I received at half-past 6 o'clock. This is signed by Superintendent O'Brien, the Superintendent of the C division, the St. James's,—"I have " just returned from Park Street, Grosvenor Square, where a riotous mob of about 4,000 " persons were assembled, who had run from the park near the Serpentine on a cry being " raised—'To Lord Robert Grosvenor's house.' The police soon dispersed these persons, " and while doing so, I am sorry to have to state some were hurt."

6260. How did you understand that, that some of the police were hurt?—No; some of the people.

6261. Strictly it would sound as if it meant the police, would it not?—It does sound so; but I am pretty sure it meant that some of the people were hurt; some of the police were hurt likewise; but I believe that what he means there, is the people; " while doing so I am " sorrow to have to state some were hurt, one prisoner was taken to Vine Street station " previous to my arrival. All tranquil at present."

6262. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) At what hour was that?—It is dated half-past 6—" I have just returned." It was about 6 I believe when the clearance took place. I have a general return here if it is desired that I should put it in, stating the number of persons taken into custody on that day, and also the number of police hurt.

6263. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Does it state the offences of which they were guilty?—Yes

6264. From whom does that return come?—It is taken from the charge sheets, which are entered at the police station, and it is made out in my office.

6265. It is made out by whom?—By an inspector, in the office at Whitehall Place.

6266. By an officer at the head office at Whitehall Place taken from the charge sheets at Vine Street?—At Vine Street, I believe, principally; they are all returned to our office.

6267. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) From all the stations they are returned to your office?—Yes; the following day they are all returned from the magistrates, with the remarks made upon them.

6268. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were there any from other stations than Vine Street?—I believe on that day all were taken to Vine Street.

6269. Your instructions were to take them all to Vine Street?—Yes; some were removed in the course of the evening to Marylebone Lane on account of the crowded state of the cells in Vine Street. "Return of the number of persons taken into custody on "Sunday, 1st July, for offences in connection with the disturbances in Hyde Park on "that day." The number apprehended for felony was ten; the results of the decisions of the magistrates were that five were committed for trial, two remanded, one was sentenced to one month, and two were discharged.

6270. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That is of those apprehended for felony?—Those apprehended for felony, pickpockets; 20 were apprehended for assaults on the police. The decisions of the magistrate upon those were that four were fined 10*s.*, three fined 5*s.*, one was committed for 14 days, one for 10 days, two were committed for seven days, 5 discharged on their own recognizance to keep the peace for three months, and four discharged generally.

6271. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is that the report of the Monday's proceedings?—It is the report of the results of the persons being taken into custody on the Sunday. Some of these decisions, I believe, were made on the Tuesday; they all relate to the cases apprehended on the Sunday.

6272. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They include all the Sunday cases?—All the Sunday cases.

6273. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We have had several witnesses here who were discharged without their cases being gone into at all on the Tuesday; does it include those?—It includes all. Then 18 were apprehended for resisting the police, 5 were discharged on their own recognizance to keep the peace for three months, and 13 were discharged; 24 were apprehended for throwing stones, the decisions of the magistrates on those were, that 16 were fined 10*s.* or committed for 7 days, 5 fined 5*s.*, and 3 fined 2*s.* 6*d.*; none were discharged.

6274. That is to say, none were discharged who were charged with throwing stones?—Yes, 24 were convicted for throwing stones. The following is a return of the number of police assaulted or resisted in the execution of their duty on Sunday July the 1st:—4 were assaulted, 1 was struck in the back with a stone, slight, 1 knocked down by a blow on the head and slightly cut, 1 thrown down, knee slightly injured, 1 eye blackened, struck with a stone. Those were in the A and C divisions. Then in the D division, 45 were assaulted, 7 were kicked, 25 struck with stones, and 13 struck with sticks and pieces of hurdles; 1 policeman was resisted on the occasion of a prisoner being rescued, but was not injured.

6275. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What is that return taken from?—It is taken in the same way, from the cases of the men who were on duty.

6276. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who is responsible for that return?—The Superintendents of the different divisions engaged make that return. This is an abstract which is made.

6277. Have you the separate returns?—The separate returns can be produced.

6278. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is of complaints by the police, as I understand it?—Not complaints, they are returns of men hurt.

6279. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Casualties?—Casualties, as it were. The details of each case may be had if it is desired.

6280. That is an abstract of all the separate returns?—Yes.

6281. I think it would be desirable to have the separate returns, if you have them at hand or if you can procure them?—Certainly.

6282. We can then examine as to the grounds upon which those returns were made?—I am not aware that I have anything further to state.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley to Mr. Ellis.*) Is there anything further which you wish to ask Sir Richard?—Yes, Sir; I should wish to call Sir Richard's attention to this.

6283. (*To the Witness.*) Superintendent Hughes, I understand you, had in the absence of Superintendent May, the chief command on that day?—He had.

6284. Do you consider that he was qualified for it?—Perfectly.

6285. Can you give any reasons for that?—Superintendent Hughes's service in the police and other circumstances all show that he was peculiarly well qualified. Mr. Hughes joined the police as a police constable in the H Division, on the 7th of October 1830. He resigned on the 12th of October 1830, from an injury which he received; he rejoined as a constable of the A Division on the 8th November 1830. He was promoted to sergeant, November 3d 1831; promoted to inspector, June the 9th 1836; and promoted to superintendent in the D Division, April 26th 1844. His total service is 24 years and 9 months. I have the original papers here upon which he was appointed constable, which I will read if it is desired.

6286. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You had recommendations?—Very high indeed; unusually high from a person in whose service he had lived for five years, and who retained him in his

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service until he was appointed to the police. During his service as inspector, and for a considerable time as sergeant too, he served in the A Division, the Whitehall Division of police; that is a Division which has more to do in dealing with large assemblages of people than any other. Upon all occasions of the opening of Parliament and Levees, and Drawing Rooms, and at any time if there should be disturbances near the Houses of Parliament, and in short, generally whenever disturbances arise, the A Division is employed.

6287. Are they usually on duty in the Houses of Parliament?—Yes; from that Division the men are supplied.

6288. About the House of Lords?—Yes; and about the Queen's Palaces, and for all extra duties. Part of the duties of that Division is to attend at the Races at Ascot and Epsom, where, as we all know, very large assemblages of people are. Mr. Hughes as inspector, always was at both those places. After he became superintendent, on the next occasion, a special application was made by the authorities of the race-course, the clerk of the course and the stewards, that he should attend on account of his tact and temper in dealing with the crowd. I have got the letters here which, if you will please, I will read; they are special applications from the authorities of the race-course, for the attendance of Mr. Hughes, on account of his temper, and tact and management in dealing with large assemblages of people.

6289. I do not think we need go into that detail?—I may say, that so far as regards his attendance there, it was not a part of his duty, but in consequence of the earnest applications from him, knowing his skill, I always sent him.

6290. You allowed him to go on those special services?—On those special services, although not forming part of his duty.

6291. At the request of public bodies?—At the request of the stewards of the race-course, and the authorities interested in keeping peace and good order.

6292. From their experience on former occasions?—Yes, when he was inspector. Like on each occasion, at the last race meeting at Ascot, a gratuity has been given to him of 10*l.* beyond his pay, as a token of their special admiration of his conduct.

6293. Do you mean at the races this year?—Yes, and on each occasion, at Epsom and Ascot.

6294. Have you ever had any complaints made of him on either of those occasions when he performed those special services?—Never. On the contrary, I mention that on each occasion there has been this special gratuity given of 10*l.* as a mark of their entire approbation of his conduct.

6295. Was any charge ever made against him before a magistrate, or anything of that sort on those occasions?—Never.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Ellis.*) Is there anything else to which you wish to direct Sir Richard Mayne's attention?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have nothing else, Sir; but perhaps the Commissioners will have an opportunity of examining him.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There are several things which I wish to ask him. Perhaps it will be more convenient if I do so before Mr. Mitchell cross-examines, if he has any questions to put.

6296. (*To the Witness.*) I hold in my hand a small book published by the Commissioners of Police, which includes the general instructions to the police, does it not?—Yes.

6297. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Is one of these books placed in the hands of every policeman?—Every man in the police.

6298. As his guide in the performance of his duty?—As his guide in the performance of his duty. Before he is appointed a constable, he joins a preparatory class; there are an inspector and a sergeant, whose special duty it is to see that he reads and makes himself acquainted with these instructions before he is appointed a constable.

6299. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I observe, that at page 42 it is stated, that "the inspector or other officer in charge of the station-house may admit to bail under the provisions of," two Acts of Parliament which are cited, "persons charged with any petty misdemeanor, or "any offence for which they are liable to be summarily convicted by a magistrate, or with "having carelessly done any hurt or damage, who without the warrant of a magistrate are "in custody when the police courts are shut." We have had before us several complaints of persons who stated they offered to obtain bail and were anxious to obtain bail on the same day that they were in custody at Vine Street, and that in some cases they offered to pay any expense that was necessary to send to their friends; also, some of them stated that they understood that special orders had come to the police office not to take any bail. In the first place, I would ask you were any special instructions sent by you upon the subject?—There were.

6300. Be kind enough to let us know what they were. Will you tell us first who was the inspector on duty, who had to exercise that discretion on the Sunday?—Superintendent O'Brien was there.

6301. Was he in charge of Vine Street Station on that Sunday?—Yes; I do not know that he was the whole of the time; I am unable to say now, but he will be able to say what inspectors there were at different periods of the day in charge of the station.

6302. There is no one inspector who is in charge the whole day?—I should think on that day they very likely were changed; ordinarily they remain the whole day. I find a memorandum signed by myself at 10 o'clock at night; Superintendent O'Brien sent down, stating that the cells were very much crowded, and wishing to know whether he

might remove a certain number of the prisoners to Marylebone Lane Station. I was just at the time speaking to an inspector who was present as to the propriety of taking bail, and I thought, looking at the Act, that the offences for which parties were in custody then, for rioting and so on, did not come within the law, authorizing the inspector or constable to take bail.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) What is the Act of Parliament?

6303. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There are two Acts mentioned here, the 10th George the 4th, chapter 44, and the 2d and 3d Victoria, chapter 47?—The Act of the 2d and 3d Victoria, I believe, principally extends the power given by the 10th George the 4th. That power was restricted to persons in custody at night; the 2d and 3d Victoria, chapter 47, extends it to any time when the police courts are closed. Also inasmuch as a great many new offences are created by that Act, it states that it gives them the power to take bail for those offences, and we have always so construed it.

6304. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Will you kindly give us the section?—Section 70, of the 2d and 3d Victoria, chapter 47: "And be it enacted, that whenever any person charged with "any offence of which he is liable to be summarily convicted before a magistrate, or with "having carelessly done any hurt or damage, shall be without the warrant of a magistrate "in the custody of any constable of the metropolitan police in charge of any station-house "during the time when the police courts shall be shut, it shall be lawful for such con- "stable, if he shall deem it prudent, to take the recognizance of such person, with or with- "out sureties conditioned as herein-after mentioned." Now I consider that the particular offences relating to the riots of that day did not come within the classes of "any person "charged with any offence of which he is liable to be summarily convicted before a magis- "trate," nor were the parties committing them those who had "carelessly done any hurt "or damage." Likewise in all those cases it is left to the discretion of the constable if he shall deem it prudent.

6305. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In that return of convictions which you have given us, they were summary convictions before magistrates?—So they were, but at that time it was supposed by me that it was probable that parties would be charged with a much more serious offence, and it was not until consultation had with the law authorities that it was determined what the actual charges were to be. The parties generally were charged with rioting.

6306. As I understand you, on the Sunday night you had contemplated that the charges against these persons would be of a more serious character than any which a magistrate could deal with summarily?—I did so.

6307. And it was afterwards, upon consultation with the law officers, that the charges made against those persons, and preferred against them before the magistrates, were restricted to charges in which there could be summary convictions?—Yes; by the law officers, I mean the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the counsel consulted by him, not the Attorney and Solicitor General.

6308. The usual law adviser of the Treasury?—The usual law adviser in police cases; I believe it was wholly from considerations of prudence, not of law, that it was decided to make the charges which were made; it was supposed that it would pass off more quietly and produce less irritation.

6309. You mean that it was from considerations of prudence that the charges were limited to those in which there could be summary convictions instead of an indictment for a riot?—Yes; not that it was not sufficient in law, but that the excitement would soon die away.

6310. Will you give us the instructions which you issued?—Upon receiving the mes- sage from the superintendent about the crowded state of the cells, and asking leave to transfer some prisoners to another station, I sent this memorandum:—"As many of the "prisoners may be moved to Marylebone station as there is room for there; ascertain "beforehand that there are cells unoccupied, and send such force of police with the van as "may prevent all danger of rescue; bail should not be taken for any one charged with "rioting or actual disorder, nor in any case unless the bail is known to be sufficient surety "for the appearance of the party." That was at 10 o'clock at night.

6311. We have also heard that on the Monday night, after the parties had been taken up to the Marlborough Street Police Office, and brought back to Vine Street, bail was taken; were there any fresh instructions?—No; I do not know what bail was taken; that the superintendent will be able to explain. I presume it was for some who were known to be charged with the minor offences. A communication was made to the superintendent on that morning as soon as legal advice could be obtained, that the charges would be of such and such a nature.

6312. Was that made in writing?—No; in fact I believe, although all the cases were not decided, they were taken to the Magistrate's Court upon the Monday afternoon. I am not quite sure as to that; I believe it was so.

6313. Then, in point of fact, you assumed to yourself the responsibility of preventing bail being taken in those cases which were specified on that night?—I did.

6314. You relieved the inspector therefore from that discretion?—I did. I do not know whether it is necessary for me to state it, but he said that that was his own view of it; that he would have taken the same course if he had not heard from me. However, as far as any responsibility goes, I will take it.

6315. Does it come within the scope of your duties to examine or to be responsible for

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the condition of the cells?—I think not; but allow me to say, that the police station at Vine Street is the old watch-house of the former days. Since the police have taken charge of it, the cells have been greatly improved as far as they admit of it; those cells which are upon the basement floor have been ventilated; they have been lighted at night and heated in cold weather. A certain number of cells, four I think, have also been built above upon the ground floor. I believe you saw them yesterday, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We examined them all yesterday.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) Lately, upon the representation of the Commissioners of Police, the Secretary of State directed an inspection of all the cells to be made by Colonel Jebb, who is the Chief Inspector of Prisons, and one of the Commissioners. That was done, and a report was made as to each. The report comprehended alterations in several, but stated at the same time that it was extremely difficult, and almost impossible in some cases, to get the room required, as is the case in Vine Street; no room can be had there; people will not give up places adjoining, nor in other places will the people allow it. In short, such opposition has been made whenever it was known that a new station was about to be built, that the Secretary of State thought it not advisable to press it.

6316. But you are not the person responsible for the condition of the cells?—Certainly not; if there is any deficiency in cleanliness, or proper heating, or proper lighting, the superintendent of that station is answerable for it.

6317. Or the proper distribution of the persons in the cells?—For the proper distribution of the persons in the cells the inspector on duty is responsible.

6318. A representation was made to you that it was expedient to move them?—Yes, which I immediately ordered to be done.

6319. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) I understood yesterday from one of the officers, that it was not usual to put more than 2 or 3 in a cell; on this occasion there were 11?—I am afraid that on such an occasion it may have been so.

6320. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) On those occasions those cells would become offensive?—Very.

I am bound to say that we examined them very narrowly yesterday. They are small but convenient in some respects, and the witnesses appear to have been very much misled about the ventilation. With a number of persons they would be very offensive, no doubt——

6321. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What is called the "long cell" appears as though it never could be dry?—I believe that is not the case. However, I desired the surveyor, whose especial business it is to look to the state of the cells, to examine them. He is here, and will tell you what steps he has taken, as far as the place is capable of being improved. The report is before the Secretary of State, and has been so for several months. There are some difficulties which cannot be got over from want of room, and also a very considerable outlay. I think as much as 60,000*l.* was estimated as necessary to make the alterations which Colonel Jebb considered desirable. We have not even the opportunity of getting money which other departments have, because we are limited to a certain amount in the pound.

6322. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When we went there yesterday at the adjournment of the Court, I am happy to say there was not a single prisoner there. Can you give us anything like the average number of prisoners who were taken in the course of the day or night?—The superintendent can tell that. Seven is the average.

6323. There are about eight or nine separate cells, are there not?—The directions are, that as far as possible the prisoners shall be confined separately, but even that it is not always advisable to do; we have had some cases in which persons have put an end to themselves; many in which persons have attempted it; therefore in many cases it is found desirable, as matter of precaution to the parties themselves, that they should not be left alone.

6324. Is it also a direction given to the police that they should frequently pass in front of the cells, and be at hand in case of necessity for aid?—Continually so; there is or ought to be, and I believe there is, always an officer walking up and down in front of the cell, with directions to supply such refreshments as are allowed, namely, tea or coffee, and bread and butter, and water, which the prisoners are frequently crying out for. I am quite sure that I can answer confidently that every desire has been shown by the Commissioners from the very first to put the cells in the best state that the nature of the place admitted of. Prisoners are brought to the cells in a state frequently of drunkenness and filth of all kinds, and we have not therefore the opportunities which gaols have of cleansing by bath, and clean clothes, and cutting hair, and so forth.

6325. Complaint has been made to us by many persons, and very respectable persons apparently, that on this occasion the cells were extremely crowded and offensive in their smell, and that also these Hyde Park offenders were mingled with drunken and disorderly persons, and persons of a very disreputable character. If that was the case, to what do you attribute it?—I suppose to the overcrowding, of necessity; but the superintendent or inspector will be able to give any explanation upon that matter. I cannot doubt that he exercised as humane and sound a discretion as he had at his disposal, according to the opportunities which he had.

6326. (*Mr. Henderson.*) The directions which you gave with respect to bail were the result of your own construction of the law?—Yes, applying it to what I considered then the charges against the prisoners would be.

6327. You had no directions upon the subject from any superior quarter?—None whatsoever; that memorandum was given at my own house at 10 o'clock at night.

6328. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You assumed the responsibility of it upon the best judgment which you could form at the time on the construction of the Act of Parliament?—I did so.

6329. And if the charge had been that of rioting, and therefore not within the cognizance of a magistrate to convict summarily, have you seen any reason to change your opinion?—None whatsoever, and I might say that I think the facts were such as to admit of a charge of that nature.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I quite agree that if the charge had been for rioting, the instructions which you gave would have been justifiable.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) I could not then say what the advisers of the Government in their discretion would think right; I looked at the facts as I then believed and as I now know they were, and what charges those facts would support, and those charges I thought were of that nature, that they did not come within the law giving a constable or superintendent power to take bail; and you will be pleased to recollect that it is under that Act for the first time that a constable has given to him the power of taking bail.

6330. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you issue that instruction in consequence of any application made to you by the superintendent or inspector?—Yes, a verbal message. An inspector came down from the superintendent with regard to taking the prisoners away to another station. I forget whether there was a direct question from him, or whether it arose in talking, as to whether bail should be taken, and I just wrote that memorandum at the moment.

6331. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Assuming the charge to be such as you thought it might be, you were of opinion that the constable would have no power to take bail?—That it would be an illegal exercise of power.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I do not know whether the Commissioners have power, but I would ask whether there is any objection to their giving something like an authority or request to a witness to attend, which will be a voucher for a person in a subordinate situation to his employer.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We have power, under the Commission, to summon any parties; at the same time we have no power to compel their attendance.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I am quite aware of that, Sir; is there any objection, Sir, to what I have mentioned?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Not the slightest. If you will point out the names of any persons whom you wish examined as witnesses, we will summon them to appear.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I will do so, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We have not yet exercised that power because there has been no necessity for it.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I think there will be instances where it will be useful.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) All that we have done hitherto has been to intimate to any person wishing to attend, that we were ready to receive his evidence; but if for any person that you wish to examine, you feel it necessary or desire to have some justification in the shape of a summons, we have no objection to grant it.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) You assume that the employers of some parties might object to their coming without it?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir; that is the predicament in which I am placed.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We have no power to grant any expenses or anything of that sort.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I am quite aware of that, Sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

6332. There is a feeling abroad that the people were very much injured on the 1st of July, and that it was done by order of the Government. To use a vulgar expression, I wish to put the saddle on the right horse. You received, I understand, some communications from the Home Office about the meeting in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I am not aware that I did; I stated that I had communications with regard to the notice and settling the notice. I do not think I received any other directions or orders.

6333. Did you first make an application to the Home Office upon the subject, or did they make an application to you about that notice?—The course of communication was not of that nature that you seem to suppose; I am continually in communication with the Under Secretary of State, or the Chief Secretary of State himself; there was no application made on either side.

6334. When was the first conversation between you and the Under Secretary of State or the Chief Secretary of State, about that notice? I understand that you had no meeting except upon that notice?—Yes; frequently.

6335. I mean with reference to these disturbances?—I had several.

6336. What took place between you and the Under Secretary?—I really cannot state.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No, I do not think we can inquire into that.

6337. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Had you any order in writing from the Under Secretary?—No; I stated to the Commissioners that it had never been the practice to do so, nor had I any

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order, not what I should consider an order. The Secretary of State hears what I have to say, and then he gives his opinion; I sometimes get my opinion qualified, or sometimes we differ, and finally what the Secretary of State thinks fit is done.

6338. Was the substance of the communication between you and the Under Secretary of State anything more than that you were to take care to use proper means to keep the peace? were any special directions given?—None.

6339. It was entirely left to the police?—Yes.

6340. The carrying out of the arrangements?—Yes; altogether.

6341. The Secretary of State ordered you to see that the peace was properly kept?—No; he did not give me any order; it is not usual to do so.

6342. There were some communications between you and the Secretary of State on the subject?—There were several; I believe the communications commenced by my stating on the Monday after the 24th, what I had witnessed, and stating that I, perhaps, was to blame; that I had failed in my duty for not having taken more decided steps upon that occasion to repress what I considered very disorderly and tumultuous proceedings. I believe that was the commencement, as far as I remember.

6343. That was on the 25th?—Yes; I believe, as far as I remember now, but really I cannot charge myself with it, that some general direction was given in the course of the week, to this effect: "You will ascertain what is likely, and if there should be any "appearance of a likelihood of disturbance on the next Sunday, you will let me know." I believe that is the amount of what passed.

6344. It is fair, if it rested with the Government, that it should be fixed upon the Government, and if it rested with the police, which appears to me to be the case from what I understand, that it should be fixed upon the police. Do you take the responsibility of all that was done at that time as to carrying out the arrangements?—That is really such a very comprehensive question, that I cannot answer it.

6345. I think you rather fence my question; excuse my saying so.—I have not any intention of doing so.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I think not; what Sir Richard Mayne means to say, I take it, and in which he is sufficiently justified, is, that he does not think it right to state the confidential communications between himself and the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State is responsible to Parliament. Sir Richard Mayne says that no specific directions were given to him by the Secretary of State.

6346. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There were no specific directions given by the Secretary of State?—With the exception, if it be an exception, that a notice was to be prepared.

6347. The Secretary of State gave you a direction to prepare that notice, did he?—To prepare a notice.

6348. You prepared a notice, and submitted it to the Under Secretary of State?—I did.

6349. But the notice which you were to prepare was simply requesting people not to come?—No, it was a notice to the effect which I did prepare.

6350. I cannot exactly see where the orders came from now; however, I will say no more about that. I think on the 24th of June (I did not clearly hear what you said during your examination, therefore, if I should make any mistakes you will pardon me) there were only 50 constables in the park?—No.

6351. You said there were so many sergeants and so many constables?—I think in the end there were about 110 or 115, and reserves immediately at hand at the Triumphal Arch, and at Vine Street, and at Marylebone. I have the statement here. In the first instance, I think there were only 30. I had no apprehension beforehand that any more would be requisite; it was not until my arriving in the park and seeing what I considered very disorderly proceedings, that I desired additional numbers of police to be called up.

6352. Do you say that about 115 was the greatest number in the park itself?—Shall I restate it?

6353. If you please.—"The numbers of police in the park up to about 4 o'clock, p.m., "were from A division, 1 superintendent, 1 inspector, 3 police sergeants, 30 police con- "stables." Those were what I had ordered on the previous day, the Saturday. "At about "half-past 4 or 5 o'clock, additional police were sent for by Sir Richard Mayne and Super- "intendent May, A division, on account of the large number of persons assembled, and the "disorderly conduct of some of them, by hallooing and frightening horses in carriages, &c., "to the danger of the persons riding." At that time the additional numbers were, from the A division, an inspector, 2 sergeants, and 28 constables, kept in reserve at the Triumphal Arch; from the B division which adjoins on that side, an inspector, 4 sergeants, and 58 constables; brought on duty into the park from the C division, 1 inspector, 4 sergeants, and 50 constables; kept for a reserve at Marylebone Lane, 20 constables, and at the Triumphal Arch, 37.

6354. What is the result of that? What was the greatest number of constables in the park during that day?—108 constables, and 10 sergeants, and 3 inspectors, and there were, perhaps, not to be called in the park, but at the Triumphal Arch, some more.

6355. 120 or 130 altogether?—Yes; about that.

6356. I think on that Sunday no orders had been given to the private policemen, who were about to request the carriages not to go into the park?—No; I had not the least apprehension that any such attempt would be made; the previous arrangements were made with a view to prevent a meeting. I was never more amazed than when I arrived there

and saw the course that had been taken, namely, making such a noise and frightening horses in carriages; there was no intimation that such a course would be taken.

6357. At what time did you arrive there?—I think it was about half-past 3, I am not sure; it was from half-past 3 to 4. In short, I was on my way to an evening service at 5 o'clock, up in Westbourne Terrace.

6358. For how long did that rioting continue on the 24th,—that noisy conduct I should say?—I should think about two hours and a half, from the time when I arrived there; from two hours to two hours and a half.

6359. There was a good deal of noise, you say?—No, I do not say that; I say it was a most tumultuous, riotous course, frightening horses in carriages and alarming people who were in the carriages.

6360. During that time you could, I suppose, if you had liked, and thought there was anything dangerous, have brought into the park 400 or 500 policemen?—I could not.

6361. How many could you have brought in within an hour?—I do not know. Within two hours, or two or three hours at all events, I could have brought 4,000 or 5,000, but within an hour I do not know that I could have brought in more than I did; the men were away on the Sunday—they were away on their amusements.

6362. Within two hours, how many could you have brought in?—I cannot say.

6363. Could you have brought 400 in?—It would have depended upon where the men might happen to be. I could have brought in 400.

6364. You could have brought in 400 easily?—No, I do not say easily; it would have depended upon circumstances.

6365. If you had seen a necessity for it, you could have brought in 400?—I cannot answer for that.

6366. How many can you answer for?—It is impossible for me to say; the men were engaged in their various amusements and avocations, and it would depend upon where they might be found, and upon the chance of their being got together.

6367. In your opinion, supposing there had been an absolute necessity, how many do you think you could have brought in within two hours, supposing all the trees had been attempted to be cut down?—I think, within two or three hours or any such time as was allowed me, (I should say two or three hours at the shortest,) so as to have enabled me to send communications to the different stations, and order the superintendents and inspectors to send round to the men's lodgings and catch any they might see about, and bring them to the stations, and their then arriving at the park, probably in two to three hours I should have had some 1,000 men or more.

6368. You did not think it necessary to bring more into the park on that Sunday than you did bring, (that was about 120 constables altogether,) although the people were behaving in the disgraceful manner which you mention?—That was not my opinion; I hesitated very much whether I should not have put a stop to what was proceeding. I, however, thought it too great a responsibility to take upon me at the moment, and also from my doubts or more than doubts, but not having the proper force at hand, I did not think it prudent to interfere. I felt, certainly, and said so afterwards, that if I had had a sufficient force at hand, it would have been my duty to have brought them in.

6369. You say you could have brought in a very large number in a short time?—I had no idea from what I saw, that the people were so absurd as to continue it. I really thought that each ten minutes or a quarter of an hour would put an end to it.

6370. You are responsible, are you not, to a certain extent? If you had seen occasion for it, you had authority to send for 400 or 500 policemen; as many as you could have got together?—Certainly.

6371. But you did not see occasion for it on that day, the 24th?—Under the circumstances which I have stated, I did see occasion for it. If I could have had them at hand I should have used them.

6372. But you did not send for them, at any rate; you had power to send for them, but did not send for them?—I sent for a certain number, and a certain number more were ordered from the station-house as soon as they could be brought.

6373. Only 120 came, although a great deal of rioting was going on?—Others were close at hand, to the extent of 200 or 300; that is to say, as near as Vine Street and the Triumphal Arch, and Marylebone Lane.

6374. On the next Sunday you gave orders to the police to advise people not to bring their carriages in?—I did not. I believe the orders are there. There were none with respect to carriages on that Sunday; it was the following Sunday. The orders there will speak for themselves. I believe there was nothing with regard to carriages on that Sunday; I am sure there was not.

6375. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Not in the orders of the 1st of July?—No; it was on the 8th, that that took place.

6376. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) On the 24th of June, no one was hurt at all, that you are aware of?—No.

6377. Was any policeman injured?—I believe not; I am not quite sure.

6378. I think one person was taken into custody for felony?—I really do not remember; I believe several; I believe that was the immediate cause of the breaking up of the assemblage; several were taken off, and a great crowd followed them; some were shouting out to rescue them, and not to let them be taken away, and a great number went off with the different parties.

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6379. Things seem to have gone off pretty orderly, as far as the commission of crime went, on the 24th of June, when there was this riotous assemblage; had something happened during the week that led you to order a very large body of police to be there on the next Sunday?—I should not say that things did go orderly on the 24th.

6380. You say that no one was taken into custody?—Yes.

6381. Did the police do their duty on the 24th?—They did what they were ordered to do.

6382. They must have done their duty; it was their duty if they saw anybody behave very badly to take them into custody?—I think not. Your words are so very inapplicable to the directions to the police, "behaving so very badly," is so very vague. If you mean by that, various bad behaviour that I could specify, it was certainly not their duty to interfere.

6383. It appears that on the 24th there was no violation of the law?—By whom?

6384. By the people?—I think that there was a great violation of the law.

6385. Then why did not the constables take them into custody?—Because I did not desire them to do so.

6386. If a man is committing a crime in the streets, pulling down a house, for instance, is not the police to interfere till he receives orders?—Certainly; there can be no doubt about it; and so if he sees a pocket being picked, or a man being struck.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is the duty not merely of a policeman, but of a simple citizen, to interfere who sees a felony committed.

6387. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were the police restrained on that day?—No; they were not restrained. I had given no orders upon the subject, except the order to clear the road where I understood that the road was obstructed, and that there had been a talking amongst the people of stopping the carriages, and breaking windows, and making the people driving get out. I then desired the road to be cleared.

6388. Was any damage done to the Park on the 24th of June?—I am not aware; such matters do not come within my knowledge.

6389. Do not you think, as Chief Commissioner of the Police, you should have known if there had been any trees cut down, or the park had been injured?—Certainly not. Trees cut down I very likely should have heard of; or the breaking of windows might occur, for instance, on much less occasions, and it does happen that I do not hear of it. It does not concern me; it would go to the Woods and Forests. There are park-keepers whose special duty it is to attend to such things, and who are likewise constables.

6390. You were aware at that time, were you not, that there was a good deal of excitement about the Sunday Trading Bill?—I was not aware, I think, till I saw that notice. I mean by excitement, anything likely to lead to a popular demonstration or monster meetings. I was aware that there was a very strong feeling about it, and that a great many people thought it a very obnoxious measure, but that there was any demonstration or public meeting I had no information.

6391. As the 24th of June went off so well, no one having committed such an outrage that it was necessary to take him into custody, and as there was a great deal of excitement in the following week about the Sunday Trading Bill, would it not have been more judicious to have kept to the same number of 120 policemen?—I think not. I thought it was a gross violation of the rights of the people who chose to drive or ride in the park that they should be interrupted in doing so, and that I should have failed greatly in my duty if I had abstained from making such regulations as to give to everybody else the right of riding and driving through the park as they thought fit.

6392. Do not you think that 120 policemen could have kept the park in order?—Certainly not. I think it would have been madness to attempt it; and that it would have been sure to have led to grievous injuries to the constables themselves, or to disturbance, and that it would have led to far more serious rioting.

6393. What led you to change your course of proceeding on the second Sunday?—I was grieved, not only by the information that I received, but by the observations in the newspapers, which I thought had great influence on the public mind, as to what had taken place on the 24th, and articles containing passages such as "Down with the Sabbatarians," and describing it as the battle field between the aristocracy and democracy, and such observations in many papers, more especially "Reynolds's Journal" and the "Weekly Dispatch." I thought they were calculated to excite the people very much, and to cause a very numerous assemblage there, and of a very different character from that on the 24th.

6394. Did you read that in the morning journals—the "Times" for instance?—I cannot say so. It is the duty of the officers to mark any passages that relate to the police, and those I read.

6395. Were there not some very strong articles in the "Times" during that week? You said they were excited by the "Times"?—No. There was an extract from the "Times" which was calculated to excite the people, I thought, although not so intended in the way it was used.

6396. Were not most of the papers of the same opinion? Did they not mostly write the same sort of articles, or take the same view of the question?—I really do not recollect that.

6397. It was private information that you received, and articles in the newspapers?—I beg pardon, I did not say private information.

6398. Then, information; it was not public information?—It was not private information.

6399. It was to you?—Not what I call private; it was a report publicly made by each superintendent to me.

6400. Is not that private?—I should think not. I am ready to produce the reports.

6401. They were not published to the world?—No, certainly not; they are now in evidence, all of them.

6402. Those bills have been read this morning?—The printed bills have.

6403. Will you be kind enough to take them in your hand, and point out any particular passage that was likely to irritate the public mind, and to cause this disturbance? Do you think that the whole of the bills were of that nature?—I think they were all likely to produce a very large assemblage of persons in the park, the object being, by annoyance to the passengers there, and by a public demonstration, to intimidate the Legislature and frighten individual members who had taken a particular view of that Bill; that was my impression of those bills.

6404. Do you think that a meeting in Hyde Park would intimidate the Legislature?—I believe so. I think the results prove it. The following day Lord Robert Grosvenor, amidst cheering in the House that was very significant, withdrew the Bill.

6405. Was that in consequence of the meeting?—I am unable to say.

6406. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Sir Richard Mayne is no better witness upon that than any other subject of Her Majesty?—I will give you the dates of the reading of the Bill, and the withdrawal of it. The Bill was withdrawn July the 2d.

6407. Where did those bills come from?—Different parts of the town, where they were posted up. They were brought to me by the superintendent, who said that they were placarded up in different parts of the metropolis.

6408. It is not evidence that they were posted up, your merely stating so. I suppose the superintendents are here to state that they were posted up?—Yes.

6409. I think that they were mostly to be obtained in the shops?—Not that I am aware of. I heard that they were posted up, and that they were to be bought in Reynolds's shop. The report was, "I beg to report that bills similar to this are posted up respecting persons meeting in Hyde Park." Each division sent in a bill with that sort of report.

6410. Are they not jocular notices, something about Lord Grosvenor supplying hot water, and "coming in your best clothes"?—That is a matter for others to express an opinion upon. I did not consider them jocular with reference to the occasion. I thought that they were likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, and I think that what occurred at Lord Robert Grosvenor's house is a proof that I was right.

6411. Which particular one did you think so of; the one about the hot water, or "Coming in your best clothes"?—I do not consider that I need answer that question.

6412. I think you say, that somebody attempted to address the crowd on the 24th?—Yes.

6413. I think there was only one person you saw?—I believe several. In fact, I saw afterwards one person from a tree, he got up and began. I think I saw three or four assemblages and knots of persons, and they ran away; the orators did, and the people ran away to them, and crowded around them.

6414. I suppose you did not go yourself to hear what they said?—I did go, but I did not hear. I heard that it was a general talk about the Bill and the harshness of the aristocracy, and their desire to circumscribe the enjoyment of the poor man.

6415. How many people were standing round this crowd that you went near to?—I should think there might have been about from 800 to 1,200 or 1,500 persons.

6416. Is it not rather difficult to make yourself heard to more than 200 people?—I think not.

6417. Was there not a good deal of joking going on?—I really did not hear it.

6418. Was there no joking?—I do not know what you call joking.

6419. Calling them names, or making fun?—I did not hear anything of that.

6420. It was all very serious?—No; I cannot say that.

6421. It alarmed you very much?—No, it did not.

6422. Where did you take your stand on the 1st of July?—I was at my office all the day.

6423. Did you hear from any of your superintendents or any of the policemen that there were any meetings on the 1st of July; any persons addressing the crowd?—Yes; I will read now, if you please, a report of a superintendent, in which he speaks with reference to that Superintendent Hughes' report.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We have had the reports from the superintendents from hour to hour of what was going on.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I do not remember that there was any mention of any meetings.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Sir Richard Mayne offered to produce the report made by Superintendent Hughes to him upon the next day.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, sir.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) As to the proceedings of the 1st of July.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, sir; but Superintendent Hughes might have had different motives the next day, to make his report.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) Let me say as to that, that this report was made early on the morning of Monday the 2d July, and before I heard, or before, I believe, the superintendent

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heard that there was a single complaint against the police with reference to their conduct on that occasion.

6424. Did you not hear that some of the Sunday papers had taken it up?—They could not, they were published on Saturday; this is the first time that I heard of that.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Most of the Sunday papers are published on Saturday.

6425. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes; but there was an edition published on Sunday complaining of the conduct of the police, so I am informed?—I never heard of that.

6426. When was the second report made, in which he speaks of meetings being held? at what hour?—I received this, so far as I remember now, about 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

6427. You cannot say when it was written?—I cannot; it must have been before that.

6428. In the reports, from half hour to half hour, I think nothing is said about any meetings being held?—Really I forget; my impression is, that there is not. I take it that those reports were immediately with reference to the disturbance which concerned me immediately as to giving directions for additional reinforcements.

6429. If meetings are being held about the park in various directions, and inflammatory speeches are being made, that is a very material consideration, is it not, in forming your opinion?—No; the immediate consideration was their actual rioting, and the violence offered to persons riding or driving. There was not time to report to me that there were inflammatory speeches being made; they were reports written in a few words, as the occurrence was going on. I should not have thought it was essential to report such matters in the few words of the reports that were sent at such a moment.

6430. If you had heard that there were any inflammatory speeches being delivered, would it not have been a great point to have ordered the speakers to be taken into custody, if you thought that it would lead to a breach of the peace?—Yes; but at such a moment I should not have thought it important. It was of very minor importance during the day.

6431. I thought it was a general rule to take into custody the ringleaders?—So it is; but there was no riot by the speakers. The speakers were not ringleaders in a riot. The police did take those that they considered to be ringleaders in the rioting.

6432. Are not the speakers most important persons when there is a riotous meeting?—No, I think not, such speakers as those were; that is my opinion.

6433. I think you read your orders to the police for that day?—Yes, I did.

6434. You made a memorandum, I think you called it; was that an order as to the conduct of the police on the 1st of July?—It is an order.

6435. I was not very fortunate in hearing all that you said. Will you be kind enough to read that order?—"Police Order, June 30th, 1855. Superintendent O'Brien, C "Division, will have an inspector, two sergeants, and thirty constables stationed near Lord "Robert Grosvenor's house to-morrow, at half-past 9 o'clock, A.M., and remain until 11 o'clock. "They may then, if all be quiet, return to Vine Street Station. Patrols are, however, to "be in the neighbourhood of his Lordship's house, at an earlier hour, to observe if any "persons are likely to assemble or cause any disorder. They will report immediately to the "inspector on duty at Vine Street Station, should anything occur to make it necessary to do "so. The same number of police as above will be at the same place at 2 o'clock, P.M., and "similar measures adopted to prevent any disorder." I may remark here, that it so happened "that there were two houses very near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, which were in charge "of the police, and I desired the police to be assembled in them, so as not to cause excite-"ment by having them in the street.

6436. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What do you mean by "being in charge of the police"?—The people were away, and they asked the police to take care of their houses.

6437. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The police came out of the houses adjoining Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Close to it. I believe the adjoining two houses were in charge of the police, and in order to avoid excitement, by having the police near, and also attracting a crowd, as it would have done, I desired them to be kept under cover to prevent any disorder. "One inspector, 5 sergeants, and 50 constables of C Division to assemble at Vine "Street Station, at 9 o'clock, to be in readiness to support, if required, those stationed near "Lord Robert Grosvenor's house. If this reserve be required to move, immediate notice is "to be sent to the Superintendents of the A and C Divisions, who will have assembled at "the same hour as above (9 o'clock). An inspector, 5 sergeants, and 50 constables each "at King Street and Marylebone Lane Stations, to act in support of police in Park Street or "elsewhere, in suppressing disturbance. A body of police, consisting of 4 superintendents, "6 inspectors, 24 sergeants, and 250 constables, from the under-mentioned divisions, "are to be in Hyde Park, at 2 o'clock, P.M., to-morrow (Sunday); they will be divided into "parties as follows."

6438. You were in your office at Whitehall during the Sunday?—Yes.

6439. If forty policemen were ordered to rush into a crowd of people, all that you would have nothing to do with?—No.

6440. Who would be the responsible persons for that? Would the superintendents riding about be responsible?—Either the superintendents at the particular points, or the superintendents riding about; for instance, near this first division there was the superintendent with them, and he would have acted on his own responsibility, and so would each of the superintendents. If there had been any matter of such a nature that the superin-

tendent at the place could not deal with it, then it would have been Superintendent Hughes.

6441. He had the general control that day?—Yes.

6442. Superintendent May was ill?—Yes.

6443. If there was any impropriety in the conduct of the police, the responsibility would rest upon the superintendent upon the ground?—Yes, if he could restrain it; or upon the individuals.

6444. Supposing it was improper that those rushes should have been made, the responsibility, I presume, would not rest upon the individual policemen composing those bodies, but upon the person who gave the orders?—Yes, if they behaved properly in doing so. May I just state that I was looking at the ground again yesterday, and I observed that immediately from the road there, there is a sharp ascent of about a yard, and the policemen could not walk up there, and I believe that they will be found to explain a good deal of what has been said about the rushes; they could not walk up; no man could walk up; they must make a sort of a run to get up there.

6445. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You mean that there is a little bank?—Yes, a man could not get up; there is a sudden rise, with roots of trees, and to get up they must make a sort of run.

6446. That would not apply to what has been described at the other side of the road, between the road and the water?—No.

6447. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) This is rather a steep ascent, you say?—Yes, for better than a yard, the road has been extended into the park, and that made a kind of bank on the side, the bank being higher than the road.

6448. If it was difficult for the policemen to get up, and they had to make a rush to do so, it was difficult for the people to get away, was it not?—No, for they were at the top of the ascent; the footpath is at the top of the ascent.

6449. The rails are at the bottom, are they not?—No, they are just close by the path.

6450. Are the rails on the top of the ridge?—Yes, for a great part of it.

6451. The rails of the drive?—Yes, at that part that I speak of, on the right-hand side, as you go towards the Receiving House from Hyde Park Corner.

6452. That is not the whole length of the drive?—No.

6453. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is not near the east end of the Serpentine?—No: at the Receiving House there is a natural slope, not of that immediate and precipitous kind.

6454. What part of the drive is that in?—That is about two-thirds of the way towards the Receiving House from Hyde Park Corner. Then nearer the Receiving House the ground is naturally sloping.

6455. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The rushes have been described to the Commissioners as occurring between the east end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House, opposite the water?—At the east side of the Receiving House, the path there is not of that kind that I speak of.

6456. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You think it was necessary that the police should go with some force up that particular place?—Yes; I do not think that the men could have got up in any sort of way, without any opposing crowd, except by a kind of run such as you take in getting up a steep place.

6457. Is it usual to run up steep places?—I do not say that.

6458. Or up hills?—I did not say that.

6459. Is it not the custom to climb gradually up steep places?—This is not a hill, it is a little steep place of about a yard long. I do not think that anybody could walk quietly up it as you would on level ground. I did not say that people ran up hills.

6460. Would it not be judicious, before a body of 30 or 40 police rush among a number of people, to give them warning first?—Certainly.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I think that you will find in the orders that they are told to do so.

6461. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It is best to do it quietly, is it not?—So far as it is possible to do that, with a great crowd of people.

6462. If you wanted to force your way out of any crowd, should you order them to rush in amongst them quickly?—Certainly not.

6463. If there were ladies amongst them, I suppose you would be more careful still?—Yes; I should not require any additional care, for I should not think of doing such thing, nor any rational man either.

6464. If a superintendent, when any impertinent observation was addressed to him, were to answer again, is not that against the police regulations?—I should think it very injudicious certainly.

6465. Do not you think it is very improper for a superintendent to whip people?—Highly so.

6466. And to whip ladies?—It is unnecessary for me to answer; there can be no doubt of it; and perhaps it is unnecessary for me to say, I do not suppose that any superintendent did so.

6467. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You would condemn it if it was so?—It is highly improper.

6468. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Is it not very improper to swear in giving his orders?—Highly improper.

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6469. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Had Superintendent Hughes been in the park the Sunday before?—No.

6470. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) From time to time Superintendent Hughes sent written reports to you, which you have read, and you have read your replies to those reports?—Yes.

6471. I see that at half-past 4 everything seems to have gone on very quietly, when you say that they were to act vigorously and disperse the rioters or riotous persons. Will you have the goodness to turn to the report which you received at that time, and then to the others?—Shall I read the report and then my directions upon it?

6472. If you please?—There is no direction of mine till 4 o'clock; to the two first or the three first reports of Superintendent Hughes there were no directions sent by me.

6473 What was the report which you received at 4 o'clock from Superintendent Hughes? Will you read it if you please?

6474. (*Mr. Henderson.*) There was considerable noise and commotion at half-past 3, was there not?—Yes. "Considerable noise and commotion has been made near the Receiving "House, Hyde Park, by a large number of persons assembled there, and one of the reserves "of 50 men from the Marble Arch has been sent for to the Receiving House."

6475. What was your answer to that?—"Move the party from the arch immediately, "if not done already; the reserve from Vine Street to replace those at the arch."

6476. What was the next report?—"Considerable noise and commotion at times con- "tinue to be made about the Receiving House. A large number of persons are about. "Several have been taken into custody. It has been found necessary to disperse them by "force several times from the railings. No accident yet among carriages or horses. "Very few of either have passed the Receiving House."

6477. What were your orders upon that?—"I have ordered the reserves to move into "the park, and report themselves to you from Walton Street and Kensington. You may "now act vigorously in compelling all rioters to move to a distance from the road, and "disperse and apprehend rioters."

6478. Is not a rioter a man who has committed some very serious offence?—No.

6479. What is your definition of a rioter?—I will read a definition, if you please. I took a note of it.

6480. Is a boy who throws a stone at a carriage a rioter?—I should think so, under the circumstances of this day.

6481. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If there is a riot existing, and the most respectable persons even remained there, wilfully, they are all rioters? It all depends upon whether there is a riot existing?—I have made an extract from a book of authority, "Russell's Law," if you wish for it.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Perhaps you will not read it at present.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is very desirable that it should be known that if a riot occurs, the actual persons who throw stones or do the violence are not the only persons responsible, for if persons of respectability remain there, they all become rioters. The only difference as respects the Riot Act is this, that from the time the Riot Act has been read, if more than twelve persons remain together, they become not merely rioters, but felons.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think, with regard to a riotous assembly, that, although many may be implicated in it and doing nothing, there must be some persons in it doing considerable violence.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No doubt.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) "If there be any predetermined purpose of acting with tumult "and violence, the conduct of the parties may be deemed riotous, as although the audience "in a public theatre have a right to express their feelings excited at the moment by the "performance, and in this manner to applaud or to hiss any piece which is represented, or "any performer, yet if a number of persons, having come to the theatre with a predeter- "mined purpose of interrupting the performance, for this purpose make a great noise and "disturbance, so as to render the actors entirely inaudible, though without offering personal "violence to any individual, or doing any injury to the house, they are guilty of a riot."

6482. That is the language in which the law was laid down on the occasion of the O. P. riots?—Yes; these are the words of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield: "The law is, that if "any person encourages or promotes or takes part in riots, whether by words, signs, or "gestures, or by wearing the badge or ensign of the rioters, he is himself to be considered "a rioter."

6483. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was that the decision upon the O. P. riots?—Yes.

6484. I believe they did a great deal of damage to the theatre then, and they tore it down?—No; I believe not.

6485. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Sir Richard Mayne was not on the spot, and he was not able to judge whether there was a riot or not?—For the sake of the audience, without any such violence, it is a riot.

6486. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Then there may be very quiet riots?—Yes; without pulling down a house or causing any personal damage.

6487. A parcel of little boys in the streets throwing stones, you would not call that a riot?—It depends upon circumstances. I should have called it a riot on the following Sunday, that which happened, breaking windows and throwing stones.

6488. You say, "act vigorously"?—Yes.

6489. I suppose the way in which he was to act vigorously was left to Superintendent Hughes, was not it?—Those are the exact words that I used.

6490. You said, "act vigorously," but the way in which it was to be carried out was left to the discretion of Superintendent Hughes?—Yes, that is the whole of what I wrote.

6491. You did not tell him to whip ladies or knock down women and children——

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Mitchell.*) You have got his instructions in writing, and you will have an opportunity, if you choose, of commenting upon them.

6492. (*Mr. Mitchell, to the Witness.*) Then your order at 5 o'clock was that the people were to be moved to a distance?—"All persons who take part in shouting or causing any "disturbance, or encourage others in doing so, are to be moved away to a distance from the "carriage road."

6493. What do you consider a proper way of moving the people to a distance? to take them to Vine Street station-house?—No.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If you take the context, it is, "move them from the carriage-road."

6494. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) If they did not resist, I suppose they might have been taken quietly?—Certainly.

6495. There was no necessity for two or three policemen to be knocking upon them at the same time?—That depends upon the circumstances.

6496. Or bringing blood from their heads?—(*No answer.*)

6497. I think you made some memorandum at twenty minutes past 8, something about a soldier?—It was not a memorandum of mine; it was a report to me.

6498. What was that report? will you be good enough to turn to it?—"A soldier has "just come to me at the park-keeper's lodge;" this is twenty minutes past 8, from Inspector Durkin.

6499. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where was he stationed?—He was stationed, I think, upon the ground between Hyde Park Corner and the Receiving House; he was at the park-keeper's lodge; that was at the reserve near the Humane Society's House. "A soldier "has just come to me at the park-keeper's lodge, Hyde Park, and said that he was sent by "the sergeant at the Magazine Barracks for the assistance of the police, as a mob of "persons had collected and were throwing stones at the soldiers. I have sent two inspectors "and about 60 men from the reserve force to the barracks."

6500. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That seemed to be the most serious report that you had all day?—I should not consider it so; the soldiers were able to protect themselves, but ladies and gentlemen were not.

6501. Ladies and gentlemen were not able to protect themselves, in your opinion?—I should think not.

6502. What ladies and gentlemen do you allude to?—Those drawn in carriages or those in the crowd, where they were hooting and throwing stones.

6503. Do not you know, from the report of your superintendent, that there were very few carriages in the park that day?—I believe in the beginning of the day there were a good many.

6504. But up to 3 o'clock everybody seems to have been quiet?—Yes; I believe carriages were driving there, and so far as I know, a great many came a certain way, and I believe they then turned; so I understand they did on the previous Sunday, as soon as they got amongst the crowd.

6505. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) I think the evidence is, that there were very few indeed on this day?—I am not sure how that was, but any disturbance with the soldiers, though very properly suppressed by the police, was not nearly so serious as that which affected the public peace generally.

6506. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you received information of what was going on from those written reports, from Superintendent Hughes, and also from messengers?—Yes.

6507. Did you receive information in any other way?—I am not sure whether one or two persons did not come in and tell me; I think there were; very often one has information; I do not remember how it was distinctly.

6508. Can that messenger be produced?—Every messenger can.

6509. We have the report of Superintendent Hughes—I think he must have given you something very alarming about what was going on?—I do not think he did.

6510. Will you allow him to be examined?—Certainly.

6511. At half past 8 o'clock you received that report?—No, it was written then.

6512. Do you know whether anybody was arrested after that report at half-past 8?—I believe not.

6513. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You had a report at half-past 4, that there were twelve prisoners?—Yes.

6514. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did anybody inform you during that day of the offences committed by those persons who were taken off?—No.

6515. You received no detailed report during the day?—No, not till night, and then I think it was verbal.

6516. Have you got that detailed report which you received?—No; I did not receive any written detailed report that night. I have said that I did not receive any detailed report that night.

6517. You took upon yourself that night to give some orders about bail?—I did.

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6518. Upon what did you found your opinion as to bail? was it merely from Superintendent Hughes's reports, and what the messengers told you?—No; from them as well as from a message I received at the time as to the nature of the charges at Vine Street. I understood that they were all for rioting and disorder in the park, with the exception of a few felonies, and my order or memorandum specified the cases in which bail should not be taken. I did not say that no bail was to be taken.

6519. You say that it was not described to you at the time, what this disorderly conduct consisted of?—Certainly it was; I had had reports during the day.

6520. Did the messengers tell you?—Yes, and I had messages from the superintendents afterwards.

6521. I mean before you gave the orders about the bail?—I understood that they were persons who had been concerned in rioting in the park that day.

6522. Have you read any report of the proceedings before this Commission up to this time?—Partly, I have not read all. I have had the shorthand writer's notes sent to me, but I have been unable to read them all. I have read a good deal; the first three or four days, I think, I read all.

6523. If you had known as much then as you know now, do you think that you should have refused bail?—I think I should have taken exactly the same course. Remember what my directions were.

6524. That is what I want to get at?—They are all before you.

6525. I mean your directions?—This was in answer to a requisition brought to me verbally from the superintendent, that it was desirable, the night being extremely hot, and the cells being so crowded, to remove many of the prisoners away to Marylebone station, the adjoining station, and I sent this in answer, after a little conversation with the person who brought the message: "As many of the prisoners may be moved to "Marylebone station as there is room for there. Ascertain beforehand that there are cells "unoccupied, and send such force of police with the van as may prevent all danger of "rescue. Bail should not be taken for any one charged with rioting or actual disorder, "nor in any case, unless the bail is known to be sufficient surety for the appearance of the "party." That is dated 10 o'clock at night.

6526. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you give those directions on your own authority, or did you receive directions to give those orders from any superior authority?—No, on my own authority; that was my interpretation of the law. It is far easier for the police to take bail, and their general tendency is to do so too largely, and many persons have not appeared before the magistrates in consequence.

6527. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You consider that bail should be always accepted except in very strong cases?—No; bail is not to be taken except in the very petty cases which are alluded to in the Act, not by the inspector; great fault has occasionally been found by the magistrates for taking bail too largely, where the parties have not appeared.

6528. Have you a larger authority as to bail than the inspector at the station?—No; I never interfere; I never take bail.

6529. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You are by Act of Parliament a magistrate, but you do not act in that way?—I am a magistrate only in a certain sense, and I am not to interfere in any matter except for the preservation of peace, and the prevention of crime.

6530. Practically you never interfere?—Never in any manner.

6531. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You are a magistrate, if you should happen to be on the ground and a necessity arose?—That I take it is the object; I am a magistrate of seven counties round London: "Provided always, that no such person shall act as a Justice of the Peace at "any Court of General or Quarter Sessions, nor in any matter out of Sessions, except for "the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crimes," &c.

6532. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Is it not advisable, in a case of this kind, that there should be a person at the station-house with much larger discretion than a common inspector has?—I do not know what sort of a person you allude to.

6533. Do not you think that it would have been advisable if you had been there yourself, even if it was in the middle of the night?—I do not think that I had any authority to go there; I do not think that it was any part of my duty.

6534. Were you informed that many of those parties were highly respectable people, mechanics?—I had not the least notion of what they were; they might have been dukes, or marquises, or mechanics, or the lowest people in the town.

6535. Is it not the duty of the inspectors to inform you of it, so that you may form an idea what the offence which has really been committed is?—Certainly not; I think not; it never is done.

6536. Then a pickpocket, and the man who throws a stone, and a respectable person, are all equally the same, they are all in the same boat, are they?—I really do not know what you mean by being "in the same boat."

6537. You think that it was not your duty then to inquire?—Certainly not and the impossibility of it would be apparent, when it is remembered that the police district has a circumference of about 90 miles, and a population of about two millions and a half of inhabitants. I think that the lower a person is, (and I have often so told the superintendents,) the more important is it that bail should be taken; if he is not let out on bail he does not appear at his work on Monday morning, and he loses his place; if it is a gentleman, it is of comparatively small importance.

6538. The object of taking bail is, that a man ought not to be punished before he is heard?—Yes.

6539. The object of taking bail is, to allow him to go out, providing he gives sureties that he will appear before the magistrate?—The object of taking bail by the superintendent is expressed by the Act, and bail is not to be taken except in the minor cases there specified; it may be desirable to let parties out, but the police have not the power to do so in the more serious cases.

6540. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The magistrate may, if he thinks fit, bail in a variety of cases, but the superintendent can only take it to a very limited extent?—Yes; those words in the 2d and 3d Victoria, chapter 47, as to taking bail at any time when the police courts are closed, were put in by me to relieve parties from the hardship of being confined during the whole of Sunday, when locked up at night; because by the first Act they could not be bailed unless they were brought in custody during the night, so that they were necessarily confined in the summer time if brought after five, when the Court was closed, till the following morning.

6541. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) On the Tuesday a considerable number of those persons were discharged, and on the Monday some of them were discharged, were they not?—I really do not know; I believe so. I know that many were discharged, but whether on Monday or Tuesday, I do not know.

6542. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Your knowledge of it is from the return of the police sheets?—That is all.

6543. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I find that many were discharged on Monday, and some were discharged on Tuesday; they were actually discharged from custody, some without bail, and some entered into their own recognizances; there was no change in the law between the Sunday night and the Monday, was there?—They were discharged by the magistrate.

6544. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There was one instance which I could not understand at the time, but I understand it now, of a person who was refused bail on the first night, being bailed by the superintendent on the second night, which would be accounted for by the charge not having been reduced to one for which the superintendent could take bail?—Every one of those persons might have been indicted for a riot; it was on that view that I gave the order.

6545. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say that they might have been charged with a more serious offence?—I said with a riot.

6546. They were charged with riotous conduct?—I believe not; I do not know exactly what the charge was.

6547. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They were charged on Sunday night by the inspector with riotous conduct; but when they were taken before the magistrate, after the Crown had been advised, it was determined to take a milder course, and to charge them with some smaller offence, and for that smaller offence, the inspector could bail them?—Yes, it was so; but they, being rioters, it induced me to order them not to take bail.

6548. Though there were such very serious offences going on, you took no trouble to go down to the station-house to make inquiry?—It was no part of my duty to do so.

6549. Although 100 people were locked up all Sunday night?—I did not conceive it to be any part of my duty, and if I had been at the station I should not have taken any other course than to say to the superintendent, "In my opinion, according to the construction of the law, you have no authority to take bail." I do not act as a magistrate in any way, and I certainly should not have done so in discharging parties from the station-house on Sunday night.

6550. How long did you say Superintendent Hughes had been in the force?—Twenty-four years and nine months; nearly 25 years.

6551. When any complaints are made of a police constable or any police officer, is there any entry made of it?—Yes.

6552. Where? in the police books?—Yes; allow me to say that there was a complaint made against Superintendent Hughes so long ago as 1842. I have the papers here, which I think, when they are shown, will reflect no discredit on Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes, on the 4th of May 1842, was charged with arresting a party improperly in a house, and in the "bedroom of Mr. Stoddart, without a warrant. The magistrate, after hearing the case "against the inspector and the inspector's defence, remarked in strong terms upon the "improper conduct of any police officer entering the house of any person without being "armed with authority from a magistrate, more particularly, he said, an inspector, whose "duty it was to teach others, and awarded Inspector Hughes to pay a fine of 40*s*. At "the same time remarking that the inspector's temper had been mild, and otherwise "proper. Mr. Stoddart stepped forward and wished to recommend that the inspector "might be dealt leniently with. Inspector Hughes objected to this, and said, 'I don't "'wish anything of that; I will take my chance;' or words to that effect."

6553. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What are you reading from?—From the police report. It was a regulation of the Secretary of State that any officer convicted of any offence by a magistrate should be dismissed, unless upon a special representation to the Secretary of State, and authority being given by the Secretary of State to retain him in the service accordingly.

6554. Do you mean from a report in the public paper? —The report to me is a private report. I have no doubt that it could be seen in the papers of the time. The consequence

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of any conviction, however trifling, entails dismissal from the police force, unless there be a special representation of the facts to the Secretary of State, and a special approval by the Secretary of State that the man should be retained in the service. Mr. Cottingham said that he considered the punishment of 40s. was sufficiently severe for a mere error in judgment, whereupon a representation was made to the Secretary of State, who authorized his being retained in the service. That was in 1842. There was another complaint made against him at the time of the Duke of Wellington's lying in state; it was a complaint made by an officer of the Guards with reference to Superintendent Hughes not giving him proper assistance by the police in preventing persons coming from a side door to witness the lying in state. It was an order of the Lord Chamberlain, and the Guards were to enforce it, that no person should be admitted from that side door, but I believe some persons did enter by that door, and the officer of the Guards thought that they ought not to have been allowed to enter, and complained that Superintendent Hughes had let them come in that way. Those are the only cases that have occurred.

6555. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Those are the only complaints that have ever been made against Inspector Hughes since he has been in the force?—I believe so.

6556. Have you taken the trouble to ascertain that?—Yes, I am sure of it.

6557. He was never discharged from the force?—Never.

6558. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) It was a forfeiture at that time of his position?—Yes; the officer is suspended awaiting the decision of the Secretary of State. If the case appears to be such that he ought to be retained, then you write to the Secretary of State and suggest that he should be retained, but during that time he remains suspended.

6559. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think on Monday you attended a meeting with the law officers of the Crown, did you not?—No, it was the Solicitor to the Treasury.

6560. You turned rather sharp upon me, and you said that the magistrate had discharged them from custody?—Yes, there were several I understood discharged by the magistrate, some on their recognizances and some without.

6561. On Monday was not it determined by the law advisers of the Crown to go no further as to most of the prisoners?—The Solicitor for the Treasury, Mr. Reynolds, was sent for, and he was spoken to about it. He was desirous to consult Mr. Bodkin, who was not to be found for some time, and that caused delay in bringing the prisoners before the magistrate, and when he did appear I did not see him. He wanted to avoid any further delay, and he went direct to the magistrate in court. What opinion he gave I do not know, all that I know is that in the morning it was considered by me as well as others that it was very desirable, with a view to put an end to the irritation and to allay the popular excitement, if Mr. Bodkin should think it right, to dispose of the cases by summary conviction rather than by committing for trial.

6562. Why was that conclusion come to? What was there different in the circumstances on the Monday and on the Sunday night?—The circumstances did not differ.

6563. Then why was that lenient course considered advisable?—I do not know; it was considered advisable on the whole. It is very often impossible to say in what shape a charge is to be put; that is a matter of consideration by a higher authority.

6564. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I remember a case, the last I believe of any extensive or dangerous riots in this country, in Lancashire and Yorkshire, in the year 1848. The Attorney-General went down to York, and it was well known amongst all the Bar and others at the time that there was ample ground for a charge of high treason; but the Attorney-General advised the Crown to confine itself to a charge of sedition. Upon one of those trials, one of the counsel for a prisoner, with a view to relieve his client from the charge of sedition, was proceeding, by cross-examination, to show that he had been guilty of high treason, and I remember the Attorney-General saying, "If that line of defence is adopted, I will enter a nolle prosequi on the indictment for sedition, and begin again on the graver charge." It is in the discretion of the advisers of the Crown?—In the Chartist riots in 1848 precisely the same thing occurred. The counsel who defended a prisoner attempted to show that he was deprived of great privileges; for instance, a list of the jurors, and so on, by not being indicted for high treason.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They thought it a matter of policy to charge them with a minor offence; whether there was ground or not is another question.

6565. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you make any inquiry as to the state of the cells?—A representation was made by the superintendent that he thought it desirable to remove as many prisoners as he could to another station, from the over-crowded state of them. It was a very hot night.

6566. Was there any letter sent to you on the subject by the Superintendent?—No, I think it was a verbal message.

6567. Can you say what the exact communication was, to the best of your recollection?—It was to this effect, that the cells are very much crowded and extremely hot, and I think it desirable to remove 20, I believe he stated, to Marylebone Lane. My answer was to remove as many as there was room for there; and 30 were removed.

6568. You sent a note or memorandum about it, in which I think there was something about the bail, from which it might be inferred, and from which I inferred, that bail might be accepted if the parties were substantial?—No; there might have been parties in custody upon charges connected with that day upon which the parties might have been entitled to bail, and the superintendent might have granted it, because it is discretionary altogether with him if he deems it prudent; and if he thought that there were any such cases, I gave

him that caution, not to take any unless the bail was sufficient for the reappearance of the party.

6569. At first he had positive instructions not to take bail, had he not?—No, it is all the same memorandum.

6570. Then there appeared to be a discretionary power with him, that if he saw that the bail was respectable he might accept it; was not that your intention?—I specified two cases with reference to that occasion in which bail was not to be taken; it was unnecessary to say anything about felony, but in a case of rioting or actual disorder, I should say that bail ought not to be taken, not in any case. If there had been a mere trifling assault connected with that day, or without being connected with that day, I said that bail was not to be taken without sufficient securities to insure the appearance of the parties bailed.

6571. Do you mean rioting or acting with disorderly persons?—No; actual disorder.

6572. Is not an assault upon the police a greater offence than crying out or hooting at a carriage; for it is admitted on all hands that no damage was done?—I think not; I should think that a great many of the assaults on the police were of very minor importance compared with the hooting and riotous conduct on that day.

6573. I thought that assaulting an officer in the discharge of his duty was a very serious offence?—It varies greatly; some assaults are trifling, and some are not.

6574. Then when they barely assaulted the police bail might be accepted?—I should think not; my construction is that they ought not to take bail.

6575. If you had gone down to the office, and had seen a respectable gentleman in custody, charged with assaulting the police, and you had known that two responsible and respectable persons had offered to become bail for him, you would not have discharged him that night?—First of all, as to a gentleman, that would make no difference; I should have thought him a greater delinquent, but being charged with an offence of that sort I should have thought that he was not entitled, and the superintendent would not have been justified in taking bail. It is not a question of the respectability of bail, but as to the law.

6576. You considered that the law was such that you could not do it?—Yes.

6577. Have you seen those cells at Vine Street?—Yes, often.

6578. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The distinction which you take is between indictable offences and cases of a summary kind?—Yes; the lighter kind, such as ordinary assaults.

6579. There is no power to convict summarily for assaults upon the police in the execution of their duty?—No, I think not. Yes, they may be summarily convicted for that.

6580. For assaulting a policeman in the execution of his duty?—Yes.

6581. In that case, then, bail might be taken?—No, it does not say all cases.

6582. (*Mr. Ellis.*) I think that the 18th Section of the 2d and 3d Victoria, Chapter 47, bears upon that?—In a simple case of assault upon a policeman in the execution of his duty, they might take bail, I think.

6583. Probably if you were assured that a prisoner would give such bail as would insure his attendance, you would be disposed in that case to sanction the bail being taken?—If it had been a mere case of assault upon a policeman unconnected with any riotous proceedings.

6684. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you stated that there were some assaults upon the police during that day; were there any policemen obliged to be sent to the surgeon of the force?—I believe there is one man incapable of performing his duty yet. There does not appear to have been any one seriously injured on the 1st of July; on the 8th there were three.

6585. Were there any injured on the 1st?—Yes; one man had his head slightly cut.

6586. Was that the only one? Another had a black eye, with a stone; another had his eye blackened; another was knocked down by a blow in the head; and another was thrown down, and his knee slightly injured.

6587. Four cases?—Yes.

6588. Were any of them sent to the surgeon?—Always they are. There is a divisional surgeon who attends.

6589. Could you furnish his report upon those four cases?—No doubt.

6590. There were four cases?—Yes.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I do not know that it is necessary, though there can be no objection to it. It is clear, from the report which Sir Richard Mayne has read, that they were very slightly injured.

6591. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I am satisfied with that, that they were very slightly injured. When is that taken down—the material from which that report is made?—As soon as they get to the station. Whenever a person arrives at the station the charge is entered, his name and so on, and then the offence, so far as the constable comprehends it; very often they do not state this in very technical phraseology.

6592. Does the inspector, when the policeman says that he has been assaulted, merely take it down just as the policeman states it, or does he question him; is it his duty to do so?—No; unless he saw some reasons for doing so; generally speaking, the charge is evidence, though I should state that witnesses are not to be examined by the inspector either for or against the party charged. Those are the directions of the Secretary of State upon

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the subject, that the constable at the station is not to exercise judicial functions, those are the reasons given; he is merely, if the charge appears to be such as primâ facie would justify the party being locked up, to receive the charge, and not to receive evidence either for or against.

6593. You gave the number of the policemen that were assaulted; four were assaulted, one struck in the back with a stone slightly, one knocked down or thrown down, and one with his eye blackened; and then you went on with another list?—That was Sunday the 8th.

6594. That was the whole number that were injured on that day; four were obliged to have medical assistance?—Those that I have read over.

6595. That was all that took place on the 1st?—Yes.

6596. There is a Superintendent Martin, is there not?—Yes.

6597. He was on the ground that day?—Yes.

6598. Has any complaint ever been made against him?—I cannot say; I do not recollect anything particular about him, but if there is it will be produced if you wish it.

6599. What other superintendent was on the ground?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley to Mr. Mitchell.*) If you have had any information conveyed to you, perhaps it will assist Sir Richard Mayne in ascertaining.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) It is an anonymous letter, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Does it refer to any period?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir.

6600. (*To the Witness.*) What were the names of the other superintendents on the ground?—Mr. Gibbs, of the D division; Mr. Farlton, of the T division; Mr. O'Brien was principally at Lord Robert Grosvenor's house.

6601. Have any complaints been made of any of those inspectors?—I believe not; I really do not know.

6602. Will you have inquiry made as to them?—There are frequently complaints made against them for not ordering the policemen to do this and that, removing nuisances, and such things, but as to anything affecting their general conduct, I believe not; I am most anxious that every information should be given affecting their conduct on that day and in any manner.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I do not wish to ask Sir Richard Mayne any questions.

6603. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Are the Commissioners to understand you that those instructions are put into the hands of every policeman?—Yes.

6604. And that they are required to make themselves acquainted with those rules and regulations?—Yes; with the parts more especially relating to their own duties. A constable does not trouble himself very much about the duties of the superintendent and the inspector.

6605. So far as they relate to his duties, each man is required to conform his conduct to those regulations?—Undoubtedly; they are intended for his guidance, and they are prepared for that purpose.

6606. Were there any directions given inconsistent with those regulations on the day in question?—Certainly not by me; and, so far as I am aware, by nobody.

6607. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I understand you that when any complaint is made against a policeman, and he is convicted before a magistrate, he ceases to be a member of the force, as a matter of course, unless the Secretary of State interfere to retain him?—As a matter of course. There is one law which I have not referred to. In addition to all the laws under which a policeman may be punished, there is one special provision in the 2d and 3d Victoria to this effect, "That every constable who shall be guilty of any neglect or "violation of duty in his office of constable, shall be liable to a penalty not more than 10*l.*, "the amount of which penalty may be deducted from any salary then due to such offender, "or in the discretion of the magistrate may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for "any time not more than one calendar month." So that any individual aggrieved by any excess of authority on the part of the police may, upon complaint before a single magistrate, and, on proof of his charge, have a constable fined to the amount of 10*l.*, or committed to prison for one month. Not one such charge has yet been made with reference to the proceedings of the 1st of July.

6608. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I may explain, Sir, that I instructed Mr. Ballantine to make a charge of that kind. Mr. Ballantine consulted with Mr. Hardwick, and the result was that that charge was then abandoned (it was on behalf of Mr. Mair), in order that we might come in under this inquiry?—There was nothing known of this inquiry at that moment, nor of any extraordinary inquiry.

6609. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Mr. Ballantine before the magistrate stated that?—At that time this Commission was not appointed, nor had any promise been given by Sir George Grey that such a Commission should be appointed.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I remember Mr. Ballantine stated that he expected there would be some public inquiry, and therefore he withheld the charge for the present.

6610. (*Mr. Mitchell.*). Sir Richard Mayne is under a wrong impression there. On a certain day, I think on a Friday, I saw Sir Richard Mayne, and the policemen were there. Three of those who had been concerned in Mr. Mair's case were there to be charged, by arrangement with Sir Richard Mayne; and the day before Sir George Grey had stated that he would grant a Commission. I did not know then of a Committee of Inquiry or of a Commission, but the day before he had stated that, and that was the reason alleged by

Mr. Ballantine why we did not proceed under it, or we were there with all the witnesses?—On the day that Mr. Mair appeared before the magistrate there was no Commission then appointed, and, so far as I was aware, no intention to appoint a public Commission.

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(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The Commissioners have just received a letter from a person giving his name and address at Manchester. It appears to be the writing of a person in a humble condition of life, but who offers evidence as to the forbearance of the police on that occasion in Hyde Park. He was there only from 2 to 4; and you may take it if you think it desirable, and do as you think proper.

6611. (*Mr. Mitchell to the Witness.*) I should like to have all those orders——

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) I have a report here, made on Monday morning, of the transactions of the previous day.

6612. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I think it is desirable to have it, but I think it would be more convenient to take it after the witness has been examined.—I tender it now, if you please.

6613. I wish to have the orders that were given by you for the day and during the day, and the reports that you received from various persons during the day. I wish to have copies of them?—I will have them sent to you.

6614. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you not say that there was an architect in attendance with respect to the cells?—Yes; the surveyor, Mr. Reeves.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Charles Reeves, sworn.

Mr. C. Reeves.

Examined by Mr. Stuart Wortley.

6615. What is your position?—I am a police surveyor.

6616. Have you the charge of the cells in the different police stations?—I have.

6617. That is, the charge of their construction and repair?—Yes, I have.

6618. You have not the charge of keeping them clean?—Nothing of the kind; merely the construction, and to see that they are in a proper state of repair.

6619. Amongst others, you have the cells at Vine Street under your care?—Yes.

6620. When did you last survey them?—About six weeks since.

6621. The Commissioners have been told by Sir Richard Mayne that it was the old watch-house?—It was.

6622. Is the space for the cells there contracted in consequence of the antiquity of the building? is there any difficulty in making the cells convenient?—No; the space was not sufficient to give us all the accommodation that we should have wished. We have been looking out for other premises to give the increased room that we required, but the great difficulty is in getting it in that locality, and that has prevented us, certainly.

6623. (*Mr Armstrong.*) People have a great objection to have a watch-house brought into their neighbourhood?—Very great indeed.

6624. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I suppose a site would be very valuable there?—Very expensive. I should state that the four cells on the ground floor have been constructed within the last three years. The cells in the basement were the original cells provided by the parish. Those cells were not considered to be sufficiently airy and well ventilated for the general confinement of prisoners, and they are in a general way disused.

6625. That includes what is called the long cell?—Yes.

6626. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is one of the original cells?—Yes, provided by the parish.

6627. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) All the cells above ground have been added since?—Yes; they have been of more recent construction.

6628. What have you done to obtain ventilation for them?—I have adopted every means that we could devise to secure the largest amount of fresh air for the use of the persons confined in those cells. We have gratings to admit the external air, and extracting flues formed on the top of them to take off the foul air.

6629. It has been stated here that the people were in the dark in them, and that there was no ventilation as regarded those cells on the ground floor, except a small hole about the size of your hand in the doorway; is that so?—No; there are two gratings underneath the seat in two of the cells, which communicate with the external air in two of the other cells, where that ventilation could not be obtained; the fresh air is admitted from a grating over the door the whole width of the door, and also from two or three plates perforated let into the roof of the cell.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I think Mr. Mair stated that there was a perforated place over the door as well as an opening in the door.

6630. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Some of the witnesses seemed to think that there was nothing but a small aperture in the door that has been spoken of; is not that an aperture for communication as much as for ventilation?—To view the prisoners; but underneath there is a grating in the bottom panel of the door, and every means that we could devise to secure a sufficient supply of fresh air has been adopted.

6631. What do those openings at the top of the cell communicate with?—There is a skylight open at the top which communicates with the external air.

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6632. What are the floors of the upper cells made of?—Asphalte.

6633. There is no water or wet there?—None whatever; asphalte is a non-absorbent material, and the cells take some considerable time to dry after they have been cleaned out of a morning.

6634. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) I observed yesterday that the long cell was wet; there appeared to be a fall from the door downwards?—I am not aware that that is so.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is desirable that you should examine that.

6635. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There is a fall from there, and the tap comes just by the door, so that any water that escaped might flow under it, for there seemed to be a fall all the way down?—There would be no opportunity of the water getting into the cell from any source in the cell itself.

6636. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Have you not found that the floor is damp?—Only immediately after it has been cleansed, and till it has had an opportunity of drying.

6637. We were there at half-past 4, and there was no water running through it to the depth of the sole of a man's shoe, but it was certainly damp and wet.

6638. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The complaint was, that this tap was running at the time. I observed that the tap was close to the door?—I inquired of the inspector, and the tap from the water communication is in perfect repair, and no water has escaped.

6639. (*Mr. Henderson.*) There is very little provision for ventilation in that long cell?—That we have virtually abandoned.

6640. You have not been able to provide any ventilation in the roof of that cell?—Yes; there is a grating at the far end of the cell to create a current of air from the front of the cell, right through, and it is taken out from the entrance into the flue, and to the external air.

6641. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What means are used for rendering the privies in those cells as little offensive as need be?—They have what we call trap pans, with water laid on to wash them out immediately; and I have been, and a supply of water is kept constantly upon them.

6642. They are not waterclosets in the ordinary sense of the word; the soil is not washed away at once into the sewer?—No; the water is turned on from the outside, and then washes it immediately away; the water is laid on as to ordinary waterclosets, but instead of the person using it being able to turn it on, it is turned on outside.

6643. Are there means of washing the soil away sufficiently often to prevent the place becoming more offensive than such a place must necessarily be?—Quite so.

6644. How many cells are there altogether?—Eight, altogether.

6645. Have you got the dimensions?—The dimensions of the cells on the ground floor are 9 feet in length, 6 feet in width, and 8 feet high. I think the dimension of the large cell is 18 feet in length.

6646. With wooden settles?—With wooden seats round them.

6647. Broad wooden seats?—Yes.

6648. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) If there were only two or three, they might lie down?—Quite so.

6649. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What are the dimensions of the long one below?—I think it is 18 feet long by 6 feet high, and 7 feet wide. The other three are not so large.

6650. There are three small cells on the lower floor?—Yes, there are.

6651. Towards the front?—Yes.

6652. Those are small?—Yes.

6653. And less commodious still?—I think they are about 8 feet square, from 7 to 8 feet. I cannot say the size exactly.

6654. Has everything been done that can be done to ventilate those other small cells down stairs?—Yes, everything; they are in a very bad position for ventilation, and that occasioned our building new cells, in order that they might be used as little as possible.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

6655. You say that some of the cells are generally disused?—Yes, they are.

6656. Do you mean those underground?—Yes.

6657. Why are they not generally used; is it because they are badly ventilated?—They are not sufficiently ventilated for the confinement of prisoners, not in the general way; they are kept more for refractory persons, who make a great noise.

6658. To break their spirits a little?—Yes.

6659. Do you know the cell that has been described as the long cell?—I do.

6660. There were some thirty or forty persons in there on the 1st of July; do you remember that night?—Yes.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There is no doubt that it was very hot; I have not the smallest doubt that these cells must have been dreadfully hot.

(*Mr, Mitchell.*) If you are satisfied of that fact, I am content.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is very unfortunate that there cannot be more roomy cells. We have no reason to think that anything was done then to make them worse than usual. We will examine parties as to what their actual state was in point of cleanliness. When we saw them yesterday, they were perfectly clean; we gave them no notice of our going there, we went immediately from the court. No doubt they would be offensive and painfully oppressive on a July night, like the night in question; it was very unfortunate that there was not better accommodation under the circumstances. It stands confessed that

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they were insufficient for that night's purposes, because the inspector applied to Sir Richard Mayne to send thirty persons away, that shows that they were overcrowded, and thirty were sent away.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) If you make any report, Sir, or give any sort of intimation to the authorities that they should in future be disused for any number of persons, we shall have attained the object intended.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We cannot go to that length; we shall, very likely, refer to our impression whenever we give our opinion, but it is not for us to give any recommendation. This witness says that they are doing their best to find additional accommodation.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Your inquiry, Sir, is into the conduct of the police, and if on that night they put prisoners into small and ill-ventilated cells, I ask, could they not have taken them somewhere else; they might have been put into an open room.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You will have an opportunity of going into that; we have not the power to recommend Government to build new police stations; a vote of the House of Commons for the money must be obtained first of all.

6660*. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Mair.*) Can you give the number of any policeman?—370 A.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley*) Is he here?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) No, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There was a question which I forgot to ask Sir Richard Mayne. It has been suggested, that from some cause, probably circumstances connected with the war, or otherwise, there has been a considerable change in the individuals who constitute the police, and that a good many comparatively young hands are now in the force. I do not know whether that is so, but the Commissioners would like to know whether that is so or not. If Sir Richard Mayne wishes to give the information himself, he can do so, or one of the superintendents.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) He shall be here at the sitting of the Court to-morrow.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then we will adjourn till to-morrow.

Adjourned to to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Eighth Day.

Wednesday, 25th July 1855.

PRESENT :

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P.
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, ESQ.
GILBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.

Sir RICHARD MAYNE, K.C.B., further examined.

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(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) I understood that it was desired to make some inquiry with reference to the constitution of the police.

6661. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The only thing which I wished to ask is this. It has been suggested, that in consequence of the war, or some other circumstances, there had been a considerable change in the constitution of the police; that is to say, that there were a number of fresh men and young men who had come into it of late, is that so?—There is no foundation whatever for any such supposition. I will state here what the dismissals and resignations have been for each of the years, and also the number of men now in the service, and the different years in which they joined. I will state first the number of men now in the service, who joined in each year since the establishment of the police, beginning in 1829. The whole number of the police at the present moment is 5,707. Of that number 13 joined in 1829, 33 in 1830, 19 in 1831, 25 in 1832, 35 in 1833, 48 in 1834, 65 in 1835, 55 in 1836, 94 in 1837, 107 in 1838, 118 in 1839, 281 in 1840, 155 in 1841, 171 in 1842, 204 in 1843, 183 in 1844, 193 in 1845, 281 in 1846, 271 in 1847, 397 in 1848, 261 in 1849, 274 in 1850, 374 in 1851, 408 in 1852, 675 in 1853, 967 in 1854, making a total of 5,707.

6662. Nearly one-fifth of them were appointed in 1854, more than one-sixth, at all events?—Yes; 967 in 1854, 675 in 1853. I should state, that the great number of changes always take place within the first year or eighteen months; a great many men join the police without any knowledge whatsoever as to the severity of the duty; they soon find that it does not suit them; and within the first three or six months very great changes always take place; also, many men are found to be unfit from want of intelligence, want of bodily power and other causes, and the great changes have at all times taken place within the first year.

6663. What I mean is this, that that table shows that there are rather more than one-sixth of the force who have not had the experience of more than a year?—Yes, and that would have been the case at any period. In the year 1854, I believe the same number would exactly appear as in 1853; and so in 1853 it would have appeared with reference to the previous year. The great changes always take place in the first year or eighteen months. I will now read the numbers who have resigned in each year, and the numbers who have been dismissed in each year. These tables were not kept until 1840. The number who resigned in 1840 was 754; in 1841, 629; in 1842, 517; in 1843, 470; in 1844, 525; in 1845, 605; in 1846, 832; in 1847, 707; in 1848, 548; in 1849, 553; in 1850, 608; in 1851, 1,360; that includes, however, the augmentation that was made temporarily for the Great Exhibition, and reductions took place at the close of that year, the number being for that year therefore 1,360, and for the previous year 608. In the following year 1852, the number was again reduced to 636; in 1853 it was 896; and in 1854, 822, including 138 who were recommended to other situations by the Commissioners, namely, as Assistant Storekeepers in the Commissariat mounted staff, called Land Transport Corps, and Sydney Police; so that 138 is the whole number that have left the police in any way from any cause in relation to the war.

6664. That is the whole amount of change attributable to the circumstances of the war?—Yes; the whole amount of change attributable to or arising in any way from the war; and you will observe that the whole number, including those, is somewhat less than in the previous year. The whole number, including those, is 822 in 1854, whereas it was 896 in the previous year.

6665. Were the 138 taken more from one division than another?—No; in fact, it was not very popular, and they were taken as volunteers from all parts of the service.

6666. You have no reason to suppose, then, that there was any larger proportion of new men in the A division than in any other?—Certainly not; and I will state immediately, if you will allow me, the way in which the force which was principally used on the 1st of July, and which is always used in the same way upon any occasion of disturbance, is selected. I will state first, however, the number of dismissals for five years past. The number of dismissals in 1849 were 235; in 1850, 195; in 1851, 309; that was again the Exhibition year, when a great number of men joined. In 1852, 231; in 1853, 251; in 1854, 189; so that the dismissals have been fewer again in 1854,

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and so were the resignations; 300 of the men who were specially employed in the park on the 1st of July, were taken from those men who are what we call the reserves of the divisions. The reserves, I should state, are bodies of 50 men attached to six divisions, and their ordinary employment is in filling up vacancies that occur in the division to which they are attached, or four divisions assigned to that division, to fill up casual vacancies from sickness, or absence on leave, or other causes, or strengthening any part of those divisions where from special circumstances additional force is required, and if any parties are exposed, or crime of any sort has been committed greater than usual, the men are strengthened from those reserves. Now those reserves are formed of men who have been a certain time in the police; they are selected men. I should say that a change has taken place in the police within the last six months. Up to that time there had been three classes of constables, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. By a regulation made by the Secretary of State, there are now only two classes; that is to say, the 3d class, which had a lower rate of pay (17*s.* a week), has been absorbed in the 2nd class, so that where there were formerly 1,000 men receiving 17*s.* the men now receive 19*s.*; therefore, as far as the increase of pay goes, it should produce a better class; I am not aware that it has done so, but it ought to have done so. Previously to the change, these reserves of 300 men were all selected from 1st and 2nd class constables, and no constable entered the 2nd class till he had been from a year to 18 months in the service, so that all the constables who form those reserves have been at least a year, and probably a good deal longer, in the service, those of the 1st class seven, eight, or nine years; but no constable is in the reserve who has been in the force less than a year, probably from one to three years, and the average is about 18 months. The memorandum for the selection of men for those reserves is this, "When a vacancy occurs in the "reserve force, the Superintendent of the division to which that part of the reserve in "which there is a vacancy is attached, is to recommend specially a constable to join the "reserve. The constable is to be selected from the best constables of the division who are "desirous to join the reserve, but they are to be men in full vigour of constitution, and not "by any family circumstances unfitted for immediate removal to any part of the district as "may become desirable, especially in that branch of the service." That is to say, that they shall not have large families. Sometimes men find great inconvenience in moving, and it is therefore desirable to select men who have not large families so as to make it inconvenient for them to move. Therefore, so far as regards the 300 men forming the reserve who were all on duty on that day, they were, in fact, picked and selected men of the police, and I suppose no man had been so short a time in the service as a year, probably much above that, and certainly a great many for a considerably longer period. Will you allow me to refer to the number of men in the police of the different countries, English, Irish, and Scotch, because that I know has been made a matter of observation?

6667. It is not very important; but, if you wish it, you can do so?—It is very short. The number of men of each country, speaking at the end of the year 1854, were these:—I will not read them of the different ranks unless it is wished.

6668. No?—The total was 4,416 English, 145 Scotch, 370 Irish.

6669. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) I am very glad to hear that, because we have had an anonymous letter to-day complaining that you fill them up with too large a proportion of Irishmen?—I know that that is the statement; nothing can be more unfair.

6670. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The letter is an anonymous one and signed "An English Gentleman." I am sorry to say that it is not couched in the terms which I should expect from an English gentleman; but I may say, once for all, that we cannot take notice of anonymous letters; this is an open court, and everybody may be heard here who comes to make a complaint. We can take no notice of persons who are ashamed or unwilling to give their names.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) I am not likely to object to Irishmen as Irishmen; but for the special purposes of police in this town, in parts of the town, there are objections to it, and accordingly the number in certain divisions has always been very much restricted, and returns are always made to myself of the number of Irish appointed each month, and the divisions to which they are assigned. In some parts of the town, principally inhabited by Irish, it was found objectionable that the policemen should be Irish.

6671. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I believe since Colonel Rowan's resignation another gentleman has been appointed as your colleague?—Yes.

6672. Who is that?—Captain Hay.

6673. Did he take any active part in making the preparations upon this occasion?—None whatever.

6674. It was left to you entirely?—Altogether. There was a question yesterday with regard to Superintendent Martin. I have since referred to his papers, and I will shortly state the facts with regard to him. I find that so long ago as March 1838, now upwards of 17 years, there was a complaint against him, and a conviction before a magistrate. He, therefore, stood in the same case as I explained yesterday with regard to Superintendent Hughes. The necessary consequence of that, according to the then regulation of the Secretary of State, would have been his dismissal. The charge against him was one of common assault upon a female, he not being on duty at the time, and being in plain clothes. There is a memorial here, which was submitted to the Secretary of State as to his previous services, which I will read shortly, if you will allow me; but if it is not considered necessary

to do that, I will read Sir Frederick Roe's letter; he was the convicting magistrate, and he states what the circumstances of the case were.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That will be more important.

6675. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The result was that he was retained?—He was retained in the service by the directions of the then Secretary of State, Lord John Russell. The letter of Sir Frederick Roe is this:—"Dear Sirs, March 20, 1838. I trust you will permit me to "draw your attention to the case of Inspector Martin of the A division, who was lately "brought before me on a charge of assault on a female, and being convicted of that offence "is, I understand, in danger of being dismissed from the police force" (he was fined 40*s.*, that was the sentence). "I should at the time have made an entry on the sheet that it "was the magistrates' opinion that the fine inflicted was ample punishment for his offence, "had I not considered the impropriety he was guilty of was so entirely in his individual "character, in no way connected with his public situation (he being in plain clothes and "not on duty), that it would be almost unfair to draw the Commissioners' attention to his "case, and I beg now to represent to you that it was my brother magistrate's feeling" (at that time two magistrates heard the case) "as well as my own that the penalty was "quite sufficient punishment, and that we hope that it may be consistent with your regu-"lations to take no further notice of his misconduct." The case, however, was of course represented to the Secretary of State, and the answer was, "I have laid before Lord John "Russell your letter of the 22d instant with reference to the case of Inspector Martin, "reported in your former letter, and I am to inform you that Lord John Russell, having "considered the statements made in the letter from Sir Frederick Roe, which you enclosed, "approves of Inspector Martin's being retained in the service."

6676. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In what year was that?—In March 1838, 17 years ago. I may just say also that Inspector Martin was shortly after that sent into Yorkshire, to Huddersfield, there being then serious disturbances there, and his conduct was such, and he was so much injured, that he was recommended for a special reward for good services, and for compensation for wounds, and this is the answer of the Secretary of State; "I have laid before Lord John Russell your letter of the 21st instant, recommending to "his favourable consideration" (Superintendent Martin was then a sergeant) "the case of "Police Sergeant George Martin, a meritorious officer, who received several severe injuries "in the execution of his police duty while suppressing a riot under circumstances of great "difficulty, and I am to inform you that Lord John Russell has been pleased to direct "that a gratuity of 30*l.* shall be paid to Sergeant Martin." There is one fact with reference to a statement which I made yesterday. I gave an answer to Mr. Mitchell, who inquired with regard to the position of the rails upon the road; I stated at the time (and I have been looking at my evidence this morning) that the railing was upon the top of the bank, and not down upon the road; I find such is not the case, the railing is upon the road, but the other circumstances are exactly as I represented them. No person, not the most active person, could get up walking quietly up, it requires a sort of rush to get up. There is an inspector here who, if it is wished, will explain with regard to the numbering and lettering upon the collars of the mens' coats, to show that it could not be, as I understand, it was insinuated.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I do not think there is any evidence as to that. There was some conversation.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) There is some insinuation that the men changed their numbers.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No; there was a reference to a former occasion on which it was said to have been done.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) A dozen years ago.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I immediately said that I was quite sure that no such suggestion could be made unless there was some proof of it, and it was at once disavowed.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Certainly.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) I am sure unless I concurred in such a base thing it is not possible.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If any such thing were attempted it would be a crime.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) There must have been an alteration in three or four books.

6677. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think the principal policemen in the park were of the A division; what divisions were in the park on the 1st of July?—The reserves are lettered A; they use the letter A upon their collars.

6678. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) All the reserves?—All the reserves of the six divisions, the 300 men; there are six divisions to which reserves are attached.

6679. Then there are 300 men marked with A, besides the A division itself?—Just so.

6680. How many are there in the A division?—I think it makes between 600 and 700 who wear the letter A, about 300 of them being reserves attached to different divisions in different parts of the town.

(*Mr Mitchell.*) I wish to ask Sir Richard Mayne whether he is aware how long the men that were employed on the 1st of July in the park, and the reserves, had been in the force?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Sir Richard Mayne has stated with regard to the reserves, that the least time they could have been in the force was one year, and many of them, I believe, as much as nine years; that accounts for 300 at once.

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) A very considerable proportion are first-class men; no man gets into the first class under six or seven years, the average is eight or nine years.

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6681. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Can you give the Commissioners any notion of what proportion of the 300, of which the A division proper consists, are men who have been above a year in the service?—It being looked upon as a promotion, as all receive first and second class pay, a great many of them are of the first class; I cannot give the number exactly at this moment.

6682. Can you supply us with that upon paper?—I can exactly; I will send it down.

6683. We shall be glad if you can give us an analysis of that division, and the length of service of the men; you need not give every man, but the number who have been one year, and so on?—So many eight years, and so many five; I will take three or four periods.

6684. And if there are any less than a year, you will let us know?—If there are any they must have joined very recently. I believe there are none.

6685. And if you can give the same with respect to the reserves as well, so much the better?—The reserves are that division.

6686. But there is an A division proper, is not there?—Yes.

6687. We want an analysis of the A division, as well as of the reserves?—I will supply that.

6688. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Is there any distinction by which you would know a man who was in the reserve from an ordinary A division man?—There is no distinction by which the public would know him. We know him because the numbers are higher numbers. The numbers run consecutively from 1 to whatever the number of the A division proper is. After that they are numbered consecutively for 300, in addition to the A division proper.

6689. What number does the ordinary A division consist of?——

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have a return furnished from the office here which, perhaps, will help you?—One forgets these things. (*The return was handed by Mr. Ellis to the witness.*) The numbers of the divisions vary greatly. The A division is from 1 to 234.

6690. (*Mr Henderson.*) The higher numbers beyond that would be the reserve?—Yes, with the letter A. Then attached to the B Division there are from No. 235 to 289 of A reserve; attached to the C Division from 290, taking up from 289 to 344; then attached to the D Division, following 344, from 345 to 399; attached to the G, or Finsbury Division, from 400 to 454; then to M, or the Southwark Division, beginning at 455 to 509.

6691. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They are all high numbers?—They are all high numbers of the A Division reserve.

6692. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is one of the objects of the number being placed upon the uniform to enable persons to recognise the number without inquiring the name?—A very principal object, it was in fact the original object.

6693. It has been represented to us that there is a difficulty, particularly in a crowd or anything of that sort, in seeing the number, in consequence of the scroll upon the collar?—I have never heard it until now.

6694. I suppose there is nothing essential in that ornamental work?—No.

6695. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) It has been mentioned by more than one person?—I dare say there are many of the men with their numbers here.

(*Policeman 377 A stood forward and exhibited his number.*)

(*Sir Richard Mayne.*) It is a matter I believe more of tailoring than anything else.

6696. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I suppose it is put on the collar in order that it may be more visible, and may not be impeded by the arm, which might be the case if it were on the breast?—Yes; and on the great coat it is the same; but on the great coat it is without the scroll, I believe it is considered a mere matter of tailoring.

6697. We merely wished to know whether there was any reason for it?—No; and if it becomes desirable to alter it, I will speak to the contractor about it.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Samuel Fry.

Mr. Samuel Fry, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

6698. What are you?—A solicitor.

6699. Where do you reside?—My office is 356, Strand; I live in the country.

6700. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.

6701. At what hour?—I arrived at about a quarter before 2 at Apsley House, and got along to the Serpentine, I think, about 3 o'clock.

6702. How long did you stay in the park?—I remained in the park till about 6 o'clock; a little after.

6703. Was there a crowd there at the time?—When I first went there was a great crowd going towards the Serpentine, between Rotten Row and the drive; there was not so great a crowd going towards the Serpentine on the opposite side where I went, but it got very dense when I got towards the Serpentine.

6704. Were you mixed up in that crowd?—Yes; I was mixed up with it continually; I went to the railings and looked at what was going forward on the other side, and took notice of it, and talked to my next neighbours.

6705. Can you tell us anything which the members of that crowd said?—There was a great deal said and a great deal of exasperation amongst the people, arising, I believe, chiefly from an idea, which many expressed to me, that the Sunday Beer Bill had got the wedge in, and they did not intend to "go it" any further; and it seemed to me, from their general statement, that they came out with the idea of having shouting and making annoyance and frightening horses; and not finding that, their exasperation was turned against the police.

6706. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You mean that you collected that from their conversation?—From their conversation.

6707. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see a constable with a boy in custody?—I did; many.

6708. Was anybody near you at the time?—Yes; there happened to be a woman near me; it was not one constable. I believe there were three, and there seemed to be a great deal of feeling at three constables taking a boy; she expressed a strong wish; she was behind the constables; and hoped that before they got very far they would be taken care of by some of the crowd; indeed, exasperating the people.

6709. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you mean that she said this aloud?—Yes; to a number round.

6710. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Were those three policemen using violence to that boy?—No, none; I should say that I do not think the violence commenced until you got nearer the Serpentine; there might be individual cases of persons being taken into custody, and some of them for throwing stones, but I do not think that there appeared to be any serious violence on either side until you got nearer to the Serpentine.

6711. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then was this not near the Serpentine that you are speaking of now?—This was a short distance from the Serpentine, just before you arrive at the walk before you get to the Serpentine.

6712. (*Mr. Ellis.*) And further towards Apsley House?—And further towards Apsley House.

6713. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You mean that the policemen were taking a boy down the road?—Yes; before the cabs came.

6714. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see any stones thrown?—Yes; I saw one person pick up stones who ought to have known better; a young man dressed certainly as a gentleman; he put them in his pocket and threw them as he got an opportunity behind people.

6715. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At what time of the day was that?—About half-past 3, or between that and 4, I cannot say exactly.

6716. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) And at what part of the park?—Close to the Serpentine.

6717. Between the end of the Serpentine and the Humane Society's Receiving House?—Just at the corner of the Serpentine where the road runs down to Rotten Row.

6718. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) On which side of the drive?—On the Oxford Street side, not the Serpentine side; the north side.

6719. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At the east end of the Serpentine?—At the east end of the Serpentine. He was throwing stones, and I believe more out of mischief than anything else, but evidently covered by a number of others.

6720. What do you mean by "more out of mischief?" Were they thrown forcibly?—He did not mind whom he hit. He threw them up in the air.

6721. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They were not thrown direct?—No; he could not do that because of the crowd before him.

6722. Were they large stones or small ones?—The small pebbles.

6723. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They were not thrown directly so as to strike a person, but thrown up to fall down?—Thrown up so as to reach the road. Thrown up to fall in the road.

6724. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Where would they pitch?—In the road.

6725. Is that where the police were stationed?—The police were stationed there, several of whom were struck by them; I do not mean to say hardly, but it was such as evidently to produce a growing feeling of dissatisfaction between the people and themselves.

6726. Did you remonstrate with this young man?—I did.

6727. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) As I understand you, your impression was, that it was not done with a view to injure an individual policeman, but to irritate the police?—Yes.

6728. The stones were chucked over the people's heads so as to fall among the police, to irritate them?—Yes; seeing the shouting that was going on whenever a person was taken into custody, and seeing that whenever a policeman ran after an individual he dodged under the railings, and the crowd immediately closed up, so that he should not take him, then began a certain conflict between the police and the people.

6729. Before these stones were thrown had any conflict taken place?—No; the shouting and the taking into custody had been going on for about half an hour.

6730. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What time of the day was that?—About 4 o'clock.

6731. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see the police advance from the rails on to the grass at any time?—Yes. I was twice present when the police got under the rails. They went, I think, six deep, and walked along towards Apsley House, clearing the people from the side of the rails.

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6732. Will you describe the way in which they cleared the side of the rails?—They all walked along exactly in the same way as they do upon the Derby day, drawing in a line, and the outside man crying out, or one or two of them, perhaps, "Stand back, here; stand back;" at which many of the crowd did stand back. I amongst the number.

6733. Did all the crowd stand back?—No; there were one or two individuals who seemed to be determined not to do it, and to have a collision with the police, which they very soon had.

6734. After seeing these stones thrown, you wished yourself to get out of the crowd?—I did.

6735. Had you any difficulty in doing it?—Not the least; I asked one of the policemen to allow me to cross the road, and he let me go across the road, and I got upon the opposite side.

6736. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Upon the water side?—Upon the water side.

6737. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see any encourage others not to stand back?—Yes; I saw one man, saying that he was an Englishman, and that his rights should not be trampled upon, and that he would resist the police, which he did, and he got into collision with them, and they took him into custody.

6738. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you know who that was?—No; it was a very powerful man; no doubt there was considerable difficulty in taking him into custody.

6739. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did the crowd press upon the police?—They did; they tried to interfere to prevent this man being taken.

6740. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You saw them do that?—Yes; it is natural enough with every crowd who do not look it upon as any crime. I apprehend if a man is run after they make way to let him run through, and close up and prevent the policeman following.

6741. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did any of these stones seem to you to be thrown at carriages?—Not by this particular individual; but I saw stones thrown at a carriage.

6742. About what time was that?—That was about half-past 4; it was after the cabs had arrived. First of all they walked the people down whom they took into custody, and then they had cabs, and then there was a great deal of pelting at these cabs whenever there was a policeman outside. When you call it a carriage it seemed to me like something hired for the day.

6743. You do not mean that persons hired the cabs?—No, but the stone throwing at the cabs began; and a four-wheeled carriage came, and they threw stones at it.

6744. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did they throw stones at the cabs?—Whenever a policeman was outside; sometimes there were two policemen inside and two outside, and sometimes a man upon the top; and whenever a man was on the top he was marked.

6745. (*Mr. Ellis.*) What is your opinion of the general conduct of the crowd which you say there?—Up to near the Serpentine, on the north side, there was nothing amiss except talking.

6746. You draw a distinction between two places?—I do.

6747. Where would you separate them?—I would separate them within about 100 yards of this side of the Serpentine.

6748. After that there was more than talking, was there?—Yes.

6749. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What do you mean by talking?—For instance, people would stand at the rails and cry out and say, "Here is an infamous thing; why does not Lord Grosvenor come? We wish he would come; we would show him."

6750. Not conversation?—No; and then saying, "They have taken the poor man's beer away, and now they want to take his Sunday away;" that would continue some distance wherever you found a certain class of people, but generally speaking, in my opinion, it was more from curiosity on the north side after that.

6751. You think the generality of the people there were attracted by curiosity?—Yes; and they did not like to proceed where they knew that violence was going on.

6752. (*Mr. Ellis.*) What position should you say was taken up by those whom you speak of as behaving in this manner?—My own impression is that there was great exasperation on the part of the populace.

6753. Where did those men stand?—Along the rails.

6754. The rails were lined by the persons you are describing?—They stood by the rails perhaps, or one or two behind.

6755. What do you think of the behaviour of the police?—No one can deny that there may have been some unlucky blows given at the Serpentine as people rushed across, but it was perfectly plain that there was a number of people, some of whom perhaps wanted to get out of the way, and others who were determined that there should be a row, and then when there came a rush across the road where the policemen happened to stop, if there happened to be anything like a woman in it, of course she went the wrong way when she ought to have gone the right, and began to scream, and then the mob cried out, "Shame," and several people were taken into custody, and the police used their truncheons.

6756. Was the conduct of the crowd such that you think the police were right or wrong in trying to stop it?—I think, without saying that there may not have been individual cases of mistake, or of violence, no one can say but that the feeling and temper of the crowd was such, that if the police had not exercised a great deal of vigilance and firmness, there would have been serious disasters.

6757. Did you see Superintendent Hughes on that day?—I do not know him by person; I saw several.

6758. Did you see any mounted superintendent strike any one?—No; I did not; one had a whip I think.

6759. But you did not see him use it?—No; I did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

6760. I think you answered with a little hesitation when you were asked whether you saw any mounted policeman strike the crowd?—No; I had no hesitation about it; the hesitation was whether I saw a mounted policeman.

6761. You say he had a whip in his hand?—Yes.

6762. You did not see him use it at all?—No; I did not.

6763. Not at the crowd?—No; not at the crowd. I am bound to say that I heard that he had from the people who had come from some distance beyond the Serpentine.

6764. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At the time?—At the time. They said, "He is laying his whip about them." That was the expression.

6765. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you go with anybody?—No.

6766. You were by yourself?—I went by myself.

6767. Did you see any ladies in the crowd?—Yes.

6768. There were a great many, were not there?—I cannot say that there were a great many.

6769. Did you see females?—Yes.

6770. There were a great many females, were not there?—No; I do not think there were a great many. Pardon me, there might have been a great many up at the point which I named.

6771. I mean along the side of the Serpentine?—No; I do not think there was a vast number.

6772. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The south side of the drive?—That I cannot say.

6773. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are you speaking of the north side?—Yes.

6774. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Are you in the habit of going to Hyde Park on the Sunday afternoon?—Yes; I do go.

6775. Do you think there were fewer females in the park than usual?—No; I should say certainly not.

6776. Were there more, do you think?—I should think so from the vast crowd.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I understand the witness to say that he only speaks of that portion opposite the drive and opposite the Serpentine, and that he thinks there were not a great number there.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He said there were more females than usual.

6777. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In the park?—In the park.

6778. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The observation which he made with regard to there not being a vast number of females, I understood him to apply to that portion near the Receiving House opposite the Serpentine?—Yes.

6779. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You think there were more females in the park generally?—I should think so from the enormous crowd which there was.

6780. But you think there were fewer by the side of the Serpentine, from the east end up to the Receiving House; you know the Humane Society's Receiving House?—Yes.

6781. Do you say that there were fewer there than usual?—No; I do not say that.

6782. Did you see children playing about?—I saw many children.

6783. You saw a great many children?—I saw some.

6784. Playing about?—Not playing about.

6785. Walking about?—Walking about; and up to that point, where the crowd got dense, everybody went in and out, in my opinion getting as near as he could to see what was going on.

6786. It would not be very safe to take young children into a crowd?—No.

6787. Not any crowd, even if it was a meeting of the Peace Society?—No; I do not think it is right to take children in.

6788. The people seemed to be in a pretty good temper, did not they? it was a fine day, was not it?—Yes, a very fine day; some did and some the reverse.

6789. Some people appeared to be out of temper?—Yes.

6790. I mean generally?—The general impression on my mind is, that it was not a good-tempered meeting.

6791. Did you hear a good deal of joking about a variety of subjects? Lord Robert Grosvenor?—Yes, there was a good deal of conversation on that subject.

6792. A good deal of joking about?—People intimated that he was a coward for not coming there.

6793. He might very well have ventured there?—Certainly not.

6794. You think not?—Yes.

6795. You think it was rather dangerous?—Certainly.

6796. I think you saw a few stones thrown during the day?—Yes, I did.

6797. You have very accurately described how they were thrown; they were not thrown at anybody, but just thrown into the road; then I think you say there were some stones

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thrown at a carriage?—Yes; I did not say that they were not thrown at anybody; they were not thrown at any particular individual.

6798. I think you saw some stones thrown near a carriage?—Near a four-wheeled conveyance.

6799. Did the stone hit anybody there?—No; it did not; it struck the wheel, and the policemen stopped the conveyance, whatever it was, and sent it back.

6800. I think there were very few carriages passing that day?—Very few.

6801. Did you see any of the people in the carriages cheering to the crowd that was collected, answering the cheers that were made?—No; I did not.

6802. Not in any instance?—In one instance I did, I believe it was not in a carriage, it was in a kind of Hansom safety; two young gentlemen were smoking their cigars and they waved their hats.

6803. Those young gentlemen did not appear to be very frightened, did they?—No; they did not.

6804. The carriages which went, I think, were mostly gigs and chaises?—Yes; four-wheeled hired chaises and dogcarts and so on.

6805. It looked like respectable tradesmen being out?—Yes; certainly.

6806. Out for a drive?—Yes.

6807. They did not appear to be very much alarmed, did they?—My belief is this, that after half-past 3 or after 4 at any rate, very few, if any went, for the police stopped them and recommended them to go back; they were some distance off, and they did not come down; some insisted upon it, I believe. I saw some insist upon it.

6808. When they were cheered at they did not seem much alarmed, did they?—No; I did not think that they were likely to be alarmed.

6809. Did you see any horse frightened during the day?—Yes, I saw one.

6810. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What do you mean by saying that you did not think the persons were likely to be alarmed?—They came to fraternize with the people as they went along, and as the police had made the road clear they drove along and took the risk; they seemed to me to have hired conveyances on purpose.

6811. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What led you to go there?—Curiosity.

6812. Did you see any of Sir Richard Mayne's notices?—No; I saw the others. I saw Sir Richard Mayne's up, but I did not read them; there was a large crowd at Apsley House reading them, and I did not stop to read them.

6813. You did not go with any sort of revolutionary ideas, did you?—No.

6814. Do you not think that a great many people went from curiosity too?—I think a great many did.

6815. Did you hear any speakers in the park. I mean persons addressing 40 or 50 people?—Yes; no man could have addressed 40 or 50 people; it must have been much more than that. I saw one man attempt to do it at the foot of a tree on the opposite side; before you get to the Serpentine there is a tree which leads up the embankment, he got upon that.

6816. Did you hear what he said?—He was not many minutes, not above a minute or a minute and a half; but he was speaking to the people, he waved his hat about, and he said, "I hope Sir Robert Grosvenor likes his hock and seltzer water this afternoon." He began with that. Then he went on telling the people that there were no carriages; and that was the man who said, "They have not driven the wedge any further, and do not let them." A policeman came up and he made his way off; he decamped.

6817. That stopped the discourse?—Yes.

6818. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In what way did the policeman come up?—The policeman was pushing his way towards him; and the man immediately went down and mixed with the crowd.

6819. He moved before the policeman got up?—Yes; an intimation was given, "Here are the police coming;" and of course he immediately got away.

6820. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did the crowd seem to be amused with his sermon?—Some did.

6821. They did not appear to be violently excited about it, about Lord Robert Grosvenor enjoying his seltzer water?—Some of the parties, a great many of the individuals, like it always is in a mob, I have no doubt went for curiosity.

6822. Might not we call them a crowd instead of a mob? There were a good many people of your own class, were there not?—Yes; but I should call it so.

6823. You would call them a mob still?—Yes; I consider that different from a crowd; one is dense in which you can scarcely move, and the other in which you can move and do what you like.

6824. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where did you observe that distinction?—At the Serpentine.

6825. Where was the dense crowd?—The dense crowd where I could scarcely get on was opposite the Serpentine, between that and the Receiving House.

6826. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) On the north side of the drive?—Yes; and also upon the left hand side of the road just at the corner by the Serpentine where the railing is; when I got there it would have been very difficult for a person who got completely across to be able to make his way through the crowd back.

6827. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any other speaker during the day?—I saw one other, but was not near enough to hear him.

6828. Did you hear what he was talking about?—No.

6829. It might have been a religious meeting, might it not, for all you know?—For all I know, of course.

6830. Did you see any handbills given about during the day —Yes.

6831. Did you get hold of one of them?—I had one given to me, I believe, two I think.

6832. Have you got it here?—No.

6833. Do you remember its contents?—One, undoubtedly, I perfectly remember, was recommending the people to be perfectly quiet, at the same time to be firm.

6834. Anything else?—And to meet again the following Sunday until the Bill was withdrawn.

6835. Did it recommend any violence to be used?—No; certainly not.

6836. Was there any jocular expression in it at all?—That I will not say.

6837. You cannot remember that?—No.

6838. Was there anything about Lord Robert Grosvenor supplying the people with hot water, or their coming in their best clothes, or anything of that sort?—I do not remember. The other bill was, "Agitate, agitate, agitate; let us get the Beer Bill repealed." It was upon the subject of the Beer Bill.

6839. That was put into your hands?—Yes; I saw many of them posted up afterwards.

6840. Where did you see them posted up?—In the Strand and at the east end of the town.

6841. But you did not see them before this meeting?—No; I did not notice them.

6842. But you saw them in the Strand. If they had been posted up before, as your offices are in the Strand, you would most likely have seen them?—Very likely, if they were there before, I should see them; but excepting I was drawn there by curiosity, I should not stop to look at them.

6843. You are quite sure that you saw them posted up, are you?—Quite certa .

6844. I think you have described many what are called rushes by the police?—I saw several rushes across the road.

6845. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you mean by the police or by the people?—By the people.

6846. Which the police endeavoured to prevent?—Yes.

6847. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Crossing from one side of the road to the other?—It was just this; some people desired to get across from one side of the road to the other; the other people, who were willing to have either fun or mischief, made a violent rush at the same time, and many could not be stopped, and then the policemen stopped some, and some went one way and some the other, and violence immediately ensued.

6848. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) On which part?—A policeman would take one man, and perhaps take him to put him under the rails, or take him into custody for what I know; and then the man would resist, and there would be a violent altercation, and 3 or 4 more would come together, and 3 or 4 more; and perhaps the man's friends would come and try and rescue him, and then there was a struggle, till the man either was taken into custody or got away.

6849. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any heads broken during the day?—I saw one man; I cannot say that I saw several heads broken. I saw one man who had had a blow.

6850. Only one man?—I mean that I only came across one man.

6851. You only saw one man?—Yes.

6852. He was bleeding, was he?—Yes; he had had a blow on the temple.

6853. Was he bleeding much?—No.

6854. Did he appear to be very comfortable under it?—No, he did not.

6855. He appeared to be in great pain, I suppose?—No; he appeared excessively exasperated.

6856. What sort of a man did he appear to be in dress—a mechanic?—I should take him to be a carpenter or a mechanic.

6857. Did you see whether he had been doing anything?—I did not; he came out of the crowd.

6858. How many policemen had hold of him?—No policeman had hold of him.

6859. He had been struck, and he was going away; he was not taken into custody?—No; he was not taken into custody, he was coming away. I saw many of the others taken into custody.

6860. With blows?—No, not with blows. It would be impossible for anybody to say; I defy anybody to say whether with blows or not, the thing was so immediate. There was a rush of people on the one side, and a rush of people on the other, and there were screams and hooting; it would be impossible to say whether there was a blow or not; anybody who went there impartially to look at it, could scarcely say whether a blow was struck or not.

6861. You saw the policemen once or twice go in amongst the crowd on the other side of the rails?—Yes; they went under the rails; they formed a line, and walked along.

6862. Did they do that gently, or with considerable violence?—They called out, "Stand back," and walked along.

6863. Sir Richard Mayne himself has admitted that they were obliged to make a spring because there was a hill; did you see any of those springs?—Yes.

6864. Of policemen?—Yes, as they came through.

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6865. 20 or 30 together?—My own impression is, that I never saw more than 10; that is about the number I should say, and they walked along the clear way.

6866. It appears that on the hill at one part the policemen were obliged to make a rush to get at the top; did you see anything of that kind?—No; I cannot concur in that on the north side; the policemen were obliged to take a couple of steps up to the Serpentine certainly, but to no greater amount. There is a little bank, and you are obliged to take two or three steps up.

6867. Did you go the next Sunday to Hyde Park?—Yes.

6868. Did you take any lady with you?—No; certainly not.

6869. Did you see any of your friends with their wives or daughters?—No.

6870. Not on either occasion?—Not on either occasion.

6871. You were not so very much alarmed; did you go into the thick of the crowd?—No; I did not.

6872. You avoided it the next time?—I did.

6873. How were they behaving the next Sunday?—I should mention to you that I did not go so far even the next Sunday as I did the first Sunday; I only went partially down Hyde Park, and I saw a crowd of people coming along that way, so I thought it better to retire.

6874. But you did not see any act of violence then?—No.

6875. Did you see any policemen about then?—I do not think I did, more than one or two.

6876. But you were well guarded on the Sunday before; there were a great many, were not there?—Yes; there were a great number.

6877. Then when there were no policemen, there was no violence?—I do not say that at all.

6878. You did not see any violence?—I did not see any violence, any more than I did the previous Sunday where I was.

6879. When the people were guarded by policemen, then you saw a great deal of violence, that is the result of it?—No.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You are assuming facts; we cannot inquire into what happened on the 8th.

6880. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There were a great many policemen, you have stated, on the 1st of July?—I only wish to state it fairly; there were a great many policemen on the 1st of July, but I say that on the 8th of July I only went a short distance into Hyde Park, and did not attempt to go so far as on the previous Sunday.

6881. How far did you go on the 8th?—About half-way between Apsley House and the Serpentine.

6882. You can see a considerable distance before you, cannot you? I think from Hyde Park you can see the Crystal Palace; it is on rising ground?—Yes; but not much on the north side.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If we go into this matter of the 8th, we must ask Sir Richard Mayne, in common fairness, what was done upon the 8th.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think Sir Richard went a great deal into the 24th?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What was done on the 24th might influence what was done on the 1st, but what was done on the 8th could not influence what was done on the 1st. Our duty is to confine ourselves to that which is referred to us, as much as we can. We will go into what throws light upon what happened on the 1st; but if you are allowed to go into what happened on the 8th, then the other side must show the mischief which was done on that day.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) After that intimation, Sir, I will not press it.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The question for us is, whether the circumstances and the occurrences of the 1st justified the course which the police took upon that occasion, and what the course which the police took was.

6883. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you said that a woman was remonstrating with the police about a boy that was taken into custody?—Not remonstrating with the police; she was talking to the people who were about her.

6884. She appeared to be rather excited?—Yes, she was.

6885. What was she saying?—She was saying that if she were a man she would very soon take the boy away from those three policemen.

6886. She seemed exasperated?—No doubt.

6887. It is not usual for women to talk much in crowds, is it?—My experience is the reverse.

6888. To address crowds?—It was merely saying, "There is a shameful thing going on, three men to one boy. Oh, if I were a man, I would take him away!"

6889. It is usual for women to protect boys, is it not?—Certainly.

6890. She was saying it was a shame?—Yes; the boy was being walked along the pathway with two policemen, one on each side of him, and another behind him.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have nothing to re-examine on.

6891. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You said that you thought there were a considerable number of ladies and females in the park on that day?—I should not say of ladies.

6892. Not on foot?—There might be, considering the large mass of the crowd.

6893. There was a large number?—A large number; I could not judge exactly.

Mr. Samuel Fry.

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6894. You draw a distinction between the space between the end of the Serpentine and Apsley House, and the space between the end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House?—I do.

6895. Does your observation about there being a considerable number on that day of ladies and females apply to that portion between the end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House?—No.

6896. What was the character of that assembly?—There were not many ladies that I saw in that part.

6897. I am now speaking entirely of the north side of the drive, between the end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House?—Yes.

6898. There were some, were there?—Certainly.

6899. You say that you saw no carriages except some that appeared to be hired for the day?—Very few.

6900. And the occupants of which seemed to fraternize?—Just so.

6901. From your observation, do you think it would have been safe for the ordinary carriages which are seen in the park to pass that day?—Most certainly not.

6902. Why?—Because, in the first place, very few horses would have stood the noise which there was then; and the impression on my mind was, that although the vast mass of the people might intend to be quiet, yet there was a sufficient number to have created a serious riot, who thought otherwise.

6903. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) I think you said that you could not see what proportion of women or children there were on the opposite side of the Serpentine—the river side?—I could not.

6904. Did you see the police make any demonstration on that part?—I did not.

6905. You did not see the police go there at all?—I did not.

6906. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then, in your opinion, whether the course taken upon this occasion by the police or the police authorities was judicious or not, there was a necessity for some means being taken to protect the usual persons in the park?—Most undoubtedly; no one could doubt that who saw the general tone and temper, although in reference to what power ought to have been used to do, that it is another question.

6907. Are you in the habit of going frequently into the park?—Yes; generally on a Sunday.

6908. During the week day that drive is very full and frequented, is it not, by all classes?—Yes, by all classes.

6909. On the Sunday it is less frequented than upon the other days by carriages?—It is less frequented on the Sunday by carriages.

6910. More perhaps by foot people?—Yes.

6911. Amongst that class of persons, are there not invalids and persons of that sort who go to take the air?—Yes; you see slower kinds of horses and older kinds of carriages.

6912. And you think it would not have been safe for persons of that class to have gone on that day?—I think it would have been most dangerous.

The witness withdrew.

W. T. Pratt, Esq.

William Tidd Pratt, Esquire, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

6913. You are the son of Mr. Tidd Pratt, whose name we know?—I am.

6914. Were you in his house on the 1st of July?—I was.

6915. Where is his house?—No. 12, Upper Grosvenor Street.

6916. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Whereabouts is that?—On the north side of the street, nearly opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house.

6917. Near the corner of Park Street?—It is the corner house of Park Street and Grosvenor Street.

6918. On the north side?—On the north side.

6919. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Will you describe what you saw?—About half-past 5, I saw a great crowd of people coming towards the house, shouting and hallooing tremendously. I suppose they continued in that way about an hour, preventing every carriage and horse from passing altogether.

6920. Could you give any notion of the number?—I am a bad judge of numbers; from what I saw, I should say there were about 400 or 500 people.

6921. Did they collect themselves opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Yes; all of them.

6922. Can you see from Lord Robert Grosvenor's house straight into Oxford Street?—No.

6923. Any person passing down Oxford Street who saw a crowd, could not see it opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Yes; certainly.

6924. When this crowd was collecting, were there many policemen in the street?—I did not see above half a dozen at the time.

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6925. Can you speak to their conduct?—As far as I could see they hardly did anything at all, because their numbers were so few. They asked the people to move, which of course they would not do.

6926. Could you hear what was said by the members of this mob?—No; they were only shouting and hooting. I could not hear anything.

6927. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was there a noise?—A very great noise.

6928. (*Mr. Ellis.*) And an obstruction of carriages?—Quite so.

6929. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Which way did the crowd come?—From Grosvenor Gate and from the end of Park Street, and also from Oxford Street, they all met.

6930. Some came up the street and some down the street?—Yes.

6931. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Was the crowd so dense that anybody in it would have had a difficulty in moving?—Decidedly. The nurse in our house was quite unable to go out; she wanted to go to church and could not stir; the doorway was quite blocked up with people.

6932. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say there was shouting and hallooing?—Yes.

6933. Did that shouting and hallooing appear to take any particular direction?—It seemed to me that the excitement was towards Lord Robert Grosvenor.

6934. As regarded any particular house?—Yes; it was all against Lord Robert Grosvenor's house. All the people were looking and pointing.

6935. It appeared to you to be directed against that particular house?—Quite so.

6936. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you afterwards see a larger body of police come into the street?—All at once I did. Where they came from I do not know. All at once a great number of police came.

6937. Will you describe their conduct?—They immediately formed in line and asked the people to move. For a time the people would not move. About three or four minutes afterwards they pulled out their truncheons, and in about five minutes there was not a single person left in the street; they cleared the street most perfectly.

6938. After they first appeared there was a space before they took out their truncheons?—Decidedly so.

6939. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What length of time was there between their first appearing and their taking out their truncheons?—I should say not more than five minutes, or three minutes, I suppose.

6940. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Where were you at the time the police came?—I was looking out of the window of the drawing room.

6941. Could you hear what was said?—I might have heard, but I did not hear.

6942. I understand you to say that they asked the people to move?—Yes; I heard the police ask them to move.

6943. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How were you able to hear what they said?—I was out on the balcony of the house.

6944. Then you first of all proceeded to the window, and then you went out into the balcony?—Yes.

6945. What caused you to go out into the balcony?—Because I could see better, I suppose.

6946. (*Mr. Ellis.*) After the police were obliged to take out their truncheons, did you see them disperse this mob?—I did, immediately.

6947. Will you have the goodness to describe what you saw there?—The people were in the doorways of different houses and clinging to the lamp-posts, and the police told them to move. I saw them strike a dozen men, I suppose. They only struck those who would not move, who kept arguing with them.

6948. Did you see any people remaining until afterwards?—I saw one man very much hurt on the back, but he was a man who would not move at all. He clung to a post at the corner of the street.

6949. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At the corner of Grosvenor Street?—At the corner of Grosvenor Street.

6950. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you happen to see anything that occurred to any of the police themselves?—I saw one policeman struck at the back of his head.

6951. What was he struck with?—I think with a piece of tile. There was a house next to Lord Robert Grosvenor's, the roof of which was being repaired, and pieces of tile were about the street; and I believe one of the mob took up a piece of tile and threw it at a policeman.

6952. Was that during the clearance?—Yes.

6953. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) After they had drawn their truncheons?—Yes.

6954. Did you see any alteration in the forming of the police after they came into the street, while they waited there five minutes?—They only formed across the street and the path, so as to drive the people all away. I may as well add, that I considered the conduct of the police so extremely good on that occasion, that as soon as I heard that an inquiry was instituted I offered to come on their behalf.

6955. (*Mr. Ellis.*) I did not venture to ask you upon a matter of opinion, though I believe it has been a good deal asked on the other side. I did not think it right to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

6956. Previously to the 1st of July, had you heard anything about the Sunday Trading Bill?—Yes.

6957. Had you heard a great deal about it?—Yes.

6958. Had you any idea that there would be any meeting at Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Quite so; from the placards which I saw in the street.

6959. I think your father's house is very near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—It is; it is the opposite corner of the street.

6960. Were there any ladies in your father's house?—Yes, my sisters.

6961. Did they go out of town on that day?—No.

6962. They remained in town?—Yes.

6963. Did any of them go on the balcony?—No, they did not.

6964. You think they did not?—I am sure they did not.

6965. You did not invite any friends to come and see what was going on?—No, certainly not.

6966. Did you see ladies in the balconies around you?—I did, opposite to us.

6967. Did you see any children there?—No.

6968. Were the ladies sitting on the balcony?—No, standing.

6969. The ladies did not appear to be very much alarmed, or they would not have been out there?—No.

6970. You say you saw a policeman struck. I think you saw one policeman struck during the day?—I did.

6971. How long were you in the house during the day?—From about 6 until the evening. I reside there.

6972. Did you go to church that day?—Yes.

6973. In the afternoon?—I did.

6974. Then your observation is principally confined to what you saw in the evening at 5 o'clock?—At 6 o'clock.

6975. How long were you looking at the crowd, standing out making observations?—For about half an hour.

6976. During that time, I think, you saw only one policeman struck?—That is all.

6977. I think you say that you saw a man throw a piece of tile?—I did.

6978. And I think you said that that was after the policemen had drawn their truncheons?—Yes.

6979. You describe that the road was cleared very quickly?—In a few minutes.

6980. They were very vigorous and energetic?—Yes, they were; but no more than the occasion required.

6981. That is your opinion. Did you see what their object was in clearing the street?—They cleared the street because no carriage could pass by.

6982. But how was it that they let such a crowd collect there?—That I cannot tell, of course.

6983. There were few policemen when you first observed, and then all of a sudden the street was cleared with quickness?—No, the street was not cleared all of a sudden. I say the police came all of a sudden. The police requested the people to move, and in about three minutes they cleared the people away.

6984. Were you in the park that day?—About half an hour.

6985. Where did you walk during that time?—By the carriage-drive.

6986. On the north side of the Serpentine?—Yes.

6987. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What time of the day was that?—I suppose a little after 5.

6988. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you hear anybody addressing the people?—I saw that one man was speaking from the stump of a tree.

6989. Was he long there?—He was there as long as I looked there.

6990. Was there a great crowd round him?—Yes.

6991. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You do not mean as long as you stayed there, but as long as you looked there?—Yes.

6992. As long as your eyes were in that direction?—Yes.

6993. How long was that?—Three or four minutes.

6994. You do not mean that he was there all the half hour that you were walking there?—No.

6995. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How were the people behaving there?—Very riotously indeed.

6996. I mean just round the speaker?—They were very quiet there.

6997. There was no attempt to take him into custody, that you saw?—Not that I saw.

6998. Were they as quiet as persons would be in church?—Certainly not; not anything like it.

6999. Or as they would be at a fête champêtre, or anything else in the open air?—It is quite a different kind of quietness.

7000. I do not understand you?—They were talking and shouting and yelling.

7001. I mean those people who were listening to the speaker?—Yes.

7002. Do you say they were yelling?—Yes; every time a carriage passed they turned round and shouted at the people who were passing by.

7003. Not those people who were listening to the speaker surely?—Yes, those people who were listening to the speaker.

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7004. How could they do that and hear the speaker at the same time?—That is not for me to judge.

7005. They were doing it?—They were doing it.

7006. Did you hear any particular individual in that crowd yell?—That is a question which of course I cannot answer; I saw a great many people yell; as to any particular individual I did not know them, and therefore cannot say that I saw any particular individual.

7007. Are you in the habit of going into Hyde Park?—Every Sunday.

7008. You went the same on that Sunday?—Just the same.

7009. Did you go with any lady?—No.

7010. Did you see any ladies about?—I did.

7011. Children?—No, I cannot say that I saw any children; I saw a great many ladies. I saw many more ladies there than I usually see on other Sundays.

7012. Did any of them appear to be the inhabitants of Belgravia and Tyburnia, and those aristocratic neighbourhoods?—I think they were.

7013. Did you see any lady molested?—No, because the ladies that I saw kept more away from the crowd.

7014. Where did they keep?—I suppose they were 300 or 400 yards from the part.

7015. Did you see the south side of the drive by the Serpentine?—No, I did not.

7016. Those ladies did not seem to be greatly alarmed, did they?—No.

7017. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What do you mean by saying that the people were behaving riotously in the park?—As soon as a carriage came up, they began hooting and shouting, and every one was frightened.

7018. Was there anything in the proceedings of the crowd, or in the crowd itself, that need alarm the inmates of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Decidedly so.

7019. What?—If any persons appeared at the windows, they began hooting them, and pointing at them with their fingers.

7020. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did anyone appear at the windows?—Yes; at the bedroom windows.

7021. Some of the servants upstairs?—Yes.

7022. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do you consider that it would have been safe for Lord Robert Grosvenor to have walked through that crowd?—Certainly not.

7023. Why not?—The people seemed so exasperated with him.

7024. Was there a noise?—Continuous.

7025. Of what sort?—The people were shouting, and hooting and hissing.

7026. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was there any cry that you could distinguish?—No.

7027. I suppose you did not apprehend any danger to your own house?—No; but I am quite certain that if the police had not come up on the Sunday afterwards, every window would have been broken. Mr. Mitchell asked some gentleman here whether there was not more rioting when the police appeared; it is quite the contrary; there was much less rioting when the police appeared.

7028. You say that when you first saw the crowd there, it assembled from different quarters?—Yes.

7029. And then you say there were about the usual number of police, about five or six?—Yes; that is all.

7030. Were you able to observe so as to see or hear whether they made any endeavour to get the people to move away?—Yes; I heard them say, "Move, move on."

7031. Before the body of police came?—Yes.

7032. Was that successful?—Not at all; they would not move one bit.

7033. None of the crowd were armed with anything, were they?—No; I did not see it.

7034. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you not hear in the course of the evening some of the people from the balconies there cry out, "Shame"?—No, I did not; and I am quite certain that if they had, I should have heard it.

7035. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Those within your hearing did not?—Those within my hearing most decidedly did not.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

7036. When you speak of those who were listening, you mean of course those who were surrounding the speaker?—Yes.

7037. You do not know whether they were listening or not?—No; I supposed they were listening, by their being round there.

7038. You were asked as to the ladies in the balconies being alarmed; did you feel alarmed?—I did not myself; but the ladies in our house were alarmed.

7039. Did you conceive that the violence was intended for your house?—No.

7040. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What profession are you? I ask you because we have asked everybody else?—I am a barrister.

The witness withdrew.

The Reverend LEONARD SEDGWICK, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

7041. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.

7042. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where do you reside?—I reside in the country; my address is the Leazes, Bedale. I was staying with my father, at 14, Westbourne Place, Eaton Square.

7043. Are you any relation to the professor?—I am.

7044. Do you follow any profession?—I am a clergyman; I have no cure.

7045. Do you stay generally in London for a portion of the year?—I generally stay with my father.

7046. (*Mr. Ellis.*) At what time did you enter the park on the 1st of July?—Between half-past 3 and 4 o'clock. I cannot speak exactly, but my impression is that it was about a quarter to 4.

7047. How long did you remain?—Until within 20 minutes or a quarter to 7. I am certain as to that time, because I went from there to a church, the service at which began at 7.

7048. In what part of the park were you during that time?—I went up from Albert Gate at the south side of the drive. I passed along the drive by the Serpentine to within about 150 or 200 yards of the Receiving House. I then crossed the road, retrod my steps on the other side, the north side of the drive, and got, perhaps, to half way between Apsley House and the head of the Serpentine. I then struck up the hill, as it were, as if I was going to the Marble Arch, and came back again, and waited on the outside of the crowd for some time, and moved away.

7049. Was the place where you speak of waiting some time outside the crowd opposite the Serpentine?—Yes; during the whole time I sauntered along, so that I occupied a considerable time in both going and returning. I stopped sometimes at one place and sometimes at another, my object being to ascertain who the opponents of the Sunday Bill were, and what class of people they were; that was my object in going into the park on previous Sundays as on that Sunday.

7050. How did the people whom you saw there behave?—My impression was, that there were two crowds, a crowd of persons going from curiosity, and others who perhaps were in the habit of being in the park, and that there was a formed crowd, a crowd which had a determination to do something, my impression was, mischief, and which kept together and acted under some sort of discipline, the head quarters of which struck me to be between the head of the Serpentine and almost that row of trees which there is just at that point on the rise of the hill.

7051. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Between the head of the Serpentine and the Receiving House?—Yes; but I was meaning right across the road; going up towards the Marble Arch there is a clump of trees.

7052. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean rather the foot of the Serpentine?—Yes.

7053. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At the dam?—Where the dam is.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If you speak of the dam head in that sense, it is the head of the Serpentine, but in the other sense it is the bottom of it.

7054. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did any of those people carry sticks?—I do not know that I was particularly struck with their carrying sticks; many of them had sticks in their hands, but nothing that struck me.

7055. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Nothing that seemed to you more than a common walking-stick?—No.

7056. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see any of those sticks thrown?—I saw no walking-sticks thrown, but I distinctly saw 7 or 8 sticks (I should say more, but I wish to be within the number) thrown. My impression at the time was (I have since thought that I might have been mistaken), that they were the sort of sticks which, when I was a boy, were thrown at a fair or a race; round, heavy sticks about that length (*describing the same*). I have since thought that I might have been mistaken, and that they might have been broken rails, because I saw that an immense number of rails were broken, and I thought they might have been picked up, and not sticks taken for the purpose.

7057. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were any rails broken?—Yes; a very large quantity of wood railing along the walks, to keep the people off the grass.

7058. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Hurdles?—Wooden hurdles; not what we call hurdles in the country, but rails.

7059. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where were those sticks thrown?—I saw this crowd at the foot of the Serpentine, on the north side.

7060. At what time of the day?—Almost immediately after my going into the park, about 4 o'clock. They were thrown at two or three gentlemen who were riding along the road, accompanied with some stones, and afterwards some of them were apparently thrown at the police; the police were amongst them; whether they were thrown at the gentlemen or at the police I cannot say, but the first was thrown at two gentlemen or three, I cannot say which.

7061. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did they frighten the horses?—Whether they struck the horse, or whether the horse darted forward, I do not know, but he evidently got away as soon as he could.

Rev. L. Sedgwick.

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7062. Did you see many stones thrown?—Not very many; those were the only stones I saw thrown, or the only sticks, at that particular period.

7063. From what part of the park were the stones thrown?—From close to the rails; there was a knot of people behind those immediately on the rails, and it was from that knot of people that the sticks were thrown; not from those in front, but immediately behind those who were leaning on the rails.

7064. Do you know at all the size of the stones that were thrown?—I cannot say that I do; I was on the other side and I could not see; they presented an appearance as they went through the air, I could see that they were stones of a certain size.

7065. Did you see any stone strike anybody?—I saw one, I think, strike a policeman, but not to hurt him; the sticks, I fancy, struck one of the horses, but I did not see the stones do so.

7066. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Could you see whether they were grown persons or boys who threw the stones?—The crowd was principally composed there of men apparently of from 18 to 23, and amongst them there were certainly some boys; but they were half-grown lads and half-grown men, under size.

7067. (*Mr. Ellis.*) After these stones were thrown, did the police do anything?—Yes; the police were headed by, I suppose, an inspector; he was in a frock coat, without any number or distinctive mind that I saw.

7068. On foot?—On foot; they went through. There happened to be just by there some openings into a walk; they went through those very rapidly, and my impression was that they endeavoured to surround the crowd, and some of them rushed into the crowd. The impression on my mind was, that they were endeavouring to prevent those in the middle of the crowd getting away, who they fancied had thrown the stones.

7069. You thought they wanted to apprehend them?—Yes.

7070. Did they use any violence on that occasion?—I fancied that they used their truncheons, but they mixed with the crowd at once. I could not see whether they used excessive violence or not; their truncheons were drawn at the time, certainly.

7071. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At what o'clock was this?—I should think it was 4 o'clock; it was between a quarter to 4 and 5 minutes past 4, certainly. I cannot speak exactly to the time.

7072. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see the police at any time attempt to get the people away from the rails?—Yes, several times. I saw them both asking them and pushing them back, and sometimes I saw them on one side, and the police pushed their truncheons back on those who were behind the leading row, so as to take away the excuse of those apparently leaning on the rails that they could not get back. I saw no blows struck at that time; they pushed their truncheons, and if it had happened to catch the head of a short man, it would not have been comfortable.

7073. Over to the second row?—Yes; or the third row; if he was a tall man he would reach probably to the third row.

7074. Did you hear them request the people to move back?—Yes.

7075. In what words?—"Move back," or "Move on," or some expression of that sort, which led me to suppose that they wanted to clear the rails.

7076. Did you see any rings of people formed in the park?—Yes; that was at a later period; more near the time when I left the park. I saw three or four formed between the place which I have just spoken of and going towards the Marble Arch, which led me to say that I thought that the head quarters of the mob was there, because whenever I saw a ring attempted to be formed, it was within 100 yards of that point.

7077. I think you were in the park on the preceding Sunday?—I was.

7078. Do think that the crowd was one in which the police was obliged to interfere?—Certainly.

7079. Did you see anything in their way of interfering which you think calls for reprehension?—Certainly not; so strong y is my impression the other way, that I went on the Sunday before last to one of the inspectors whom I saw riding at Albert Gate, and tendered him my card if it would be of any use to him. I thought that they were unjustifiably accused, and I came forward because I wished justice to be done to them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

7080. Did you go with anybody to the park?—On the 1st of July, no; on the 24th of June, yes.

7081. You say you saw some people in the crowd acting as if they were under orders; the word you used was "discipline";—what did you mean?—I saw those lads, and men of about 22, of a certain appearance, who, anyone knows, are not the very best characters. I merely give my impression of what the persons were, and how I distinguished them. Those whom I have previously described kept very much together. I always saw that when there was a ring formed, or any very active disturbance going on, those people were in it, and that the active disturbance which I saw was confined to a particular part; at least I may say that it was confined almost entirely to the locality which I have spoken of; therefore I concluded that it could hardly be accident which caused such to be the case.

7082. How far were those persons to whom you allude, who seemed to you to be giving orders?—I did not say that they were giving orders; I think I guarded myself there; I

said that my impression was, that it was hardly accident which led those people who were there to be there. I saw no orders given.

7083. Did you hear any speakers in the park?—No.

7084. You saw those rings of persons composed of young men?—Young men and boys, and a few old men amongst them.

7085. How far were those rings of people standing from the rails?—I should say perhaps the nearest was about 50 yards.

7086. What did they do? did they rush forward and make a noise, and then go back and form a ring again?—As far as I saw a ring was formed; for what purpose I do not know; but a ring was formed, and it gradually increased; there was a cry of "police," and then they rushed away.

7087. Did you see the police get under the rails and attack the people at all?—I did not. I saw them pass through some openings; but I did not see them get under any of the rails.

7088. Have you heard any of the evidence which has been given with regard to the complainants?—I have only heard what has been given this morning. Of course I have read what was in the papers.

7089. There has been a good deal of talk about the rushes of the police; did you see any of those?—If I understand what is meant by the term "rush," I certainly did not. Whenever one of these rings was formed, the police seemed to come up in a larger body, as if to disperse it; there was a cry of "police," and they were generally gone.

7090. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I understood you to use the word "rush" in one part of your evidence; you said that a policeman in a frock coat without a number came, and that the police followed him and rushed into the crowd?—Yes.

7091. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You only saw one policeman struck with a stone?—That is all.

7092. And you used the words "I think," as if you were not quite certain about it; are you certain you saw one struck with a stone?—I am certain I saw one; I think I saw more, but I am certain I saw one?—Yes.

7093. You fancy that you saw one policeman struck?—Yes.

7094. You say that you saw the policemen endeavouring to surround the crowd; on what occasion was that? was it one of those rings which excited your attention so?—No; that was when the sticks and the stones were thrown.

7095. How many were trying to surround this crowd?—There might have been perhaps 30, I do not know I am sure; between 30 and 40 I should think; and the knot from which the sticks were thrown were a very much smaller collection of persons than the rings which I afterwards spoke of; I do not think that the crowd at that point was above four deep, and the back rows did not extend far down the line.

7096. Your curiosity did not lead you up to one of those rings to see what they were doing?—Certainly not.

7097. Although you went to observe?—I went to observe.

7098. About the Sunday Trading Bill?—Yes; that was my object.

7099. It does not seem to have attracted your curiosity to go up to one of them?—I went as close as I thought safe.

7100. Then if you went as close as you thought safe, you must have heard if there was any speaking, I should think?—My impression is, that there was, from the noise going on; but unless you were close to the centre of the ring, it would appear very little.

7101. Did you hear much discussion about the Sunday Trading Bill?—I did not; on the previous Sunday I heard a great deal of talking.

7102. Though you went to observe?—I went to observe.

7103. There were a great many ladies there?—I saw a great many on the northern or outer edge of the crowd; but I saw very few on the Serpentine, when I was walking by the Serpentine.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I think you may assume that the Commissioners have no doubt that there were a great many ladies in the park.

7104. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) And children, I think?—I do not think I saw any children, excepting one or two children in arms.

7105. You are not a family man, perhaps?—Yes, I am. I saw one or two children in arms, at which I was very much surprised; I had ordered my child not to go out. I thought the crowd on the previous Sunday so menacing, that I did not know what might happen.

7106. The child did not go into the park?—He did not; he did not go out of the house.

7107. Did you see any handbills being distributed?—Not on that Sunday.

7108. I think you say that just before you left the park, you saw a great many people collecting together?—I saw these rings.

7109. These rings were just before you left the park, were they?—I think I saw them more frequently just before I left the park than at the earlier period.

7110. You did not see many of those rings at the commencement?—I think not; I must give a reason for that; in the early part of the time I was going away from where I afterwards found the rings were generally made.

7111. It was 20 minutes to 7 o'clock?—When I left the park.

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7112. The evidence which we have had is, that there was a very violent attack of police at that time, so that those rings might have been just discussing their grievances, for all you know to the contrary?—They might have been.

7113. If you and friends near you were struck by policemen, you would think it right to have a talk about it, would you not?—Possibly I should; but after Sir Richard Mayne's notice, my impression was that if I went into the park I must take what I got.

7114. Sir Richard Mayne's notice did not deter you?—No.

7115. Had you seen it previously?—Yes; at Buckingham Gate.

7116. You would have been rather surprised if you had been taken up as a rioter, should you not?—I should not have been surprised, after putting myself where I had been warned not to go; of course I must take my chance.

7117. You were quite prepared to be taken up as a rioter, were you?—I was not prepared, because I endeavoured to keep as far out of it as I could. I do not think I should have had any right to complain if I had been.

7118. When the police ordered the people to stand back, I think, from your altering your voice, you represented it as having been with some degree of roughness?—They said, "Move on," or "Get back," or something of that sort.

7119. Did they do it with courtesy, do you think?—I do not think they said, "if you please."

7120. And you saw them poking?—Yes.

7121. But why should they poke at the second row and not at the first?—My idea was that it was in order that the first row might have a space to move back; if there was a great pressure on the first row, of course they could not get back.

7122. They were standing a great many deep, were they not?—Three or four or five deep.

7123. If you poke at a man in the second row quickly, is not it rather dangerous when there are four or five people standing behind him? He cannot get back quickly if he is to push four or five people back. Did it not strike you as rather dangerous, and that he might have his teeth knocked out?—I do not know any other way that the police had to do it.

7124. You say they struck at the second row and the people were four or five deep; if they struck with their truncheons did it not appear to you rather dangerous?—I beg your pardon, I did not say that, I said that they poked or pushed back.

7125. You did so; it was the second row, and they were four or five deep?—Yes.

7126. You are in the habit, I think you say, of walking in the park?—Not of late years, I used in former years. I had not been in the park on Sundays for several years till this time.

7127. You were composing your sermon, probably, during the time you were walking?—I beg your pardon, I think I said in the beginning that I had no cure.

7128. Did you go on the next Sunday?—I did not go into the park on the next Sunday, because I had to go elsewhere, but I was in Belgrave Square returning.

7129. You were not in the park?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

7130. I understand you to say that these truncheons were held over the heads of the first row in the direction of the second?—Yes.

7131. Do you mean to say that they struck the people in the second row?—My impression is, that they pushed against them with the truncheons, and I wish distinctly to state that I do not think they struck them; the motion was not that of a blow, but pushing back, as I have seen them do frequently when the Queen has been going to the Houses of Parliament, and as was done to me when the Emperor and Empress were going to the City. At that time my own hat was knocked off; they wanted to clear the way for some reason or other, and I saw that they adopted that mode, and it struck me as perfectly similar to the one that I had observed.

7132. On this occasion did they use more violence than was necessary to keep the road clear?—I should say certainly not, on that particular occasion of which I am speaking.

7133. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say that at one time you saw an inspector come through the posts, and a body of police with him, who rushed in among the people?—I did.

7134. Had they their truncheons drawn at the time?—Yes; and my impression was, from the way in which their hands were, that they used them in striking.

7135. Was that before or after you saw a policeman struck with a stone?—It was almost simultaneous; the first stick was thrown and other sticks were following, and then the policemen rushed in.

7136. Then they rushed in immediately after the throwing of those sticks?—The throwing of the sticks was the reason for their rushing.

7137. You cannot tell whether a policeman had been struck before that rush or not?—I cannot.

7138. With the exception of that one stone, I think you say, you saw no violence done to the police?—I did not. I saw some of them coming away with their hats battered, and so on, which would prove that violence had been used.

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7139. You say that they had their truncheons drawn, and that they appeared to strike. Did you see any severe blows struck?—They were in the midst of the crowd, and I could not see; but my impression certainly is, that they went in and did strike.

7140. Did you see any attempt to clear the pathway between the drive and the water?—I did not. It was perfectly clear at that time.

The witness withdrew.

Captain L. Paget.

Captain Leopold Paget, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

7141. You are a captain in the Royal Artillery, I believe?—Yes.

7142. Were you in the park on the 1st of July last?—I went in at about half-past 3 o'clock from Grosvenor Gate.

7143. How long did you stay?—Till about half-past 5.

7144. Where did you go to in the park?—I heard a great shouting, so I went towards the noise, and I stationed myself by the carriage drive; I leaned over the rails at the bottom of the Serpentine, or the head of the Serpentine, I do not know which it is called; it is across the road which goes towards Albert Gate, just by that road.

7145. Opposite that road?—Opposite that road.

7146. Did you stay in that position the whole time that you were there?—The whole time.

7147. While you were there, did you see the people moved from the rails by the police?—Two or three times we were moved back by the police; when there was more than ordinary shouting they moved us back.

7148. You were among those who were moved back, then?—Yes; I was in the front row sometimes, and at other times I was not.

7149. Was there any violence used in the way of putting you back?—None at all; we were just pushed back. "Stand back," they said. They had their truncheons in their hands, but I never saw one used.

7150. It was done decidedly?—Yes; it was principally when bits of hurdles were thrown.

7151. Did you see that some hurdles had been broken?—I heard a crashing behind me once, and I thought the people were breaking them up; however, I believe that was not the case. I believe they had been standing upon them and they broke, and when the people found the broken pieces they hurled them at the carriage drive.

7152. You saw that hurdles had been broken?—Yes; afterwards I saw that they had been broken, when the crowd moved away.

7153. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you say that the police drew their truncheons, but that you did not see them use them?—They had their truncheons in their hands.

7154. But you did not see them use them?—No, not at all.

7155. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see any of these pieces of broken hurdles thrown?—I saw them coming over my head.

7156. Where did they pitch?—Into the carriage drive.

7157. Was that where the police were stationed?—Yes; they were principally thrown when the cabs were taking prisoners along.

7158. Were there any foreigners near you?—Yes; there were three or four.

7159. Did they speak English?—Yes; very well.

7160. Will you tell us what was the nature of their remarks?—They said that they knew better how to manage those things in their country; that they would upset the cabs very soon and make a barricade.

7161. Was that said loud enough for those around them to hear?—Yes; just loud enough for those about them to hear; and I must say that there were some very respectable mechanics standing by there, and they said that they did not want this little commotion made any worse by this barricade. Those were some Englishmen; they said, "None of that."

7162. The English people did not take up this?—Not at all; and there was one very violent lady with reddish hair there.

7163. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What did she say?—She wanted all heads and no tails, I think.

7164. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did she say?—She was for pulling down everything.

7165. You mean using violent expressions?—Using violent expressions.

7166. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You did not see the police use any manner in what they had to do, for which you think they ought to be blamed?—No; I do not think so.

7167. You thought that they behaved temperately and firmly?—Yes; in all that I saw.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

7168. You say that they had their truncheons in their hands, but that they did not use them?—No. They said "Stand back."

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7169. You are a military man, do you not think it would have been as well to have kept their truncheons in their pockets, if they did not use them?—I am not a policeman. I do not know anything about that.

7170. (*Mr Armstrong.*) You did not see them strike anybody?—I did not; but there was a great mob, and I think they were justified.

7171. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) If they did not use their truncheons, and had kept them in their pockets, they might have taken them out whenever it was necessary?—I suppose they obeyed orders; they seemed the whole day to be obeying some sort of orders.

7172. You did not move from that spot?—No.

7173. Did the police strike this violent lady with red hair?—No; not at all.

7174. Did she say anything about a little boy who had been struck, or anything of that sort?—No.

7175. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not see anybody who had been struck in the course of the day?—No. I saw nobody struck, in the course of the day. I saw the mob, later in the evening, in front of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, but I saw no violence.

7176. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You mean that you saw no person who had been wounded?—Not at all.

7177. You say that at one period there were some hurdles or parts of hurdles thrown into the road?—Yes.

7178. Was that before or after the police drew their truncheons?—I think they had their truncheons drawn all the time I was in the park; they walked up and down, and occasionally they seemed to have a particular order given to them; then they formed in a line and pushed the people back, and said, "Stand back."

7179. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you say that the breaking of the hurdles, in your opinion, was accidental, from the people standing upon them?—From their standing upon them.

7180. You do not think they were broken up?—No.

7181. But from their standing upon them they were cracked, and then they were used?—Yes.

7182. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say that you did not see the police use their truncheons; do you mean that you did not see them strike anybody?—I saw them strike nobody.

7183. Did you see them putting them over the heads of the people?—Yes; they just said, "Stand back," in that sort of way, poking, they never struck at all.

7184. Did those pokes appear to you to be violent pokes, or something merely to indicate stand back?—Merely to indicate stand back.

7185. Such as could not have injured the persons that you saw?—No; they could not have injured anybody.

7186. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) And you did not, during all the day, see anybody who had been injured?—No; Not at all.

7187. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see them put their truncheons over the heads of the front rank, in any way?—Yes; I think I did.

7188. Describe what you saw?—They put their truncheons over to touch the persons behind to get back. There was a great pressure; in fact, I caught so hard upon a gentleman's toe that I found his hand in my pocket,—it was an accident.

The witness withdrew.

Captain Frederick Thomas Parsons, sworn.

Captain F. T. Parsons.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

7189. I believe you are in the 3d Middlesex militia?—Yes.

7190. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you formerly in the army?—No.

7191. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Were you in the park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

7192. What time did you arrive there?—I got on the south side of the Serpentine, I should think, about a quarter to 3, and I remained there for about half an hour, watching the people on the other side of the water, and then I walked round by the eastern bridge towards the Receiving House, and proceeded homewards westward.

7193. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How long did you remain in the park altogether?—I think I must have been there about an hour and a quarter altogether;—an hour and a half perhaps.

7194. You remained till about 4?—Yes; I should think 4 to a quarter past 4.

7195. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see any carriage pass along the drive while you were there?—Yes, I saw some; six or eight, perhaps.

7196. In what way were those carriages treated?—In a different manner, according to their appearance. I noticed that at every one there was a noise, hooting and shouting, but the more respectable I noticed had yellings and hissings of a very shrill nature; shrill whistlings; much such a noise as I have heard in provincial theatres from the gallery,—cat calls; whistling as you see boys in the streets do with their fingers in their mouths.

7197. Had this any effect upon the horses in the carriages?—I saw two carriages, with which I though the horses would break away, they were evidently so startled. I also saw

three or four carriages which proceeded to the point just where the crowd seemed to be strongest, and the persons in them, in my opinion, acted with great discretion in turning back again after standing for a few minutes' consideration.

7198. I think you were afterwards on the north side of that drive?—On the north side of the Serpentine; the path is on the south side of the drive.

7199. You never were on the north side of the drive?—No.

7200. When you were in that part below the drive, between the drive and the Serpentine, the river side of the drive, was there any commotion among the crowd?—Yes. When I was going in a westward direction, I met 50 or 60 people who were coming with great force, and were evidently being impelled in that direction by some power, and I had great difficulty in stemming the crowd. Just when I got through them, or managed to stand sideways until they had passed, I found that they were being ordered in that direction by policemen, whom I met.

7201. Did the policemen say anything to you?—Yes. I think there were about four or five of them in the road. One of them placed himself before me, and said, "The other way, if you please, Sir." I did not wish to turn back again, and I turned a little on one side and proceeded in the same direction that I had been going before. About, I should think, three or four yards further on, I met about four or five policemen ranged in the same manner, and it struck me as rather singular; but one of those also placed himself before me exactly in the same manner and used exactly the same words, "The other way, if you please, Sir," in a most respectful manner; however, I paid no attention to him, but still walked on.

7202. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Whereabouts was that?—I should think about 30 or 40 yards on the east side of the Receiving House.

7203. North of the Serpentine?—Yes.

7204. (*Mr. Ellis.*) South of the drive?—Yes; in the part between the drive and the Serpentine.

7205. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Next the water?—Yes.

7206. (*Mr. Ellis.*) How long did you remain in that part?—I should think I remained about half an hour or three quarters of an hour longer.

7207. In clearing that part of the park, was the conduct of the police such as you would approve of or such as you would blame?—I thought it was most admirable, the manner in which they performed their duty. They had their truncheons drawn, and they held them in this sort of way before the men (*describing the same*); they said, "Stand back!" "Move on!" "Stand back!" "Move on!" those were the only words they used. I saw not the slightest inclination to commit any act of violence whatever.

7208. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At what time was this?—I think this must have been about half-past 3, as nearly as possible.

7209. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You were able to turn out of the way of the police. Was there any part of this space, south of the drive, which they left for people to stay on?—Yes; I noticed that immediately against the railing, it was lined almost by people who were evidently respectable people, and who I supposed, and took for granted, were only there for a peaceable purpose; they did not seem to be any more interfered with than I was; they were allowed to remain there.

7210. Did it appear to you that they were moving those who were troublesome, and leaving those who were peaceable alone?—Yes; certainly. I should say that that was the case.

7211. You did not see any stones thrown?—No; I did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

7212. But you heard a great deal of noise?—Yes; a great deal.

7213. You have often come home, have you not, from the Derby?—Yes.

7214. Was there more noise then is usual about Kennington Gate, coming home from the Derby?—Yes, certainly; I should say so, because there was a greater number of persons there than I ever saw at Kennington Gate.

7215. Should you have been afraid to drive a dog-cart along there?—I should have been very sorry to trust my own neck there, or to take a horse down the drive, or possess a horse that would not be affected by it.

7216. Did you see any policemen assaulted?—No; I merely saw the sort of resistance given at the time, but no violence on the part of the people.

7217. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not see anybody struck by the police?—No.

7218. This was about half-past 3?—Yes; from that to a quarter to 4.

7219. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any man being led off bleeding?—No.

7220. A good deal of violence might have been committed by the police wit out your seeing it?—Yes; but not in the part of the park where I was.

7221. You saw six or eight carriages, I think you say, passing; were they pair-horse carriages?—There were, I think, two pair-horse carriages that did actually pass along the drive.

7222. What were the other carriages?—I saw one gig, a very little one, with a pony, and a man and a woman drove up and down some two or three times, and evidently seemed to enjoy the cheering; they were cheering. I do not know whether it was on account of the very imposing nature of their equipage.

7223. They were cheering him?—Yes.

7224. And he took it as a compliment?—Yes.

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7225. Did you see any of those sudden rushes of 20 or 30 policemen amongst the people?—No; excepting when I was on the south side, in the first instance, looking towards them. I could see the police move. I could not tell with what object, excepting I saw afterwards that a space was cleared, then just when I appeared; they had their orders to do so from somebody else.

7226. Were you walking with anybody at the time?—No; I was by myself,

7227. What led you to go there that day?—I went simply out of curiosity. I knew that there had been some disturbances the Sunday before, and I went simply to see what was going on.

7228. Do not you think that most people went out of curiosity too?—I do not know. I cannot answer for any other persons. I should say, certainly, that a great many must have been there from curiosity.

7229. Did you see any persons speaking in the park; I mean any orators?—No; I did not.

7230. Did you see any handbills being distributed?—No; I did not.

7231. There did not seem to be any organized meeting there; you say that people came from curiosity?—No; there were a great many, I should say, there from curiosity, but they were there for one purpose, because they were banded in bodies, and they went for one purpose; that is, making noises at the carriages that were passing. If you ask me, I should say, certainly, that I should consider that it was an organized assembly.

7232. Did you hear anything about the Sunday Trading Bill?—No.

7233. Or about the Beer Bill?—No.

7234. Did you hear any political subjects talked about at all?—No.

7235. There was a good deal of joking going on, was there not?—I did not hear any joking at all.

7236. The policemen were very polite, were they?—They were polite to me,—that is, respectful to me. They asked me to move in another direction, and they allowed me to pass along without insisting on my going back. They said, "the other way if you please."

7237. Then they allowed you to proceed on further?—Yes, they did.

7238. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you proceed the other way?—In the direction I was going. I was going westwards, and they were ordering the people in the other direction, towards the east.

7239. They requested you to go the other way, but they did not insist upon it?—Yes.

7240. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see anybody turned back?—None, except those that I met in the first instance.

7241. As you were going there, did you notice any who were turned back?—Yes; I met a crowd of people going in that direction.

7242. They allowed you to pass?—Yes; I noticed that there were several at the rails who had not been moved.

7243. The police may be said to have behaved with a great deal of courtesy towards you?—Yes, I think they did.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

7244. As I understand you, you moved on one side, and you did not insist upon going through the police force?—A man was before me, and he said, "the other way;" and I just moved a little on one side, and passed him, and he proceeded onwards.

7245. You have been asked as to seeing placards distributed and hearing harangues. I think I understood you that you were on the south side of the drive?—Yes.

7246. Not on the green sward; north of it?—Not at all, on any part of the day.

7247. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see any striking of hands upon the rails, or anything of that kind?—I did not see any blow struck at all of any description, or an attempt to do so.

7248. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not see any blow struck by anybody?—No.

7249. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see any stones thrown?—No.

7250. You left the park about a quarter-past 4?—Yes.

7251. Which way did you got out?—I went through Kensington Gardens.

The witness withdrew.

James Henbery.

James Henbery, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

7252. You are the park-keeper, occupying the Dairy Lodge near the Receiving House?—I am.

7253. Were you in that Lodge on the 1st of July, or on the premises?—Yes; I was there on the 1st; I am there every Sunday, in fact.

7254. Did you see and hear the crowd that was assembled there on that day?—Yes; a very great crowd indeed.

7255. What was the manner or conduct of that crowd?—Some of them were very violent, and some of them particularly civil.

7256. In what way was violence shown?—There was one or two prisoners brought in

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my yard very violent; one was a man who swam across the river part of the way; he was very violent indeed.

7257. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did he appear to be in liquor?—I could not say whether he was; I had so much to do to guard my place.

7258. When you say that he was very violent, did he appear to be drunk?—He was brought in by four policemen, and they said he was knocked down, but not in my yard.

7259. Was he in liquor?—He might have been; I could not swear it.

7260. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you also see a boy brought in there?—Yes; wounded in the head; very badly cut indeed, and we dressed his head; my book-keeper did, and there was a medical gentleman there; his head was cut right across here (*the right temple*) very bad indeed; we strapped it up and he went home; it was cut by a shell or a stone.

7261. What makes you think that?—The medical gentleman said so; and the boy said that nobody had struck him with a staff.

7262. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The boy said it was not done by a staff?—Yes; we asked him particularly. There was a great stone heap near my place, about 24 yards, and the crowd was very great around it at my place, and an order came from Superintendent Hughes to clear them away beyond these stones, so that they should not do any more mischief than they had done.

7263. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was this boy brought in by a policeman?—A policeman walked him in there, but the policeman went away and left him; the boy said the policeman had not struck him; we asked him that particularly.

7264. (*Mr. Ellis.*) The policeman brought him for help?—Yes; we dressed his wound as well as we could, and sponged the blood off.

7265. Do you know the medical man?—He has been there once or twice, but never left his directions. We had lots of strapping; we have lots of accidents, and we keep those things that are necessary there to bind anybody who is hurt.

7266. What did you understand by the medical man saying, that he thought it was done by a shell?—Because he thought it was not a stone, but one of the oyster shells; there are a great many about the park.

7267. With regard to that heap of stones you speak of, what were the stones?—They are macadamized stones that would cut any one's eyes out; there are lots of them.

7268. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They would make a rough wound, would they not?—A very rough wound indeed. In fact, they would have stunned anybody if you threw them very hard.

7269. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) I suppose this was not a rough stone, but it was an incised wound?—It was a cut just right across here (*pointing to the right temple*).

7270. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You saw the wound?—Yes. I helped to sponge it, and we dressed it.

7271. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you ask the boy's name?—No, we did not; there was such a rush of people there, we had not time to move; the rush of people round my house was beyond anything. I did not know the surgeon's name, but he promised to come and give his name. Superintendent Hughes was repeatedly backwards and forwards with Superintendent Martin, whom I had known for many years. I have been now going on 26 years in Hyde Park. I lived 17 years with the late Lord Viscount Sydney, at Frogland, in Kent, before I came here.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

7272. You are a policeman?—No; I was sworn in as a constable.

7273. Do I quite understand you that you live at the Receiving House?—No; I live at the keeper's lodge.

7274. Where is it near—the Receiving House?—It is separate; this side of the Receiving House.

7275. Were prisoners brought into your house?—Some were brought in there, and some went in cabs, some one way and some another, and we were very glad to get rid of them.

7276. Were there any handcuffs in your place?—Yes.

7277. How long have you been at this lodge?—Going on 26 years.

7278. Did you see any handcuffs put on?—I think I saw one pair, but I gave out a pair to another man that was brought in there.

7279. Did you suggest that those handcuffs should be put on?—Yes, if they would not be quiet. I begged them to be quiet. That man was brought in by four men to keep him quiet.

7280. What did he do?—He laid down on the yard.

7281. Had he been struck?—I did not see that he had.

7282. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was that the man who had been in the water?—Yes. I told them to lift him up.

7283. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What did he say when they lifted him up?—I told them to put him on the bench, and to let him sit; he kept tearing about, and struggling with the policemen. I said, "There are some handcuffs in the house, you had better put them on."

7284. Do you swear that this man was struggling with the four policemen?—Yes; when he was brought into the yard.

7285. Did they lay him down?—He laid down himself, and they set him up afterwards.

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7286. Did he struggle after that?—I did not see anything of that; I had other business to attend to.

7287. When did you recommend handcuffs to be put on him?—When he was so restless on the ground, and up on the bench as well.

7288. You gave the policemen the handcuffs?—I did.

7289. They were put on him?—Yes.

7290. What became of him?—He went into a cab.

7291. How many policemen went with him?—I do not know; there were so many policemen and cabs about there, that I cannot tell.

7292. Did you see the policemen strike him at all?—I never saw any one policeman ever strike anybody round my place, not one of any one description.

7293. Are you near-sighted?—I am blind of one eye.

7294. You cannot see much out of the other?—I had it shot out, unfortunately.

7295. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Had this man a shirt on when he was put into the cab?—None at all; he came and abused me the Sunday afterwards, and said that I had his cap. He blackguarded me, and he said he would do for me in less than a fortnight, so that I have another day or two to live.

7296. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was it necessary to put handcuffs on when he was attended by four policemen?—I know nothing about it.

7297. Is it your duty to give the police advice?—When a man is brought into the yard, if he is violent, it ought to be put a stop to.

7298. Who pays you your wages?—I pay a great deal of it back again. I am paid by our bankers. I am under the Woods and Forests.

7299. Do you know where the money comes from?—Yes, it would come back out of my pocket into theirs again.

7300. It comes out of the people's pockets first?—I suppose so; but I pay very great taxes according to my situation, as much as anybody.

7301. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you not find another pair of handcuffs for another prisoner?—Yes, there was another; he was very violent, they said, and I gave them to them, and they put him in a cab and took him away.

7302. Did you see any violence yourself on the part of the men?—No, I did not; they were both put into cabs and sent away.

7303. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do you receive anything from the Humane Society?—Not I, indeed.

7304. Did you tell the policemen that you never saw such a lot of vagabonds in your life?—I saw a great many there.

7305. Did you tell the policemen that?—Not to my knowledge.

7306. One of the witnesses has sworn that you did?—I do not know; they tried to pull the place down if they could——

7307. This man, attended by four policeman?—No; he did not.

7308. Who did?—Several round there; I cannot tell who.

7309. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you say that they tried to pull your place down?—They came against the fence, and would have pushed the fence down if they could; they were twenty-four yards deep.

7310. Who were?—Twenty-four feet back to the stones, and then all a-top of the stones; Mr. Williams saw them taking the stones.

7311. Was the crowd twenty-four yards deep?—Yes; right round. I kept them before coming into the house from out of the yard.

7312. (*Mr. Henderson.*). Were any stones thrown into your premises?—I did not see any thrown nowhere nearer than on the top of the ground. The first thing I saw was a dead eel that they got out of the Serpentine, and that set them all at work, every one of them.

7313. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You had two pairs of handcuffs, at your place, at the commencement of the day?—Yes, there are two pair there now.

7314. You gave them both to the policemen?—Yes; if the people had been civil, as I asked them, they would not have had them at all.

7315. Did this man say where he lived, who was brought in by the four policemen?—No; I never heard a word where he came from.

7316. Will you describe the man?—He was a roughish looking man.

7317. What coloured hair?—Rather dark, I believe.

7318. How was he dressed?—He had no shirt on, and he had no clothes on, only a pair of trowsers.

7319. He had no shirt on?—Not when he was in the yard.

7320. Did he take his shirt off when he was in there?—I think he had his shirt on when he came in; I cannot swear to that.

7321. Was he taken away without a shirt?—Yes; he was put into the cab without a shirt.

7322. You just said that you did not see what became of him?—I say, he was put into a cab.

7323. About this other man, you say that you gave the policemen handcuffs to put upon him?—He seemed to be a respectable looking man; he looked so to me.

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7324. By how many policemen was he brought into the yard?—That I cannot say; I had so many in the yard.

7325. When he was in the yard, what did he do?—He was very rough with the policeman.

7326. Was he a respectable looking man?—Yes; his wife was outside the gates, and she wanted the keys of him before he was taken away.

7327. Did you give them to her?—I told them to give them to the female.

7328. Did they then do so?—I think so.

7329. What did the man do to the policeman?—He used very violent language.

7330. What did he say?—I cannot say; there were so many people there.

7331. You know that he used violent language, how do you recollect that if you do not know what he said?—He was swearing, and going on.

7332. He swore at the policeman, did he?—Yes.

7333. You are sure of that?—I am on my oath; to the best of my recollection he did; he was very restless with them, and they put the handcuffs on him.

7334. Before that did he swear at them, and did he resist them in any way?—I went out into the front yard; out of one yard into another, and I did not look at them. I went out into the park.

7335. Did you see the man again?—Yes; I saw him going to a cab.

7336. When the man came in he swore at the policemen, and you saw him do nothing else but that?—I never saw him strike the policemen.

7337. You heard him swear at the policemen?—Yes, he was very rough, and wanted to get away from them.

7338. After you heard him swear, and his being very rough, you went out, and when you came in you saw him being taken off?—Yes; cabs were called up as fast as the prisoners were brought in.

7339. Did you not give the policemen handcuffs to handcuff him?—Yes, two pairs; I gave them handcuffs to handcuff that man.

7340. This respectable man with his wife outside?—Yes; she came inside. I let her come in.

7341. Was there any necessity to handcuff a man like that?—They said that they could not hold him.

7342. You swear that?—I cannot; there was enough of them at him, and there was a cab full of them.

7343. Do you say that the cab was full of them?—I say two or three of them went into the cab with him, one inside and one outside.

7344. You mean two or three policemen?—Yes.

7345. Do you think that it was necessary that a man in charge of two or three policemen should be handcuffed, his wife being outside?—She went inside.

7346. Did you not tell the policemen in his presence, that you never saw such a lot of vagabonds in your life?—Not to my knowledge.

7347. You swear that you did not?—I would not swear that.

7348. Why do you keep handcuffs in your place?—I wanted them many years ago there, and I had them.

7349. They had no handcuffs afterwards?—They brought them back again.

7350. Did they use them afterwards?—No.

7351. How long afterwards did they bring them?—Very soon; they were back in a very little time indeed.

7452. They were rather ashamed of the job, I suppose; how long have you been in this situation?—Twenty-six years very nearly.

7453. Have you ever been taken to a police station yourself?—No; I have taken up many myself.

7354. What were you before?—I lived keeper with Lord Sydney 16 years, and had many a gang of poachers at Maidstone Gaol.

7355. Did you ever shoot at a man?—No; I had one of my men shot one night.

7356. Did you go out with a gun?—No, with a brace of pistols and a good stick.

7357. Have you the handcuffs still there?—Yes, they are still there.

7358. Ready to be used on any future occasion?—I did not want to have them used, if the people had done as I wished them to do. I begged them to be quiet, and not to mind that Bill or any other, but let the Sunday pass off quietly.

7359. I suppose it gave you a good deal of trouble bringing the people into your place?—Yes, three or four Sundays before.

7360. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) You say that there was a heap of macadamized stones; where were they?—About 24 yards from my house.

7361. I understood you to say that the policemen drove the people back from there?—Yes, Superintendent Hughes came and gave orders; he gave orders to have the people driven back there; they had picked up stones, and a great many of them had gone across the park.

7362. Had you seen anything of that sort? Did you see them pick any up?—No; but Mr. Williams said he had.

7363. You did not see them pick any up?—No.

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7364. Before the policemen had disturbed them, if they had been disposed they might have taken up any number?—A wonderful quantity.

7365. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What was the heap there for?—To mend the roads with.

7366. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If the crowd, while they were there, had been disposed to supply themselves with stones, they could have done so?—Yes, and put them into their pocket, and took them across the park anywhere. When Superintendent Hughes cleared them back, we could see when anybody took them. Superintendents Hughes and Martin were constantly backwards and forwards, up and down the road, giving orders to the men.

7367. After they had been cleared away from the stone heap, did they come back?—No, in the evening all went away.

7368. After they had been cleared away from the stone heap, did the crowd ever come back to it?—Not at all.

7369. The police kept them off?—Yes.

7370. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You said that the handcuffs were brought back very shortly. About what time was it?—I cannot tell exactly to half an hour, but they were brought back and given up to my people in the house, on the same day.

7371. Within an hour?—I cannot swear for an hour, nor yet half an hour; but they were brought back, and given to my people in the house, and they hung them up.

7372. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I suppose you keep them in your house as a constable, to apprehend felons?—Yes; I have lent them to the soldiers sometimes before now, we have had them there; there they hang in the house, and God knows I never wish to use them.

The witness withdrew.

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JAMES MITCHELL PARKER, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

7373. Where do you live?—10, Charles Street, Westminster.

7374.—What are you?—A bookbinder.

7375.—Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes; I was there from half-past 3 to half-past 4.

7376. Where did you enter the park?—I entered in at Apsley Gate; I walked along the path towards the Serpentine, and stood behind the rails, about midway down the Serpentine. In the first instance I went no further than that.

7377. What made you go into the park?—I heard that there was to be a meeting on that day, and curiosity tempted me to go.

7378. You only heard by word of mouth that there was to be a meeting?—No.

7379. When you got to this position, what did you see?—I saw a large concourse of people, respectable people, and those that were quite the reverse of respectable people.

7380. Were they in great numbers?—It was a very large concourse of people, as large a gathering as I ever witnessed; and I have seen many gatherings about London, or near it.

7381. How were they behaving?—There was a great outcry and a great commotion, and a deal of yelling, hooting, and hissing, principally. After I had waited there a short time, I receded back a little. As the police had occasion to bring persons up, along the drive, this clamour increased.

7382. Did you distinguish any words that were used?—I heard certainly many opprobrious and bad terms levelled against the police. I confess I saw no violence.

7383. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did you hear?—I heard many harsh terms levelled at the police.

7384. What sort of terms?—To ears polite, perhaps it would not be well for me to mention them; but such as "sanguinary crushers," the adjective being a little more strong than that.

7385. Will you state the exact words?—The words were "bloody crushers." I do not say that those emanated from the respectable part of the people, but there were a lot of characters who condescended to language like that.

7386. When was it that those words were used?—That was, I should say, between half-past 3 and 4 o'clock. I saw no violence used.

7387. Was that expression used by more than one person?—I should say it was; in fact, I state that it was.

7388. And expressions of the same kind?—There was a bitter feeling, if I may say so, —fearlessly and honestly,—against the police, for doing what I consider no more than their duty, namely, preserving order. I saw no violence used.

7389. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Neither by them nor anybody else?—The police came to where I was standing. I stood up in the enclosure, by the rails, and they came and requested the people to go away; but instead of that, they seemed disposed to go back; they did not seem to fall in and harmonize with the views of the police.

7390. (*Mr. Ellis.*) They refused to go back?—They did; they began to argue the point with the policemen.

7391. Was their behaviour such that you think it was necessary for the police to clear the place?—There were so many rough characters in the park that I consider it was requisite for the police to clear the park.

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7392. You think that it was a disturbance of the peace?—Decidedly; when those refractory characters, if I may use the term, without offending friends present,—when there were certain men brought up, there was yelling and hooting, and positively the impression that it had on my mind was that it was more like what I have seen represented as the outcry of wild Indians than of civilized beings; that was my impression; I have been taught, perhaps, to behave myself peaceably on the Sunday.

7393. The police did wish the people to move away, but the people did not do it?—I heard the police distinctly say, "Go back, and disperse," or words to that effect.

7394. Would it have been safe to let the crowd there have their own way that day?—I should have been very sorry to have been left there without the guardianship of the police; that is my impression upon the matter.

7395. Were there any foreigners in that crowd?—I saw two or three; more especially I saw a group of four foreigners; I say that from their moustached, cadaverous, and seedy appearance; I cannot swear to that.

7396. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not hear them speak?—I did not hear them speak; they had the appearance of foreigners.

7397. (*Mr. Ellis.*) What was their conduct?—When the policemen were brought in, they were yelling and making this outcry, and joining in it.

7398. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) By the policemen being brought in, do you mean the policemen having persons in custody?—Yes, before the cabs arrived.

7399. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were those men yelling?—Yes, they were; they had got their hands up before their mouths, as if they wanted to make as much noise as they could, and not be observed.

7400. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did they say anything to the people about them?—There was a mob of persons round them, and they were exciting them on; I took it in that light.

7401. By words?—Something was said, but what it was I do not know; I kept far enough off, to be out of harm's way; I did not hear the words.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

7402. You say that those cadaverous, seedy-looking men were exciting the mob; how do you know that?—I should call anybody exciting a mob who were standing by, and by their manners exciting certain persons around them to go ahead.

7403. That is your explanation of what you mean by exciting the mob?—Perhaps I am not in a position to give a definition so well as you.

7404. What did these people do, and what did they say to the mob?—I told you I did not hear; I could not hear the exact words used, but they had their hands to their mouths, and yelling and making gesticulations; a foreigner conveys more importance by his gestures than he does by his words.

7405. Were they yelling?—Yes.

7406. Those three foreigners?—I said four.

7407. Were the people round them yelling too?—The principal of the people were yelling.

7408. Where was this spot?—I think what you would term the south side of the Serpentine.

7409. Did you hear Captain Paget give his evidence this morning?—Yes; a gentleman with kid gloves on.

7410. Were you standing at that spot?—I was standing on the side as you go down from Apsley House on the right-hand side of the Serpentine; and as the crowd advanced towards me, I receded farther up.

7411. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You were on the grass were you?—Yes, I was.

7412. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say that they were exciting the mob; and you say they were yelling on their own account?—You may put it down as such.

7413. You should not use such expressions as "Exciting the mob," if it turns out that they were doing nothing but hallooing out themselves?—It struck me so, that they were leading them.

7414. Do you think that Englishmen are very much excited by foreigners?—I cannot say that they are; I think not.

7415. Are there not a good many foreigners about where you live?—I cannot say, I am sure.

7416.—Englishmen are generally disposed to laugh at them, are they not, instead of sympathising with them?—To ridicule them?

7417. Yes.—Not a bit of it.

7418. You think that mechanics do not laugh at foreigners generally?—No; they may joke with them; they keep more to themselves. I do not think that they fraternize a great deal, taking them as a body.

7419. You saw no violence during the day?—No.

7420. But you say that there was a bitter feeling?—Yes, I saw it; it appeared to me that they were not respected, and there did not appear to be that harmony of feeling between the police and the respectable part of the community.

7421. Not a harmony of feeling between the police and the respectable part of the community?—That is what I wish to convey.

7422. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Will you explain that a little more; what do you mean by that; that there was not a harmony of feeling between the police and respectable parties

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there?—I think instead of the respectable people when the mob, (for it was a mob then, joined in the yells against the police, I think the respectable parties took took up the cause of the mob; and when I say the mob, in all gatherings there are always some rough characters.

7423. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Then the respectable class sympathised with the roughs?

7424. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They did not seem to think it so serious as you did?—No.

7425. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Before this sympathy of the respectable people with those rough men was shown, had there been any rushing by the police amongst the people, or any disputes?—I heard the police at first come and tell the people to go back, but instead of doing that they felt disposed to go forward; I did not see the police use any violence; the police told them to disperse, and as to the truncheons being drawn when these people that were brought down the drive were taken in charge, I saw further up some truncheons waving in the air, but I saw no truncheons used by them.

7426. It was after this waving of truncheons in the air that the respectable people sympathised with the roughs?—Yes.

7427. You say that there was no violence, but you saw the people arguing with the police?—I said that when the police told them to move on the people turned round and began to argue, and said, "We have as much right here as you have," or something to that effect.

7428. Is it unfair to argue with a policeman if he is exciting the people?—No; but when there was a large concourse of people gathered together, I think a little allowance should be made.

7429. For the police?—I mean to say, that when there is a large concourse of people gathered together, there should be some allowance made as to the policemen, because it gives an opportunity to many to become riotous.

7430. Do not you think that a little allowance should also be made to the people by the police, when there are so many crowded together—a little forbearance?—Decidedly I do; I was only there an hour.

7431. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What hour were you there?—From half-past 3 to half-past 4, when I found it was getting too warm; I thought of the fable of the cranes and the storks, that if I kept in bad company I must put up with the consequences.

7432. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What do you mean by bad company?—Decidedly the roughs.

7433. Could not you have gone among the respectable people?—They were so intermingled.

7434. The roughs and respectable people were all in harmony together?—No, there was a great deal of discord.

7435. Where do you reside?—At 10, Charles Street, Westminster.

7436. There is a division, is there not, and a station near where you reside?—They have got a station in Gardner's Lane, I believe; I know nothing about it.

7437. The A Division, is it not?—Yes, in Gardner's Lane.

7438. Is that far from you?—Not a great distance; it is in the adjoining street, at the back, or rather the front of where I live.

7439. Do you supply that station with anything?—No.

7440. How came you to come, here? who requested you to come?—Nobody? I voluntarily offered to come, as I thought injustice had been done.

7441. To whom did you offer your services?—I wrote to Sir Richard Mayne upon the subject.

7442. What did you say to him in the letter?—I stated the fact that I was there; I cannot take upon myself to say exactly, I have not a head-piece to go back word for word.

7443. Have you any friend connected with the police?—No.

7444. Are you paid for coming here?—I am not, I offered to come voluntarily; I happen to know some of the A men.

7445. Are they customers of yours?—No, I do not reap a halfpenny benefit from them; I have seen and heard, to my thinking, many statements which have been quite contrary to the facts; I know in one point, it was stated here last Wednesday by a person of the name of Ford that there was in the park A 113, and that he saw this policeman strike down a young man, and that he was disgusted with the brutality of that policeman.

7446. Was it untrue?—Yes; I can prove that A 113 was not on duty at the time stated.

7447. It is possible that when the police was rushing about he might have made a mistake?—Yes; there is a scroll on the collar.

7448. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Do you think that that interferes with the number?—It might be so; I think it is hard that a respectable man should be made a target for the evil disposed.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Mitchell.*) Have we had any witness of the name of Ford?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, I think so; it was for an assault upon a gentleman, but it was not Ford, it was Ward.

(*Witness.*) According to the report of the evidence I understood it was Ford.

7449. Did you see anybody bleeding, or with their heads broken?—No, when it got hot I backed out of it; I heard a commotion, and a rushing of the people up to that part where I stood; I receded from the mouth of the Serpentine on to the green, and went home; I was home by 5 o'clock, and very glad I was; I was told on my way home that there

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had been a placard issued by Sir Richard Mayne forbidding the meeting, and I had the curiosity of walking round in Princes Street, Downing Street, and the Horse Guards, and I saw such placards posted up there.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Mitchell.*) Have you found the evidence which he refers to; we cannot find it?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I will find it.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) It was Robert Ward; his evidence begins at question 6073; he is a plasterer at Marsham Street, Westminster.

7450. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the Witness.*) What do you know about 113 of the A Division?—I know that he was not present at the time.

7451. How do you know that? what time was it?—He was in the neighbourhood of Westminster; I will not be certain as to that, but I think it will be found that he was on duty in the Victoria Tower, or close in the neighbourhood of it.

7452. Are you able to swear to his being somewhere else?—Yes.

7453. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What time did you see him on that afternoon or evening?—He was in the neighbourhood of Princes Street at that time.

7454. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What time?—About between 4 and 5 o'clock on that evening.

7455. Did you see him?—No, I did not see him there; I said that between 4 and 5 o'clock he was there.

7456. How do you know that?—I took hold of the paper yesterday, and I was reading the evidence, and there I saw that stated about 113 A; I know pretty well that that man's duty was quite on a different beat.

7457. Then it is merely a conjecture of yours?—No; I saw the man last night, and I put the question to him, and I said, "Was it so?"

7458. Are you able to say that you saw him anywhere else on that day?—No, I did not say that.

7459. Or that evening?—No.

7460. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You cannot swear that he was not there?—No, because I did not see him; but I can take another person's word.

7461. You cannot speak from your own knowledge?—If time was given to me, I could give the proof.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) It comes to nothing at all.

7462. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any handbills in the park?—Not before I went there; I saw them after I left it; Sir Richard Mayne's notices.

7463. Did you hear any speakers?—No, I saw that there were some persons, I suppose, haranguing somebody standing by a tree; I did not hear them.

7464. You did not hear any speakers?—No.

The witness withdrew.

Colonel J. Lindsay, M.P.

Colonel James Lindsay, M.P., sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

7465. Where do you reside?—47, Upper Brook Street.

7466. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You are a colonel in the Guards?—Yes.

7467. (*Mr. Ellis.*) The street in which you live crosses Park Street?—Yes.

7468. On the 1st of July were you walking in Park Street?—Yes.

7469. Where about?—I was in the crowd; I saw the crowd, and seeing it, I went there about 6 o'clock.

7470. Where was the crowd?—Opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house.

7471. The crowd was there before you came to it?—Yes.

7472. Can you give the Commissioners any notion of the number of that crowd?—I should think from 300 to 400, taking it at a guess; I cannot be accurate.

7473. Was it a closely packed crowd?—Yes; it was not so closely packed as to prevent one getting through, but it took some difficulty to get through.

7474. Could a carriage get through?—Not without the crowd separating; there was room for that.

7475. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The crowd was not so dense but that they could have opened?—They did so.

7476. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see a carriage pass?—Yes, three.

7477. At what time?—About 6, or thereabout.

7478. This crowd was opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Yes.

7479. In what way did they behave?—About every quarter of a minute they yelled and groaned; then there was a cessation, and there were expressions used in the crowd, occasionally oaths, and occasionally an expression of "Chuck him out! Chuck him out!"—there was that occasionally; and some parties there used an improper expression.

7480. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did you understand by "Chuck him out"?—I understood by that, that they wished to get Lord Robert Grosvenor amongst them; I could put no other interpretation upon it.

7481. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Was the appearance of the crowd menacing at all?—It was menacing

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in that way that there were those expressions of hostility to Lord Robert Grosvenor, and I concluded that they were not there without an anxiety to express their hostility. There were some offensive expressions, oaths, and imprecations used, but there were no stones in the street; the road was hard; they were not menacing as to overt acts of violence; I did not see any.

7482. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were there any policemen amongst them at that time?—Yes; there were two policemen at Lord Robert Grosvenor's door, one policeman with his back to the rails where there were some tiles, and three or four that were walking backwards and forwards close to the rails; a part of those three or four were occasionally in the crowd; I did not see them obstructing the crowd; they were merely stationary.

7483. Did you see them do anything to persuade the people to go away?—Not at that time, so far as I saw.

7484. Did you hear them speak to the crowd?—No; I was there after the crowd had been there some time.

7485. How near did you get to Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—I passed and repassed slowly; as quick as I could, which was slowly.

7486. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see a larger body of police come up?—Yes.

7487. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At that time when you saw a larger body of police come up, according to your observation, was that crowd diminishing or increasing; I did not see much alteration; I think it was stationary as to numbers.

7488. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Where did the police come from?—They came from the south side, as if they had come from Stanhope Street Gate.

7489. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The crowd or the police?—The police.

7490. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Will you say how they behaved when they arrived?—When the police came in sight of the crowd, my back was turned to them. The first time when I saw the police was when they were about the north side where Mount Street crosses Park Street, looking down hill upon them; the policemen were marching up about five abreast. I cannot say how many ranks they had; they were followed by a small crowd, perhaps 40 or 50 people, and they marched up to the north side where Reeve's Mews open into Park Street, and the crowd behind them, were shouting and making a considerable noise, and when the police marched up just beyond Reeve's Mews, a part of the crowd that had been previously in Park Street got into Reeve's Mews, and then the crowd in front and the crowd behind, and the crowd on their right hand in Reeve's Mews received the police with a perfect storm of yells and groans; upon which, the inspector, I will not say that—but, somebody in charge of the police—I cannot say that I saw the person who gave the word to them, but the person in authority desired one rank of the police to face about, and both to clear the crowd in front, and those people who were in the rear of them, and in Reeve's Mews, and they faced about and attacked those that were behind them with their staves, and drove a part of them up Reeve's Mews, and a part of them down Park Street.

7491. They dispersed them?—Yes.

7492. What time had elapsed between their appearing, and the time when they commenced dispersing the crowd?—It was immediately; no time was given at that particular place; there could have been no time under the circumstances.

7493. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) After they had dispersed the people behind, what did they do next?—Then the rank in front of the police pursued that part of the crowd, and they broke and got away as they could; they pursued them up Park Street North. I was watching that part which was behind the police.

7494. The rear rank of the police faced about, and attacked the people behind them, and the front rank dispersed the people before them?—Yes.

7495. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did they do it at the same time?—The same moment.

7496. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) About what number of police were there, do you imagine? I could make a guess at it. I could not see what was behind, but looking to the front of the police, I should think there must have been 30 or 35 at least.

7497. Before they did what you have described, did you hear them give any notice to the people to disperse?—No; I speak only of what I saw. I understand it to have been done by the police on duty at the place, I did not hear it; the crowd had been there about half an hour before I got there.

7498. (*Mr. Ellis.*) I understand that when you first came up, your back was turned to them?—When they first came in sight, or, as I suppose, in sight, for I heard the expression used, "Here come the glazed hats," I then turned round and saw the police just where Mount Street crosses Park Street.

7499. You were actually in the crowd?—Yes.

7500. Can you speak to the way in which the police dispersed that crowd?—The police drew their staves, and struck about half a dozen, so far as I could see, of the foremost people, on the arm and shoulder, and the rest all disappeared.

7501. Did you see any person seriously hurt?—I saw no person there seriously hurt, nor did I see any persons struck and seriously hurt from being struck in my presence. I saw, a quarter of an hour afterwards, a man walking up the street who had been so far seriously hurt that his face had blood on it. I cannot say what amount of injury had happened to the man, but he had blood upon his face.

7502. You do not know who that man was?—No.

7503. Did you see any accident happen to the officer who had charge of this party?—No.

7504. In your opinion was it prudent to disperse that crowd?—In my opinion it decidedly was so, and I will give as a reason for that opinion, that the police had a crowd in front and behind them, and on their right.

7505. That crowd behaving as you have described?—Having received the police with groans and yells.

7506. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see any person in the crowd offer any resistance to the police, or refuse to go away?—Yes; I saw two men stick to the lamp-post near them, and they would not move.

7507. Where was that?—There is a lamp-post at the corner of Upper Brook Street, and another lamp-post, I cannot exactly describe the locality, but it is on the opposite side of the way to Lord Robert Grosvenor's. Those men were told to go forward by the police, but they would not do it, and the policeman hit both of those men on the back.

7508. While they were holding by the lamp-post?—Yes; on which the men walked off then.

7509. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was that before or after the general dispersion?—It was immediately afterwards.

7510. Then those men were left nearly alone?—Yes; but it was so immediately concurrent with the other, I say it was afterwards, but it was almost immediately afterwards, except that which alludes to Upper Brook Street. I allude here to the lamp-post in Park Street. That which occurred in Upper Brook Street was afterwards, some five or six minutes. I followed, after seeing what had occurred, in the rear of the policemen, and there I saw two men sticking to a lamp-post, one of whom refused to move when the policeman ordered him to march; one of the policemen struck him in the back, and then he went on.

7511. Did the police appear to you to use more violence on that occasion than was necessary?—Those were the only two instances that I saw.

7512. Was any serious injury inflicted at that moment on that man, or was it more than was necessary to induce him to leave go the post and go away?—In a position of that sort, I think, where policemen are dispersing a crowd, it is impossible for them to stop to argue with a man after they have given him an order; he had a positive order to go on, and he refused to obey it; he would not move.

7513. Was he seriously injured?—Not at all, judging from the manner in which he walked afterwards; he swore at them and went on, and I do not think that he was hurt; that is my impression at least.

7514. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was that crowd such as, if it had not been dispersed, was calculated to alarm persons living in the immediate neighbourhood?—That of course must be a matter of opinion. My answer to that question will be simply this, that there was no violent overt act committed; there was no reason why women and children should not have been in the balconies looking at them; if they had been in the crowd they would have been liable to be trampled on and crushed, but there was no stone taken up, or stick, or anything to alarm a person.

7515. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Speaking of the inmates of Lord Robert Grosvenor's House, was there nothing to alarm any of the inmates of his house?—I should say that there was sufficient to alarm them, from the language which they must have heard, and the groans and yells of the people were directed towards Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, and calls for what I considered to be his appearance, and the natural expectation of it going further; it is a matter of opinion.

7516. Would it then have been perfectly safe for Lord Robert Grosvenor to come out of his house at that time?—Most distinctly not. I cannot say that they would have done anything to him, but if I had been with him I should have strongly recommended him not to trust to it.

7517. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You would have thought it very rash in him to come out?—Most certainly.

7518. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You say that the proceedings of the crowd at that time were such that you consider that it would have been unsafe for Lord Robert Grosvenor to come out?—Yes; considering that that crowd had come there, but this of course is hearsay. I did not see the crowd come, but they came there in bodies from other localities to his house,—I suppose with a design.

7519. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You live in the immediate neighbourhood?—Yes.

7520. The corner of Park Street and Brook Street?—Yes.

7521. I suppose there was a good deal of excitement in this crowd?—Yes, considerable excitement. I heard people express their alarm and their great fear for the next Sunday.

7522. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You went through them more than once?—Yes, more than once; I stayed there on purpose.

7523. You did hear expressions of alarm?—Yes; afterwards.

7524. That they had been alarmed?—Yes; they were in great alarm for the next Sunday.

The witness withdrew.

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GEORGE WELLER, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

7525. Where do you live?—East Lane, Walworth.

7526. Is that the exact address?—Gloucester Place; there are only four houses; it is a long street in East Lane,

7527. What are you?—A beer retailer; a beer-shop keeper.

7528. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

7529. About what time did you go there?—Soon after 3 o'clock.

7530. How long did you remain there?—Till about 20 minutes to 6, or approaching 6 o'clock.

7531. In what part of the park were you during that time?—On the south side of the ride a portion of the time, and the other portion I was on the north side.

7532. Were you all that time on the north side of the water?—No; I was the principal part of the time on the south side of the drive; I did not go beyond the head of the Serpentine.

7533. I asked you whether you were all the time on the north side of the water?—Yes.

7534. Did you see the police during that time endeavouring to clear the crowd?—Yes.

7535. How did the people in the drive behave on that occasion?—The majority of them refused to move until they were forced back by the police.

7536. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you see the first attempt made to move the people from the drive?—The first; I recollect distinctly upon entering the park I met two persons in custody, being taken walking to the station-house, I suppose; I heard, after passing Apsley House, a great yelling and hooting; I went very fast from there till I came up to it, and it appeared just so far as the end of the Sepentine; it must have been a long way off to be heard so far; it was caused by a cab being brought along with some prisoners, or some persons in it, and two policemen inside.

7537. Was it after that you saw the same attempt made to clear the drive?—Yes.

7538. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You say that the people did not get out of the drive?—A great portion of them refused, till the policemen forced them back, and told them they must stand beyond the drive to allow the vehicles to pass.

7539. The police said so?—Yes.

7540. Was any answer made to that?—I heard one man say, "You bloody fool, why did you come away like that, you have as much right there as they have?" that was a man in a flannel jacket.

7541. He called his companion a "bloody fool," not a policeman?—No.

7542. Did you see any stones thrown?—Several.

7543. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Who threw them?—That I cannot tell; I looked behind, one was thrown on an occasion when a lady was coming by in a little four-wheeled thing, with a boy riding and driving a single horse; I turned round and looked over my shoulder, and said, "Good God, are you Englishmen! what has that lady to do with the Sunday Trading Bill?"

7544. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Were the crowd hooting or hissing, or violent in their language?—Hooting and hissing.

7545. At what, at the carriages?—There were not more than two or three going down, but two policemen stationed at the end of the drive advised persons going down to drive round and up towards the Marble Arch, so that they might not excite the mob there.

7546. Did you after that see the people come into the drive again?—Every time I heard hooting towards the Receiving House, at least whether it was this side or the other, I do not know, because I at no time went beyond the end of the Serpentine, but each time I heard the hooting commenced; "Now come on," they said, and there was immediately a rush under the rails on either side into the middle of the drive.

7547. By the people?—Yes.

7548. They filled it up again?—Yes. I heard the expression more than once, "Now come on."

7549. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In the crowd?—Yes.

7550. You heard that expression in the crowd, "Now come on"?—Yes, by the people standing round, and I suppose the same on the other side.

7551. Do you mean in the crowd?—Yes; and they immediately filled the drive then; and then it was that the policemen had occasion to clear the drive for the purpose of allowing the cabs to pass.

7552. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you notice Superintendent Hughes during that time?—I do not know. I said there was a superior officer, but I do not know whether he was sergeant, inspector, or superintendent, on horseback, on a light chesnut horse. The first time I saw him, he was riding very quietly with his bridle rein down; he was scarcely touching it; it appeared to be lying over the neck of his horse; and a man behind me said, "He thinks himself the bloody Emperor of Russia;" and as he got back, this man said, "Take that, you bugger!" throwing a clod or something, I suppose it was. I am sure it was not a stone: it could not have been grass, because it was by the side of the pump, just by the end of the Serpentine; who threw it, I do not know. It went just beyond this policeman's hat

7553. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It did not touch him?—No.

7554. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) It was not a stone?—I do not think it was, because of the heavy appearance of it; it went across to the north side, over the rails.

7555. Did you see any stones thrown at him?—Only on that occasion; that was the observation that I heard; I saw it appeared like a clod of mud, from the place where it was taken from.

7556. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did any of the crowd speak to him?—Nothing more than that; they frequently made remarks each time the man came, and he generally cast his eye over, and still kept on. I thought those men riding up and down seemed to be especial marks, from the observations that the people made upon them.

7557. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you hear him described as looking like a lunatic, or being drunk?—When I saw him, I fancied he had been a military man, from his seat in his saddle.

7558. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What time in the day was that?—Between 3 and 4; I was there soon after 3. I walked quickly home; it was half-past 6 when I got home; I was half an hour late getting home.

7559. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) During the time that you were there did you see him in such a state of excitement that he looked as if he was mad or drunk?—I did not see him when I was there interfere at all.

7560. Did he appear in that state of excitement?—No.

7561. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you pay attention to him at all except on this occasion?—Not at that point where I was.

7562. Did you anywhere?—No.

7563. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At that time did he appear in a state of excitement?—Not in the least. He was sitting as I said. I did not notice the time.

7564. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see a gentleman with an eye-glass in his eye standing near the rails?—Yes; as I was coming out of the park.

7565. Later in the day?—It was later. I was then coming off. I got nearly to the end of the drive. This was on the south, or the right-hand side coming from the Serpentine.

7566. What did you see happen to him?—He was standing near the rails looking over some other persons' backs; he was drawing back a little, and I think a taller gentleman came to speak to him, and a man with a flannel jacket looked at him full in the face and hit him, and said, "Take that, you b——r; go to church!" He had a small eye-glass in his eye at the time, and whether it was intended to knock it into his eye or not I do not know. I told him that he must be a great blackguard, and I saw those policemen stationed at the end of the drive. There were two gentlemen who saw this, and I said, "I really think this fellow deserves giving into custody;" and called to those two policemen, and I stated the case to them. This was a young man about 18, and he appeared very nervous, and he said, "I would rather not press the charge; order him from here." One of the policemen then hit him a back-handed slap on his head, and desired him to leave the park, and compelled him to go out of the gate then.

7567. Was this a gentlemanly looking man?—Yes; I have no doubt he was a gentleman from his appearance.

7568. Did you see the crowd in any other instances than that of the obstruction of the drive resist the police?—The only time that I ever saw it was in clearing the drive. I think that they went through the posts to take in charge somebody else. I was in the drive at the time. At that time I was forced through the posts with the rest of the crowd. That was the only time I saw the policemen on the north side. Some person seemed to interfere, but he was taken away; some respectably dressed man; I do not know who he was.

7569. In clearing the drive do you consider that the police used unnecessary violence?—They used none whatever, providing the people would go; they ordered them to go, and they gave them time to go certainly, but they did not go, and they pressed them back, and compelled them to go out of the drive.

7570. Did you see that done with any brutal violence?—No.

7571. Do you think that the police had a good deal to bear that day?—A very great deal; I thought that they acted with the utmost forbearance, considering what they had to contend with.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

7572. The other instance of violence, except clearing the drive on the part of the people, was something else; I did not catch it; what was it? You gave two instances of violence, one was when they got out of the drive, and the other was something else, what was it?—The only time that I saw the police in collision with the people at all, was when they were trying to clear the drive, and the other time when they went through the posts, I think, to take some persons into custody; I do not know further. When they were about taking or had taken the persons in custody, there was a general rush; several others formed around them, and unless you wish to get into a bother yourself, you would not mix yourself up with it.

7573. You were asked whether they did it with brutal violence; did they do it with violence at all?—I should say not; I have seen far greater violence sometimes in clearing my house than I saw there.

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7574. You saw very little violence in the park, either by the police or the people on that day?—I think that throwing stones is an act of violence; I think the noise and the manner of the mob for Sunday, at any rate——

7575. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see anybody hurt?—No, I did not; I do not think I saw any one hurt except this young man; he had a severe red place where this man struck him.

7576. You did not see any persons with their heads cut?—No.

7577. Nobody on the ground?—No.

7578. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not see the police with any serious injuries?—Not when I was there; I was away by 20 minutes to 6.

7579. I think the crowd hissed a little, and cried out occasionally?—There was considerable hissing when I was there.

7580. Were they hissing carriages principally?—I do not think that there were more than two or three.

7581. Did they hiss at anything but carriages and cabs?—They groaned always as the cabs came along, whether they were empty or not.

7582. Did they also groan and hiss at any private carriage that went by?—Yes, whenever there was any.

7583. Did they hiss and groan at anything else?—Nothing, except the policemen; occasionally they did.

7584. On what occasions was that?—If they were only standing still I heard observations or remarks, or epithets applied to them, that I knew came from those who only came from the quarter of the town that I came from, such as, "Who is going to steal another rabbit pie." I know that it might have been taken in good feeling, but it was done to exasperate the police, no doubt of it.

7585. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say that it might have been done with good feeling?—Yes, but it tended to excite an angry feeling.

7586. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You think that "Who stole the rabbit pie" was said to exasperate the police?—I believe so.

7587. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You hear a good deal of chaff in your beer-shop, do you not?—Yes.

7588. Was that the sort of chaff you heard addressed to the police?—The police have not much to do with me.

7589. What did that expression mean?—It was in consequence of a policeman's wife being charged with stealing a rabbit pie. I suppose there were 5,000 bills circulated in and about where I live calling this meeting on Sunday, and likewise at the east end of the town; they brought in one and threw it down on my counter, and gave one to nearly every one sitting in my bar.

7590. Have you got the one that was left on your counter?—No.

7591. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There was once a policeman in trouble about a rabbit pie, and the crowd called this out, then?—Yes.

7592. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then you considered that insulting language as addressed to them?—They considered it so, no doubt, and the party applying it so intended it.

7593. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) May not that expression be applied to anybody else?—On the south side of London it is applied to policemen.

7594. Among the roughs, is it not a common way of addressing one another? How do you know that it refers exclusively to the police about the rabbit pie?—In our part it does, because the thing took place there; I cannot say what it may anywhere else. I have been five years in my house, and I was never five hours out of it; but this new Sunday Bill is giving me the advantage of getting a little fresh air.

7595. The police are very sensitive when they see a rabbit pie?—They are, no doubt, when they are told of it.

7596. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You are in favour of the Sunday Beer Bill?—Yes, it keeps many shillings in a man's pocket on the Sunday morning.

7597. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That is the Beer Bill, not the Sunday Trading Bill?—Yes.

7598. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You could not have gone to the park had it not been for that?—No; we could not get an hour's fresh air.

7599. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How do you know that 5,000 of those bills were circulated about your neighbourhood?—I did not assert it; I said I had no doubt that the man had 1,000 with him, who came into my shop.

7600. You have not one of those bills here? Did you read the bill?—Yes; I did at the time.

7601. What was it?—I cannot repeat one word of it.

7602. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was it a short one?—Yes; it was headed at the top, "Agitate! Agitate! Agitate!" I recollect this being repeated three times; it was calling the people to attend in Hyde Park.

7603. Upon this particular Sunday?—Not on this particular Sunday; it must have been the Sunday before; I do not swear to it, but I think it was the Sunday before.

7604. Were there any violent expressions that attracted your attention in this bill?—I think not; I will not take upon myself to swear, except to hearing of it. I was busy at the time.

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7605. A man came in with a number of bills, you think one thousand; did you see those bills in any other place in the neighbourhood?—For five years I have not been out for five hours, except on a Sunday. I am a widower; I live alone, and I never leave my place.

7606. You did not see this bill anywhere else except in your own shop?—No.

7607. There was nothing violent in the bill whatever?—I believe not; I do not say one way or the other.

7608. In clearing the drive, I understood you that the police cleared the drive, and then, after they had cleared the drive, the people came back again. Was that so?—Not till there was this hooting at something coming. The moment they heard any vehicle coming, they immediately came; they kept off the drive till they heard the hooting in the distance, and then they gradually crept under the railings on either side.

7609. When the people heard the hooting at a distance, then they came into the drive?—Yes.

7610. Do you mean that?—Yes, I say that.

7611. When they heard hooting at a distance, they came into the drive?—Yes, they came under the rails into the drive.

7612. When they got into the drive, did the police immediately try to clear them out of it?—Yes, they did. They said "Stand back, you must keep this place clear," or words to that effect. I cannot give the precise words that they used, it is not possible.

7613. There were a few carriages going along the drive?—Not more than two or three.

7614. They were cabs, were they not?—Yes, with prisoners in.

7615. Did they drive off quickly or slowly?—At a very rapid rate.

7616. How could they drive off rapidly with cabs, when the people filled up the drive?—Because the police cleared the place as they came up.

7617. Then when the cabs were not there, they allowed them to congregate together in the drive?—No; they kept telling them, or a few might loiter in; but they said, "You must keep out. I must have this clear."

7618. Then you say, "I saw them clearing the drive; some refused to move until they were forced to move." What do you mean by "forced?"—Forced by the police.

7619. Actually using force?—They pressed on them with their hands, or pushed them on with their hands.

7620. Did they resist when they were told to go?—They went so far as they were pushed. They then required pushing further.

7621. Did it take one policeman to move one man back?—About that.

7622. Did he do it with violence?—He pushed him back with his hand; not with great violence.

7623. The man went back, did he not?—When he was pushed back; not by being simply told.

7624. A policeman cannot push another back if he resists, without using all his force. Do you mean to say that the policeman was obliged to grapple with a man and push him back?—He used sufficient force to remove him. I cannot say what force he used.

7625. You say that the people said "Come on, now, come on"; and then they filled up the drive again?—Yes.

7626. How many people did you hear say, "Come on"?—I heard it said several times by other and different persons. I cannot tell. I could not be able to recognize the voice.

7627. Were you standing at the same place when you heard that?—Not the whole time.

7628. You heard that at different places?—Yes; I was only once on the other side, and I did not hear it there. I heard it twice, I should say, on the south side.

7629. Then there was an immediate rush of people?—Yes; from under the rails.

7630. Then the policemen, when a cab came up, cleared them out again?—Yes; they drove them back again.

7631. Do not you think if the police had stood at a distance of ten or fifteen yards they could have kept the people within the rails?—The question was, whether there was a sufficient number to go to Kensington Gardens from Apsley House. All the pressure came from beyond the point where I was, at the end of the Serpentine.

7632. When Superintendent Hughes was called the Emperor of Russia and this stone was thrown, one witness who has spoken to that expression being used, also spoke to his using some very insulting expression afterwards?—He did not stop on this occasion. I do not think that he knew that the missile was thrown at him.

7633. His demeanour seemed to be such as to excite the mob to call him the Emperor of Russia?—His manner was anything but tending to excite that.

7634. Something very grand, in fact?—If a man sitting quiet and taking no notice of any one was grand, he was very grand. Others may have heard and seen what I did not.

7635. When this clod was thrown, had there been any cabs with people in them before that? Was the clod thrown before or after the cabs were taking the people off?—I think one or two had gone off.

7636. For all that you know to the contrary, Superintendent Hughes might have been whipping that man's wife?—He might have done it, but he could not have done it in my sight without my knowing of it.

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7637. A good deal of violence might have taken place by the police in the park without you seeing it?—Very likely; certainly.

7638. A man in a flannel jacket went up and struck a gentleman with an eye-glass?—Yes.

7639. You advised him to give the man in custody?—I called a policeman myself.

7640. Other people were standing round at that time?—There was not any; it was the side where gentlemen principally walk. There were very few of those working men on that side; it was the south side.

7641. Did you see the working men behave worse than the gentlemen?—I think there has been a great confusion about the manners of gentlemen; they may have been well-dressed people, but not gentlefolks; that is, I mean they did not behave as gentlefolks. I believe that many well-dressed people did excite the mechanics to do what they did.

7642. Did you see any one instance of a well-dressed man exciting the mechanics?—I will give you an expression that I heard from a well-dressed man in the presence of three or four mechanics; he said, "Well, there is a change once in seven years; remember April 1848." I heard that expression, and I looked round to look for the man, but what it applied to I cannot tell you. He said, "There is a change once in seven years; remember April 1848."

7643. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That referred, no doubt, to the 10th of April?—It referred to some mob, I think.

7644. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) In 1848 the tradesmen turned out against the Chartists?—I was out of England, and I do not know. I was in Madeira at the time. I never saw a gathering like this since the Spa Fields gathering.

7645. How do you know that it might not have been an expression of encouragement to keep order?—I said I did not know what it applied to.

7646. It was your own construction that you put upon it?—Yes.

7647. I suppose you went with a predetermined idea that there was to be an exciting meeting?—Yes, from what I had heard.

7648. Then the people afterwards sympathized with you, and advised this young man to give this man in the flannel jacket into custody?—Yes.

7649. There was no resistance to the police there?—No.

The witness withdrew.

W. Williams, Esq.

WATKIN WILLIAMS, Esquire, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

7650. You are a barrister at law?—Yes.

7651. Of No. 1, King's Bench Walk?—Yes.

7652. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

7653. What time did you go there?—About 4 o'clock.

7654. How long did you stay there?—About two hours.

7655. Where were you during that time?—On the grass in the park, on the north side of the drive, near the Serpentine. I mean that part of the drive near the Serpentine. I was on the grass, on the north side of the drive.

7656. Were you so far westward as to be opposite the Serpentine?—Yes.

7657. Did you see the police keeping the line of the carriageway?—Yes; I did.

7658. Were they allowed to keep that line of road without interruption?—The line was pretty well formed when I got there; they were not able to keep it without interruption, by any means.

7659. What broke the line?—A few bodies of men breaking into the line here and there.

7660. On what occasions did they do that?—On no occasions at all. It happened that they were constantly breaking in on no particular occasion; it was a matter of constant occurrence; it was going on all the time.

7661. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do you mean in the drive?—Yes; breaking in under the railings, crossing and recrossing; the same individuals I noticed cross and recross repeatedly.

7662. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see any wooden hurdles in the park broken?—Yes; I did.

7663. More than once?—Yes, on three several occasions.

7664. How were they broken?—I was close by them, and they were broken by the wanton act of a very great number of young men tearing them down, moving them up and down at the top, and pulling them backwards and forwards, and using expressions of encouragement to do it vigorously, and to finish them up; that occurred upon three several lots of railings.

7665. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You saw that?—Yes; it was wooden railings that railed round a portion of the park near the end of the Serpentine.

7666. They were hurdles?—Yes; there were three or four places where there were wooden hurdles, hurdling off the edge of the footpath.

7667. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) To keep the people off the grass?—Yes; mere temporary ones, not of iron.

7668. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You saw them broken as you described; they were not broken by persons sitting upon them?—Yes, some were broken in that way also; and I am not without suspicion that that may have been the origin of the idea of breaking them; that one broke down, and the idea of breaking suggested itself.

7669. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Those were not accidentally broken?—No.

7670. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did it seem that it was done to remove an obstruction out of their way, or to arm themselves with sticks?—Yes, it might have been so at first; it led subsequently to other wanton and intentional breakage. I do not know what suggested the notion originally.

7671. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What was the use of them when they were broken?—I do not know; I went away. I saw that it was becoming dangerous, and I went away from the spot. I saw men and women thrown down, and many flying away in terror. I was alarmed myself, and I got out of the way.

7672. Did you see any persons arming themselves with those broken hurdles, or doing anything with them?—No; I did not see what became of them after this; as I was going away I saw that the police came up, and I did not wait to see the result.

7673. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you hear them say anything after they had broken these hurdles?—There was a great row altogether, and it was impossible to distinguish any particular word when there is a collection of men and expressions of encouragement. I do not mean to imply that there was any improper encouragement; perhaps it was a bit of fun, as schoolboys encourage each other in a game.

7674. They said nothing to denote the use that they meant to make of them?—The impression left upon my mind was not that it was done to arm themselves with a weapon.

7675. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) It was mere wanton destruction?—Yes; that was my impression, for I could see that the men doing it were young men. I was going away and turning round to see what became of this row; I could see the policemen amongst them, that is all that I could see, just where this breakage took place; it was a kind of nucleus to which all the policemen ran.

7676. Can you speak to the general behaviour of the crowd on that day?—It is difficult to form a notion of the general behaviour of the crowd; I thought they were more or less orderly, taking all the crowd altogether; of course my experience of them is, that there must always be some rows here and there, incident to the crowd itself as a crowd.

7677. Were you near the rails at all by the drive?—Yes; I leaned on them for a quarter of an hour or more.

7678. Did you hear any hooting?—Yes; a very great deal of hooting.

7679. That, I suppose comes under the "less orderly"?—That was distinctly disorderly of course. I may say, that I noticed what appeared to be rather aggravating conduct to two or three policemen, which they seemed to bear with patience and forbearance. I am anxious to say here, that on that day I was particularly struck with the forbearance and patience with which two or three young policemen behaved.

7680. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were they in the A Division?—I did not notice that.

7681. Where were they stationed?—Hardly so far as the centre of the Serpentine, beginning at the opposite end of the bridge.

7682. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What gave them an opportunity of exercising their forbearance?—I will state one man in particular, whom I remember, whose face I recollect; he was persuading and requesting the men to keep within the line. He said, "It is my orders, and I must do it." Two young fellows came up and pushed against him, turned back, and then crossed the drive where I was; when he came up to them he pretended to walk to the other side, he took it with a great deal of good temper, and ultimately he got those three through with a laugh; he did that a great many times. I remarked the man particularly, and I was very much pleased to see it.

7683. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If there was undue violence on the part of some of the police, it was not universal?—No; I am positive that it was not; there might have been violence on the part of others, judging from the conclusive evidence given. I was there for two hours at that part of the drive, and I looked about to see, and I saw no one single instance of anything like violence on the part of the police constables.

7684. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you see more instances of forbearance than those?—Yes; I saw more; perhaps they were not so important as this; my impression was, that they were very good-tempered, and they managed it very nicely.

7685. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did they effect the object they had with those men?—Sometimes they certainly did not; a great many passed who insisted in going over, and they went over in spite of them.

7686. (*Mr. Ellis.*) There was one circumstance that you noticed; some one supplying the parties with drink?—I was struck with the remarkable appearance of the man standing close by the rails, a very remarkable man, he was supplying drink to some four or five young men about him.

7687. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In what way was he remarkable?—He was a man with a very splendid head, and splendid face, a very solid, substantial man; a man something like we see in portraits of some of the ancient heroes of Greece.

7688. With a beard?—Yes, and a very massive countenance, and the observations that he made were extremely acute and clever.

7689. Was he a young man?—No; about sixty; he was making sarcastic observations

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about the Government and about the policy of England, and political observations altogether. I tried to enter into conversation with him, but he declined.

7690. Was he an Englishman?—No. I thought he was evidently making observations with a view to my overhearing him; it so struck me; he was making an observation with a little flower in his mouth.

7691. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) As if he was soliloquising?—Yes.

7692. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was anybody with him?—Not distinctly; but there were several about him, to whom he spoke, and to whom he was giving this drink; it appeared to be brandy.

7693. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What was it in?—In a large quart bottle, something like a claret bottle, only that it was a transparent bottle.

7694. Had he only one bottle?—That is all, and a small glass.

7695. He did not come near enough for you to smell what it was?—He was touching me; I did not observe that it was spirits; it might have been toast and water, for what I know.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

7696. You say that when you got into the park, it was difficult to keep the road clear?—It was difficult to keep it completely.

7697. The people, every now and then, kept going through?—Yes, constantly; there was a constant breaking through.

7698. They were constantly passing from the north to the south side?—Yes; and walking along.

7699. Did you try it yourself?—No.

7700. They did not appear to do it with the view of irritating the police?—I must confess that I thought they did. I do not say everybody, but I feel certain that many of them did it for the express purpose of irritating the police.

7701. Did they go from one side to the other?—Yes; for they it did several times, backwards and forwards; some, no doubt were *bonâ fide* going across.

7702. Did they go to Kensington Gardens?—Yes; many *bonâ fide* were doing that.

7703. In a crowd it is always difficult to keep the line of road?—Yes, very; still there is an important distinction between those who break through from fun, or who want to go across, and those who do it constantly and unnecessarily.

7704. Upon all occasions of processions the police have some difficulty with the people, who will wantonly go across?—Yes.

7705. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That impressed you with the notion that they did it for the purpose?—No doubt. The men standing by me were encouraging them going across, and they said, "Now dodge them," or words of that sort.

7706. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Rather jocular?—Yes, it was jocular.

7707. Men, standing doing nothing, want something to talk about?—Very likely.

7708. You say that you saw some hurdles broken by young men?—Yes.

7709. Boys, you mean?—No; about my own age. I do not think that I saw any boys.

7710. How were the persons dressed?—I cannot be positive.

7711. Did they look like gentlemen's sons?—Those words are so indefinite, that I do not like to commit myself; they were not boys.

7712. You say that they did not do anything with them?—I did not see them do anything.

7713. You saw a woman thrown down, I think?—I saw one or two women and children on the ground. I presume they were thrown down, and that they scrambled away from this breakage; I do not like to be more distinct than that. I did not see anybody actually knock down a woman.

7714. How did this breakage affect the woman?—I cannot tell; the noise and outcry was alarming in its character when that was done.

7715. So alarming that you went away; I wish you had taken the number of that policeman?—Yes; I never thought at the time that there would be any inquiry.

7716. There were some other young men that did something else; they pushed about with a little violence?—Yes, on the drive.

7717. I think you saw no stones thrown?—No, I did not.

7718. You have thought it necessary to give evidence about a man supplying drink?—I only mentioned that as an occurrence; he appeared a very remarkable man,—taking the man altogether.

7719. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Had you any notion of the man being deranged?—No; I am perfectly convinced that he was not. I speak scientifically. I have studied that subject, and I am prepared to say upon scientific grounds—having studied medicine for a year or two—that he was not insane. I think he was an extremely acute and clever man.

7720. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He was ministering, not only to their intellectual, but to their physical wants?—Yes.

7721. You tried to get into conversation with him?—Yes.

7722. He did not seem to be anxious to make converts?—No.

7723. He did not try to convert you?—Not at all; I did not suggest that he said anything to convert people, though I was anxious for his acquaintance, for I was struck with his appearance, which I rather admired.

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7724. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What was the nature of his observations?—I do not like to repeat them. I did not take particular note of them, but they were observations upon general politics.

7725. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Of what tendency?—They were about the class of measures entertained by the House of Commons for remedying this and that evil, and also about the corrupt nature of our Legislature, and observations of that sort.

7726. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) The corrupt nature of the Legislature?—Yes.

7727. I suppose they appeared to be joking him?—No.

7728. They appeared to be very serious?—He was serious.

7729. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did any of them seem to know him?—I thought not; I saw nobody in companionship with him.

7730. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was there a crowd about him?—Yes.

7731. About 100?—They were not exactly about him.

7732. You did not see him for very long?—Yes, I did.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Ellis.*) Have you many more witnesses of this class?—Yes; but they are not here to-day. I have a list of many more.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What course will you take to-morrow?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) To-morrow is fixed to bring the policemen up who are to be identified. The only question with me is, whether I should summon people whose time is valuable.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I think in all probability we shall require you to produce the superintendents, to give us an account of the transaction, to-morrow.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) They will be in attendance to-morrow.

Adjourned to to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Ninth Day.

Thursday, 26*th July* 1855.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P.
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, ESQ.
GILBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) MR. ELLIS, I think you said that this morning you would have here the individual policemen who have been spoken to by their numbers.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I did, Sir, and I have them here.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We have been talking it over. The course which we think it best to pursue is this: that those policemen should stand upon the floor of the Court, and then if those persons who have spoken to them are here, they will have an opportunity of seeing them, and seeing whether those are the men they allude to. They would come one by one, and then those men should have an opportunity of making their statements if they wish it, accusations being made against them. We should not compel them to be sworn, but if they wish it they should be allowed to make a statement upon oath, and you should call any witnesses whom you think right on their behalf.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is just the course which would have been resorted to if those constables had been in Court at the time; they would have been called, and the witness asked, "Is that the man you mean?" They were not in attendance at the time, and it is merely to put that question to the witnesses.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) With reference to the other witnesses being present, the witnesses for the promoters of the inquiry, if I may so say, I have been called on this morning by one of them, in consequence of the notice which I have given, who has asked me if I will pay his expenses of coming here to-day. I told him that I certainly had not the means of doing that, and I have referred him to Mr. Mitchell.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We have no power of the sort.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) He told me that he should not come unless his expenses were paid. I told him that I should be sorry not to see him, but that I should not even upon those terms pay for his coming.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We have no power to do that, and it would be open to observation if any person on behalf of the police or of the Government were paying money to any extent; it would be open to animadversion and to suspicion of course if there was anything of the sort.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I wish also to say that a man of the name of Page, who I believe wrote a letter to the Commissioners, brought the letter to Mr. Mitchell yesterday, who said that it was one of my witnesses, and as I was engaged in the hurry of business, I begged him to call upon me in the evening. I began to take down his examination, and found that it is a witness for Mr. Mitchell.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I believe that is the person who said that he was struck, and that slipping down he broke the small bone of his leg.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Precisely so, Sir, that is his story to me; he states that in the rush he was knocked down, and he does not know by whom.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He applied to me in the court yesterday, and I thought possibly it might be for Mr. Ellis; however, there would have been no opportunity of examining him, because he did not apply till yesterday.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Upon his own account, the injury does not appear to have been inflicted by the police, as far as the breaking of the leg goes; it may have been the result of violence, but his letter does not state by whom.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) He describes it as an accident—a slip.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) With regard to the payment of the witnesses, there are a number of persons here—perhaps, after the observations which have been made by the Commissioners, it would be hardly right for me to say anything, but there are a number of persons here who are paid by the day, and they lose their day by coming here, and several of them have mentioned that to me, and requested me to ask about remuneration. I told them what the Commissioners had stated, and that I did not see how it could be done; but it is a question whether any arrangement could be made.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I am afraid not; we have no such power.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Perhaps, Sir, as to the order of calling these men, Mr. Mitchell will tell me who he wishes called.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You had better take them in the same order in which they were spoken to in the evidence. The first, I think, was spoken to by Mr. Mair; 413 A was the first who was spoken to.

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(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Is Mr. Mair here, Mr. Mitchell?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No, he is not, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is Mr. Oliver here?

(*Mr. Oliver.*) Yes, Sir.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I do not think Mr. Mair's presence is necessary.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In all probability there cannot be a doubt about the man Mr. Mair meant, because he was with him so long. I dare say there will be no doubt about that man's identity; he had better be produced at once, I think.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) There is also 470 A.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Mr. Ellis, we do not compel you to call any of these persons; if they do not dispute the facts which have been stated against them, they need not be examined; our object is to give them an opportunity of either refuting or varying the facts.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) And first of all to ascertain whether they are the persons spoken to.

POLICEMAN 413 A stood forward.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At page 2, Mr. Oliver is asked, "Did you make any observation upon the conduct of the police?"—"I did." "Upon the conduct of any individual policeman?"—"Policeman 413 A." "Any other number?"—"I did not notice any other number." "But you did make observations upon the conduct of other policemen besides 413 A?"—"I did not take any notice of any other: the policeman that I took notice of struck a man that he had run after." "Will you state what observation you made about the conduct of 413 A?"—"I called 'Shame!' and called him a coward." (*To Mr. Oliver.*) Is that the man whom you alluded to?

(*Mr. Oliver.*) I cannot speak to the man, only the number. I did not notice the man so much as the number.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) That, I think, is what you said before.

7733. (*Mr. Mitchell, to Policeman* 413 A.) You gave evidence against Mr. Mair, did you not?—Yes.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) The man that took him into custody is 370 A.

7734. (*Mr. Stuart, to Policeman* 413 A.) Do you wish to be examined upon the part which you took?—Certainly.

John Winters.

POLICEMAN 413 A was sworn.

7735. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is your name?—John Winters, 413 A.

7736. How long have you been in the force?—About four years and a half.

7737. What age are you?—About 28. I have been six years in another police force.

7738. Before that?—Yes.

7739. What police force was that?—The Irish constabulary.

7740. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Are you an Irishman?—Yes.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Now Mr. Ellis, you are prepared, probably, to examine the witness?

7741. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You were on duty on the 1st of July?—Yes.

7742. State what you observed at about a quarter past 4?—I was on duty in the carriage road about that time. We received orders to clear the people away from the rails. I was accompanied by several other police constables; 470 A, and I went along the outside and on the carriageway; 470 struck the rails with his staff as he went along, and called out to the people to keep back, "Go back." After we had gone some distance a gentleman, whom I believe to be Mr. Mair, called out, and he said, "What are you doing of? what are you about? what do you mean? do you know what you are doing of?" The constable said, "I am obeying my orders, Sir;" and he immediately said, "Damn you and your orders, the people have no right to go back from here; you have no right or power to remove me from here. I will not go back." He called out to several of the people, "Do not go back; I will not go back."

7743. Were you struck at that time?—Not at that time.

7744. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It was 470 A who said, "I am obeying my orders"?—Yes.

7745. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You took some man into custody after that at a different time?—Not then.

7746. Then you are only now speaking of this period?—With regard to Mr. Mair being taken into custody.

7747. Did you see what took place after that with regard to Mr. Mair?—Yes; I heard the constable caution him to go back, and he would not go back; and he called out to the people not to go. The constable went to the post quite close where he stood, and got inside to take him into custody, and on making an effort to take him into custody he put his hand to the constable's breast, and pushed him back.

7748. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Which constable was that?—470 A; Mr. Mair took his stick, and I could not say exactly where he struck him with the stick, but he struck him lower down about the thigh with his stick.

7749. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Is 470 A here?—Yes.

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7750. Did you assist in taking Mr. Mair into custody?—I did.

7751. Did you go with him to Vine Street?—No; I saw him into a cab.

7752. And then you saw no more of him?—I saw no more afterwards.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Now, Mr. Mitchell, you may cross-examine him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

7753. You swear it was 470 A?—Yes.

7754. Are you positive?—370.

7755. You are rather loose in your statement; now you contradict yourself and say that it was 370?—Yes.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is what Mr. Mair said.

7756. (*Mr Mitchell.*) Who spoke to Mr. Mair first?—370 A was proceeding along with his staff like this (*describing the same*) saying, "Stand back, stand back." He did not speak to Mr. Mair until he spoke as he passed along; the people were standing as it might be here, he said, "Stand back, people, stand back; you must get back from the rails." He struck the rails with his staff as he went along, saying to the people to stand back, and Mr. Mair turned round, standing close by, and said what I have stated.

7757. There was a great crowd there, was not there; it was just where the people were crossing the drive?—Yes; there was a crowd there.

7758. A great crowd there?—Not very great at that time; at this part where Mr. Mair stood there was not a great crowd.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The denser part seems, according to the evidence, to have been a little further up.

7759. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How many people do you think there were behind Mr. Mair?—I do not know; I did not count them.

7760. How many do you think, by the look; six or seven deep?—I cannot say.

7761. I must trouble you to brush up your recollection a little; do you think they were four deep?—I do not know.

7762. Have you no opinion whatever?—I cannot say how many people were behind; there were a good many, not a great many; there were some behind him.

7763. Was there more than one behind him?—Yes.

7764. Was there more than two?—Yes.

7765. To the best of your recollection?—Yes.

7766. Was there more than three?—I do not know how many there were.

7767. Do you not think it better for you to give me a direct answer?—I have given you a direct answer, as far as I can.

7768. To the best of your belief and recollection, how many people were standing behind Mr. Mair?—I do not know; there were some people behind him, and I do not know how many.

7769. Were there ten people?—I cannot say.

7770. Where there eight, to the best of your recollection?—There were.

7771. Is it not rather difficult for a man to push back with eight people behind him?—Yes.

7772. Did Mr. Mair try to step back when the rails were struck?—He did not; I did not see him.

7773. Was he leaning on the rails?—No; he was not leaning on the rails.

7774. Had he got his hands on the rails?—I will not say.

7775. He was standing close up to the rails?—He was standing close to the rails.

7776. And though the staff was struck on the rails, he did not move back?—He did not; I did not see him.

7777. He was standing close by the rails?—He was.

7778. Then, if a man goes striking along the rails and another is behind the rails, is not the man behind the rails most likely to be struck?—I do not know; he might be struck.

7779. Must he not be struck?—Yes; if I went and knocked the rails along, but I have not said so. If I went to knock the rails with my staff it is no reason I should knock a person on the hands holding the rails.

7780. What is the width of the rail? it is an iron rail, is it not?—It is an iron rail.

7781. About an inch in diameter, is it not?—What a man might grasp in his hand.

7782. It is not more than about an inch in diameter, is it?—A little more.

7783. Is it possible for a man to be standing by the rails, and a policeman to come knocking along, without his being struck?—The policeman might strike him if he did not take his hands away.

7784. Can you swear that he was not struck?—I will swear that the policeman did not strike him upon the hands, and I did not see the policeman strike him at any other time.

7785. Why do you swear that he did not strike him upon the hands?—Because I was close.

7786. He might have struck him on the hands, might not he?—I did not see him. If he grasped his hands on the rails, and the constable felt disposed to strike him, he might have done so, but I did not see him strike his hands.

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7787. You just this moment said that he had not got his hand on the rails, and now you say he had?—No; I did not say any such thing. I said if he had his hands on the rails.

7788. You seem to have taken a great deal of notice of Mr. Mair; cannot you say whether he had his hands on the rails or not?—Very probably he might have had his hands on the rails.

7789. Do you know anything about it? did you take any observation about it?—No; I did not; not about his having his hands on the rails.

7790. About his being there at all?—I saw Mr. Mair. I saw him stand close to the rails. I cannot say whether he had his hands on the rails or not.

7791. You cannot say whether he was struck with the staff or not?—No; I did not see him struck.

7792. But you cannot say whether he was struck in the first instance?—No. I was standing close to the constable who took him into custody.

7793. When you told him to stand back, how far did you want him to stand from the rails?—I did not tell him to stand back.

7794. But you went striking with your staff as well, did not you?—I did not; I had my staff in my hand, and I walked close after 370 A.

7795. Then 370 A struck and you did not?—Yes.

7796. How was it that you did not strike, and 370 A did?—Because the people stood back principally from the rails till we got as far as where Mr. Mair stood.

7797. And Mr. Mair resisted?—Yes.

7798. By whose orders did you do that?—I do not know who gave the orders.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Mr. Mair said that this man did not strike him. Mr. Mair was asked, "Did 413 A strike at you?" and he said, "No."

7799. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say you went forward, you must have received orders from somebody to do so?—I heard the order given; but I do not know who gave it.

7800. What was the order which was given?—To get the people back from the rails.

7801. What distance were they to go back from the rails?—I do not know; the people went a little distance as we went on, perhaps as far as from here to where you stand, and they afterwards closed up again behind us.

7802. You wanted them to get back from the rails as far as from where you stand to where I stand?—The people did go that distance.

7803. What were your orders?—I had no orders to put them any given distance from the rails; I heard the order given to get the people back from the rails, no given distance.

7804. Then several of you went along, and this 370 appears to have struck, you did not strike with your truncheon?—I did not; because as he went along calling out "Stand back, stand back," they stood back, but they immediately afterwards closed into the rails again after we passed on; but as we went on, they did stand back from the rails.

7805. Then when they closed up again, did you return and clear the rails again?—No.

7806. Then as I understand you, you first merely made them stand back, they stood back, came in again, and then you took no further notice of it?—Because we had no time, we had to take him into custody.

7807. How many policemen were they of you altogether doing it?—I cannot tell.

7808. Were there ten of you?—Not with 370 and myself.

7809. But clearing the rails at this particular time?—There were more than ten I should say in the road, not with us.

7810. How many were there clearing the rails?—I do not know; I did not count them.

7811. How many do you think there were?—I do not know.

7812. Were there ten?—I do not think there were so many clearing the rails.

7813. Eight?—I cannot tell you what the number was.

7814. Seven?—I cannot tell you.

7815. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Give us some notion of how many there were in your body?—There might be seven or eight policemen.

7816. Were there more than that?—No; I do not think there were clearing the rails. There were in another body, across the road, to get the people off the road, but perhaps seven or eight of us went along the rails to get the people from the rails after the order came to clear the people from the rails.

7817. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Then the seven or eight went along at the spot to clear the rails, were they all striking with their truncheons?—No; I only saw the one man in front.

7818. 370 led the band, did he?—Yes; he called out to the people to stand away from the rails.

7819. How many men took Mr. Mair into custody?—There were only 370 A and I at the time I believe, but some got up afterwards, I think.

7820. How many of this band of seven or eight people left the place and took Mr. Mair into custody?—Some of them, I believe, turned back before they got as far as where Mr. Mair was.

7821. How many of this band of seven or eight men took Mr. Mair into custody?—I do not know that there were any others at the time.

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7822. Did you go to the cab with him?—I did; I think there was another constable, I do not know.

7823. You think there were three?—Yes.

7824. That would leave five policemen. Immediately after they told the people to stand back, you say most of the people stood back?—Yes.

7825. Immediately after they cleared the rails the people came forward again?—Yes.

7826. And you did not return and clear the rails again, did you?—This man and I did not.

7827. Did the others do so?—I do not know because I was engaged with Mr. Mair.

7828. Then how could you tell that they came back?—When 370 A and I passed on the people closed up again to the rails.

7829. Is there any other policeman in court who was of this party. I want to know what the rails were cleared for if they came back again?—I do not know; I stand here to state the truth; that I have stated, and you cannot shake me from it.

7830. I dare say you have had a good deal of consultation?—No; I have not had any consultation, nor yet advice from anybody.

7831. Then as far as you could see it was perfectly useless; the people came back again after the rails were cleared?—Yes, they did, after I cleared them.

7832. People are not very fond of being knocked upon with a truncheon, are they; most people get a little irritated about it, do not they?—I should think not.

7833. People like being knocked about with truncheons, do they?—I should not like it; whether you would or not I cannot say.

7834. And you have been used to a truncheon all your life; at least, for some time, I mean since you were in the force?—Since the time I was 17 years of age up to this I have had my living in the police.

7835. Do not people generally express a little irritation if they are knocked upon by a truncheon?—I should think so.

7836. Do you know a man named Oliver?—No.

7837. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Now, it is my duty to tell you, that with regard to these questions, you are at liberty to answer or not, as you please, because they may have a tendency to criminate you; therefore, if you are asked whether you struck a person, you need not answer if you do not like?—I did not strike anybody.

7838. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You swear positively that during that whole day you never struck anybody with your truncheon?—I swear positively that during the whole day I never struck any person with the truncheon. I know what the nature of an oath is, and I positively swear that during that day I did not strike anybody with my truncheon.

7839. You say that Mr. Mair made use of some observations, which you have just detailed, after the truncheon was being knocked on the rails, and he was standing close to them. Those observations you swear to, do you?—I have stated what I saw, and that I swear to be correct.

7840. Your name is John Winters?—Yes.

7841. You swear that you saw Mr. Mair strike this 370 A?—I did.

7842. In what way did he strike him? What sort of a stick had he in his hand?—I cannot exactly describe the stick; it was a cane. I saw the stick. I think I could nearly identify it.

7843. Was it a black or a white one?—I think it was black. It was black or brown, or something of that sort. I think I should know the stick if I saw it again.

7844. How did he strike the policeman?—He punched him like this with it (*describing the same*).

7845. He struck him by punching him?—Yes.

7846. In the lower part of the body?—Yes.

7847. Did not the policeman strike at him first?—I did not see him.

7848. The policeman ran round the rails, did not he?—Yes; he was standing close by. He merely turned round the post from where Mr. Mair stood. He passed through this opening to come in to where Mr. Mair was.

7849. Did you watch this attack upon Mr. Mair?—I was quite close.

7850. Did you go through the post too?—I did.

7851. Did he strike Mr. Mair before he took him into custody?—When he went to take him into custody, Mr. Mair put his hand to his breast and pushed him back.

7852. Do you swear that, notwithstanding Mr. Mair was being knocked with a truncheon, he stood firm to the rails?—He did not move, that I could see. I did not see him move from where he stood. He called out, as I have stated to you, to the people, and then he would not go back.

7853. And for that offence he was taken into custody; because he would not go back?—We took him into custody for that, and because he would not go back.

7854. Were these your orders, that if a man would not stand back he was to be taken into custody?—That if a man was creating any disturbance he was to be cautioned, and that if he did not desist, he was to be taken into custody.

7855. Who gave you those orders?—I heard the orders given, but I cannot say positively by whom they were given.

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7856. Do you act upon the general orders of the police, or have you some orders before you start?—We act upon the orders of our superintendents and inspectors.

7857. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was it before you got into the park that you received that order?—We got the order in the park, and, I think, before we left the station as well.

7858. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You received orders at the station-house and in the park?—I think so. I will not swear that we received this order at the station, but, to the best of my belief, we did.

7859. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Those orders were if you saw any persons creating a disturbance to caution them, and if they did not desist, to take them into custody?—Yes.

7860. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Before 370 A took Mr. Mair into custody there was first to be given a caution; what do you consider the caution in this transaction?—The caution which was given was a man going along the rails and telling the people to stand away from the rails, and to stand back; then Mr. Mair spoke and said he would not stand back.

7861. Then the caution is "Stand back," and a blow at the same time.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No, not a blow; he has expressly denied that he hit any person at the rails; he says that he knocked the rails; you must not misrepresent what he says; you may dispute hereafter, if you please, the truth of what he says.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He says, that he struck the rails, Sir, and he does not know whether Mr. Mair's hand was upon them.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Mr. Mair did not say that his hand was struck.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) He says, that this man did not strike him at all.

7862. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) After this caution that was given by saying "Stand back! Stand back!" and knocking upon the rails, that, you think, was a sufficient caution to take a man into custody, do you?—When a man proceeded to encourage others to stand in defiance.

7863. I thought you said just this minute that all the other people stood back except Mr. Mair; did he turn round and begin addressing the people behind him?—No; he spoke to the constables, and he said, "I will not go back; do not go back," as I have described before. I want to know, Sir, through you, whether I have a right to answer this question over and over several times?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You had better answer the question. I will see that no improper question is put to you.

7864. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have no doubt that you are very anxious to avoid the examination?—I am not. I can stand here for a week and answer you, if you think proper to keep me here.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I am bound to say that the same questions have been put very often and very clearly answered.

7865. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Then after this caution he was taken into custody?—He was.

7866. He was put into a cab, was not he?—Yes; he was taken out into the carriage road and put into a cab.

7867. Did you hear anybody crying out when he was taken off?—There was a great deal of hissing and shouting, but I do not know what it was about.

7868. At that time there was a great deal of hissing and shouting, was there?—Yes; at other parts of the crowd.

7869. Was there at this place?—Not exactly at this place; not much, there was some.

7870. Was not there "Shame!" cried out?—I did not hear it.

7871. You swear that you did not hear "Shame!" cried out, or any disapprobation expressed by the people when Mr. Mair was taken off?—I do not recollect that I did.

7872. Was it a violent blow which Mr. Mair struck with the stick?—I should think not a violent blow; it was a punch in that sort of way with the point of his stick (*describing the same.*)

7873. Had he the stick in both his hands?—No, I think not.

7874. In one hand?—I think in one hand.

7875. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did it appear to you to be a blow, or that he was warding off a blow from the policeman?—It appeared to me to be a blow; that he intended punching the policeman with it.

7876. Mr. Mair has said that he was struck at by the policeman, and that in warding off that blow with his stick he touched the policeman upon the groin; in your opinion could that be the case?—I think not, in my opinion. I did not see the policeman aim a blow at him, and I was quite close to the policeman.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I am anxious not to take up time, Sir; Mr Mitchell has asked this witness as to another question; I only asked as to Mr. Mair, and confined myself to Mr. Mair's case; he has now asked him about striking somebody else.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I was going to ask him that question.

7877. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You were in the park about about half-past 4?—I was.

7878. Do you recollect pursuing any man or men some distance from the Serpentine towards the Marble Arch?—Yes.

7879. Do you recollect any man falling that you pursued?—Yes, I do; he was knocked down.

7880. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) By whom was he knocked down?—I ran after the man; I was quite close to him, in fact in the act of taking hold of the man by the skirts of his coat; a man whom I do not know ran between him and me, knocked me back, and at the same time tumbled him down as well.

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7881. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Why were you pursuing that man?—I saw the man hissing, shouting, and groaning in the mob; I cautioned him to desist; I saw him cautioned by a sergeant. I came afterwards to the same place and he was there in company with another, doing the same. I cautioned him again, and immediately after I cautioned him I received a blow from a stone on the back from the direction of the same mob. I then went and held up my hand to him in this manner to go away (*describing the same*); he laughed at me, or something of that sort, and would not go; he kept shouting. At the same time a horse and carriage were passing in the carriageway, the horse turned round and reared on his hind legs, and I believe would have gone away, if he had not been got hold of by several policemen. I then went through the rails to take the man into custody; he ran away and I ran after him, and after getting some little distance, this man that I did not know ran between the prisoner and me, knocked me back, and threw him down. I then took him into custody before he got off the ground, and took him to the station with two other constables, at least one who witnessed the proceedings as well.

7882. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What number was that?—434 A.

7883. You need not answer this question unless you think proper—but when that man was on the ground did you not strike him on the back?—I positively swear that I did not strike that man. The man was taken from there, put into a cab, and taken in the cab to Vine Street police station, and he was locked up. When the charge was taken he never complained of being struck by a policeman; he was taken before the magistrates and dealt with, and never complained of being assaulted by the police.

7884. Can you tell me his name?—Yes.

7885. What was his name?—Benjamin Bincroft.

7886. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you see any other person strike him when he was on the ground?—I did not; several constables came up at the time when I took him into custody, and I did not see him struck. The man did not at any time complain of being struck or assaulted by the police at the police station, or the police court, or anywhere that I am aware of. I never heard him complain; he did not to the magistrate, I am certain, because I was there, and charged him with creating a disturbance in the park.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Mr. Ellis, have you any person whom you wish to call in corroboration of this man's evidence.

7887. (*Mr. Ellis.*) I think in satisfaction to this man, I ought to call 470 A. Is 470 A here?—He is. After that, when proceeding with the prisoner to the cab, several stones were thrown; I was struck three or four times with a stone; I saw a man throw a stone from behind a tree. I gave Bincroft in charge to another policeman and went after the man; he was fined 10*s.* or fourteen days. In coming back, a stone hit me a severe blow on the face, the mark is on my eye now. A gentleman whom I did not know, followed me and dressed my eye at the police station in Vine Street; I did not at the time have the presence of mind to get the gentleman's address, or I might have done so.

7888. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At what time of the day was it when you pursued this man in the park?—I should think about half past 4, to the best of my belief; my clothes from that time to the time I got to the station and washed myself, were saturated with blood from the wound on my face, and this gentleman, I believe, followed me. After I left the carriage drive and got out into the street, I saw him come after me all the way to the station, and ask permission of the man at the door to be permitted to dress the wound on the constable's face; he went inside and washed the blood off my face and dressed the wound.

7889. Is it true that at the time when, as you have said, you took that man, there were cries of "Shame!" and "Coward," and "Rascal," and "Scoundrel"?—I do not recollect that there were; I did not hear it. There was shouting previous to this and at the time as well, but I did not know what they were saying; but the stone throwing was very general at the time, and there was great disorder among the crowd.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We should now wish to call 434 A.

(*Witness.*) Will you allow me to mention that my hat was struck with stones in two different places.

7890. Have you the hat here?—Yes.

7891. Produce it.—[*The witness produced the same.*]

7892. It that the hat you wore that day?—Yes, it is cut there with a blow [*pointing out the same*], and you will find it on the side as well, not quite so much as that. [*The hat was handed to the learned Commissioners*].

7893. You say that that was done by a stone?—I will swear that it was done with a stone; it was whole in the morning when I put it on my head, and immediately afterwards I saw it cut through.

The witness withdrew.

Henry Edwards.

POLICEMAN 434 A, sworn.

7894. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is your name?—Henry Edwards.

7895. How old are you?—Twenty-six.

7896. How long have you been in the force?—Five years.

7897. What were you before?—A soldier the last two years.

7898. In what regiment?—The 1st Dragoon Guards.

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7899. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Two years before you entered the police?—Yes.
7900. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you purchase your discharge?—No.
7901. How did you leave the 1st Dragoon Guards?—From ill health.
7902. You were invalided?—Yes.
(*Mr. Henderson.*) Does any person speak to this man.
(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He is not charged by any person.
7903. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) This man is vouched by the other policeman, that is why he is called. Were you present when Winters apprehended Benjamin Bincroft?—Yes; I was within about four yards of him.
7904. Were you at the station afterwards when he gave his name as Benjamin Bincroft?—No.
7905. Then all you know about its being Benjamin Bincroft is from what 413 A has told you?—Yes; he told me his name.
7906. Were you present when he apprehended a man?—Yes.
7907. Up in the park?—Yes.
7908. Not near the drive?—No; it was near the top of the hill.
7909. Did you see that man fall?—I did.
7910. What made him fall?—There was a man whom I did not know. I was running after the constable, thinking that they would rescue the prisoner from him, as he ran some distance. He was coming towards me, when a man, whom I did not know, ran between the constable and the prisoner, stooping with his head apparently, and checking the constable with his left shoulder, and at the same time pushing the prisoner from him.
7911. Separating them?—Separating them.
7912. While he was on the ground did you see 413 A strike him?—No.
7913. You are not sure that he did not?—I am sure he did not; if he had I must have seen him.
7914. What did he do?—As the other man pushed him forward 413 pushed the man at the side of him, made past him, and pulled the man up by the collar of his coat as he lay on the ground. We then turned towards the drive with the prisoner. I followed behind 413 to keep the mob away from him, and stones were flying in all directions. I received three or four blows on the back with stones as I was keeping the mob away from him. I assisted him down into the ride, and I did not see any more of him. About an hour afterwards I received a very violent blow with a stone just on the left temple.
7915. That would be about half-past 5?—About half-past 5.
7916. Where was that?—In the drive.
7917. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did Winters strike the man that pushed him away?—No; he merely pushed him out of the way to get after the prisoner; he pushed the man that ran between them to get at the prisoner again as he fell on the ground.
7918. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see 413 A at that time strike anybody while he was on the ground?—I merely saw him stoop and pick up the prisoner by the collar as he lay on the ground.
7919. Are you sure he did not strike him?—I am sure he did not.
7920. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Why was the man pursued?—I do not know; I heard screams and shouts from the crowd at the time, and I was going towards the other constables standing in the drive, when I saw 413 A get over the rails and go in towards the prisoner. As soon as the prisoner saw him coming towards him he ran away.
7921. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) And you ran to assist?—I ran to assist 413 A; there was a very large crowd after him singing out "Do not let him have him, do not let him have him," and words to that effect. From the blow that I received, I lost an immense quantity of blood.
(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Mr. Mitchell, have you any question to ask him?
(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No, sir, it is of very little use, I can see.
(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I suppose that will be all the evidence as regards 413 A. Are you aware, Mr. Ellis, of any other witness whom he wishes to call?
(*Mr. Ellis.*) No, Sir.
(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is 370 A here?
(*Policeman 370 A.*) Yes, Sir.

Robert Burnett.

POLICEMAN 370 A, sworn.

7922. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are you the man who took Mr. Mair?—Yes.
7923. What is your name?—Robert Burnett.
7924. What is your age?—34 or 35.
(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Mr. Ellis, you are prepared to examine this man, I suppose?
(*Mr. Ellis.*) Quite, Sir.
(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You had better examine him. Just ask him his age, and the time he has been in the force, and so forth.
7925. (*Mr. Ellis.*) What is your age?—About 35.
7926. How long have you been in the force?—Upwards of 12 years.
7927. What had you been before that?—A labourer.
7928. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In the country?—Yes.
7929. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Are you a constable or sergeant?—A constable.

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7930. Do you recollect having to clear the rails in Hyde Park?—Yes.

7931. About what time of the day?—Soon after 4, it might be a quarter past.

7932. In what way did you clear the rails?—I was proceeding along the rails just merely to caution the people there that they must keep further back from that crossing, so that we might make room for those who chose to pass and repass.

7933. Those rails were not so fully occupied by numbers that you could not avoid hitting hands, I suppose?—I do not suppose there were more than three hands on the rails altogether; the people were more pressing on them in that way (*describing the same*) than with their hands.

7934. Do you recollect seeing Mr. Mair there upon that occasion?—I do.

7935. When you told him to stand back, did he stand back?—No; he did not move.

7936. Did he say anything?—He wanted to know what I was about.

7937. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did he say?—When I asked the people to stand back, which I believe the people would have done without any ceremony, he called out to know what business I had to order the people to stand back; he said, "You fellow, why are you ordering them back? You have no right to order them back." I said, "I am only obeying my orders, Sir."

7938. (*Mr. Ellis.*) What did he say to that?—He said, "Damn and blast your orders, we shall not go back for you; I will not go back."

7939. Did you consider that that was encouraging others to obstruct you?—Decidedly.

7940. Did you then go through the rails?—Yes; through the posts.

7941. For what purpose?—To insist upon Mr. Mair going back, or to take him into custody.

7942. Did he touch you upon that occasion with his stick?—When I went up towards him he turned up both his hands; his stick was in one hand, and he shoved me back in the breast with the left hand, holding up his stick.

7943. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Not with the stick?—No; not at that time.

7944. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Describe what he did?—After he pushed me back I caught hold of him by the collar, and then he had his stick in his right hand.

7945. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Then you took him into custody?—Yes; the point of his stick was pointed down to the drive.

7946. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did it touch you?—Yes.

7947. Where?—It caught me just in the groin, and when I saw the stick coming towards me I struck the staff in that way (*describing the same*) to save the blow from my person as much as I could.

7948. Did you hit the stick?—Yes.

7949. And not Mr. Mair?—It might have hit Mr. Mair, but I cannot say whether I did or not, but I struck at the stick and not at Mr. Mair.

7950. Did you strike Mr. Mair before he poked at you with his stick?—I did not; and no one else in the park.

7951. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You did not strike at Mr. Mair?—I did not.

7952. What did you do with Mr. Mair after that?—I took hold of him; another constable came to my assistance, and the mob commenced collecting round us, and just at that minute there were some eight or nine constables who had an order to clear people from the rails some distance, and by that means we were able to get Mr. Mair out of the crowd.

7953. Was the crowd peaceable while you took Mr. Mair out?—I did not hear any particular noise more than there had previously been.

7954. There were no stones thrown?—I was hit several times, but not at that time.

7955. With what did you charge Mr. Mair?—With using exciting language, riotous conduct, and assaulting me.

7956. Was that charge ever made in his presence?—It was.

7957. In the presence of another officer of yours?—Yes.

7958. Who was that officer?—Inspector Coombe took the charge.

7959. That is at the station-house?—Yes.

7960. But I meant on the ground?—When we brought Mr. Mair out of the crowd into the drive, Mr. Hughes came up on his horse, and he asked what he had been doing; I said he had been assaulting me, and he called out for a cab to be stopped.

7961. Did Mr. Mair make any remark when you said that that was the charge against him?—At the station-house, when the inspector was taking the charge, he said that he admitted that he had assaulted me; that it was not the act of a gentleman, and that he was sorry for it.

7962. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What were the words he used? Did he say "I admit that I assaulted him," or "I admit that I struck him?"—I think the words were, "I admit that I assaulted him," when the charge was made, and the inspector told him that for a gentleman like him it was a very serious offence to be in a crowd.

7963. (*Mr. Ellis.*) There were several others present at the station-house?—There were 193 on reserve when the charge was taken.

(*Mr. Ellis*) I think that is all that is charged against 370 A, Sir.

7964. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Mair.*) That is the man you alluded to?

(*Mr. Mair.*) That is the man.

(*Policeman 370 A.*) I went before the magistrate twice with Mr. Mair. He took me once, and I took him once. After he was bound over in his recognizance to keep the

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peace for three months, he wrote to the Commissioners, and I was ordered to appear before Mr. Hardwick again, and he withdrew the charge against me. Mr. Ballantine was employed both times.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

7965. When you were had up, what did Mr. Hardwick say when the charge was withdrawn?—I do not know exactly. Very much was said about Mr. Mair's character, and he said that he did not think any particular imputation was cast upon him.

7966. Did he say "particular?"—I think he did; I will not be certain.

7967. Do you not know that he said there was no imputation cast upon him?—I did not take any note.

7968. Mr. Hardwick said that there was no imputation against him, notwithstanding Mr. Mair acted riotously, assaulted you, and made use of these expressions which you have used. Mr. Hardwick said that there was no imputation against him, was not that so?—I think he said there was no imputation upon Mr. Mair.

7969. Notwithstanding all that you have said; was not every word of your evidence contradicted by Mr. Downing Bruce?—Not one word of it.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are we to understand that the charge against Mr. Mair was dismissed by Mr. Hardwick?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir.

7970. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the witness.*) Was that so?—He was bound over in his own recognizances, I think, in the sum of 60*l.* (I forget the sum), to keep the peace for 3 months.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then it was not dismissed.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) What the witness has now stated is true; and then an application was made under the Metropolitan Police Act to charge these men with misconduct in doing their duty. It went before Mr. Hardwick, and he said that there was no imputation resting upon Mr. Mair, and he would have vacated the recognizances if there had not been some formal objection.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I do not quite understand it. I am sure it will be explained, because there is no magistrate on the Bench for whom I have a greater respect than for Mr. Hardwick; but it sounds odd that there should be no imputation, and yet that he should bind him over for 3 months.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I think the statement made by you at the time was that it had been done inadvertently, and that Mr. Hardwick would have vacated the recognizances if he had had the means of doing so.

7971. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you hear Mr. Downing Bruce give evidence before the magistrate?—Yes.

7972. Were not all your statements denied by him?—I did not hear him deny any of them.

7973. I have copies of all that took place in my hand, and Mr. Downing Bruce has been examined. Now, with respect to the orders, you were acting upon orders. Before you went to the park did you receive any particular orders from the inspectors or superintendents as to how you were to conduct yourselves in the park?—Our particular orders were, if we saw any crowd collecting, or any people addressing a crowd, to go quietly up to them and ask them to go away; but if they persisted in addressing the people, we were to go and take them into custody as quietly as we could, any one using exciting words of any kind.

7974. Who gave you those orders?—Our superintendent; they were read out of a book to us.

7975. They were read out of the General Instructions of the Police, were not they?—No; I believe not. They were special orders.

7976. For that particular occasion, were they?—I believe so.

7977. What other orders did he read out of the book?—When we got into Hyde Park to sit down under the trees.

7978. What other orders did he read out of the book?—I did not hear any.

7979. You were to take speakers into custody?—All persons using exciting language or doing anything riotous of any description, we were to caution them, and if they persisted, to take them to the station-house.

7980. What do you understand by the word "cautioning?"—To ask people to go away.

7981. Do you consider it necessary to strike a man before you caution him?—I never did strike him.

7982. If Mr. Mair was leaning so closely to the rails, and you were knocking on the rails, and so many people were on the rails, how could you strike the rails without striking him?—I do not think Mr. Mair was leaning on the rails. I did not see him till he spoke, and when I saw him he was standing upright. Whether he had been previously leaning on the rails I cannot say.

7983. To the best of your recollection what did he say?—He called out to know what I was doing of, he said, "You fellow, you have no business to order us back."

7984. Where were you at that time?—In the drive, three yards from Mr. Mair; I might be only two.

7985. That was when you heard Mr. Mair make use of that observation?—Yes.

7986. Did you hear what the other witness swore?—I heard him swear at the police court.

7987. Did you hear the other witness in this Court?—Yes; I have heard two policemen examined.

7988. Did you hear the policeman about this transaction?—Yes; I heard him twice. I heard him at the police court and have heard him here too.

7989. And you say that Mr. Mair called out to you when you were in the drive?—Yes.

7990. Before you went to the rails and struck?—No; not till after I had struck on the rails.

7991. You had gone and struck on the rails. How many were with you when you struck on the rails?—Four or five of us, I think, were there in company; it might be six; I will not say for a certainty.

7992. Were you all striking, or only you?—I think I was the only one of the party.

7993. Were you leading this band? Were you the first?—I might be the first. I do not know that I was leading them in particular.

7994. You are not a sergeant?—No.

7995. You are only a private constable?—That is all.

7996. Why did you strike and not the others? have you such a love for striking about?—No.

7997. You think that you were the only one who struck?—I did not see any more strike but myself on the rails.

7998. After you and the four or five others had gone doing what you have related, did Mr. Mair clear back?—I did not see him go back at all.

7999. Did the others clear back?—Some of them went back.

8000. After that, it appears that you went back into the drive?—No, I did not.

8001. Did you or did you not after that, before clearing the rails, and before Mr. Mair was taken into custody, go back into the drive?—I was in the drive the whole of the time.

8002. But did you go back from the rails?—I kept along the rails in the drive, and I never went out of the drive.

8003. How far were you from the rails when Mr. Mair called out to you at first?—I was close up to the rails going along hitting in this way (*describing the same*).

8004. I understood you before, that he did not call out to you till after you had gone back into the drive?—I did not say so.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He said, "He did not call out to me till I struck on the rails." He said, that after he had been striking on the rails Mr. Mair called out to him.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I misunderstood him.

(*Witness.*) When Mr. Mair first spoke, I was not more than, perhaps, three yards from him.

8005. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do you stand two yards from the rails when you are striking?—No.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) He might be lower down.

8006. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) From which side did you come down? I suppose you and your party walked down alongside the rails?—No; we had been stationed at that crossing, I dare say, twenty minutes, to try and keep the people clear, so that they might pass and repass, those that appeared to be peaceable, and who would go along.

8007. Then you were two yards, you say, from Mr. Mair when he called out?—I should say I was.

8008. Do you mean that you were two yards further down the drive towards the Receiving House?—Mr. Mair stood nighest the Receiving House.

8009. Then you came from the Receiving House?—No; I did not. I was the other side.

8010. You did not come from the Receiving House?—I did not.

8011. Where were you with relation to Mr. Mair? who was nearest the Receiving House?—Mr. Mair was nearest of the two.

8012. Then you came from the east end?—Yes; there is a tree; I was working down from the east.

8013. You were working down from east to west?—No; I was not. I have told you that I was stationed there.

8014. Does not the drive run east and west?—Yes.

8015. Then you must have come either from the east or from the west towards Mr. Mair; which way did you come?—From the east.

8016. To the west?—Yes.

8017. When Mr. Mair called out to you you were nearer the Receiving House than Mr. Mair, were not you?—No; Mr. Mair was nearer the Receiving House than I was.

8018. Then you had not got quite up to Mr. Mair before he called out?—No.

8019. You say that Mr. Mair called out after you struck the rails?—Yes.

8020. I suppose you struck the rails opposite to him as well?—I struck as I came along.

8021. Opposite to him?—It might have been opposite him.

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8022. Was it opposite him?—I do not think it was opposite him; to the best of my recollection Mr. Mair stood close against the post, just at the corner of the rail, and there is a foot at that corner.

8023. Then will you swear you did not strike the rails opposite Mr. Mair?—I will not be positive whether I did or not.

8024. Do you not know for a certainty whether you did or not?—I know for a certainty that I struck the rails coming along there, but whether I struck opposite to Mr. Mair, it is impossible to say.

8025. You say Mr. Mair called out two yards before you got to him?—Yes.

8026. Did Mr. Mair stand back?—He did not move.

8027. You took him into custody for, among other things, his not moving, did you not?—Because he refused to obey the orders.

8028. For, amongst other things, his not moving?—And the exciting language that he used.

8029. Would it not have been better to have waited till you had got opposite to him, and seen whether he went back, and to have taken him into custody then, when you saw that he would not go back?—He would not go back as it was.

8030. But you had not got up to him by two yards?—I did get up to him; he had a minute, or a minute and a half.

8031. Did you give Mr. Mair a fair warning and caution to go back?—He had equally the same that the whole of the people had.

8032. Is it not your usual practice, when you want a man to go back, and tell him to go back, to stand opposite to him, and not to warn him two yards off?—I was warning the whole to go back.

8033. You seemed to be very ready to take a man into custody?—It is my duty to preserve peace.

8034. You do not appear to have gone opposite to him, and then to have given him a fair caution and warning?—I did come opposite to him.

8035. You were two yards off when you called out; you say that he told the people not to go back?—He told the people not to obey us, not to go back.

8036. Where did his stick strike you?—It just caught me in the groin; I have no doubt it would have hurt me if my staff had not beat it away.

8037. How many times did he strike you?—He shoved me once hard in the breast, and then he put his stick up.

8038. With his hand on your breast, or his stick?—His hand.

8039. Are you sure that he did not strike you on the breast, instead of below, with the the stick?—He struck me below with the stick.

8040. He did not strike you in the breast?—No.

8041. Did you not swear in your evidence before the magistrate that he pushed the stick against you in the breast?—No.

8042. That he shoved the stick against you?—I said that he shoved the stick against the lower part of my groin, I believe.

8043. I say that you did say so; that you swore before the magistrate that he shoved the stick against your breast?

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) You must not give evidence.

8044. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You swear that you did not say so?—Yes.

8045. You say that he said something about its not being the act of a gentleman?—Yes.

8046. Where was that stated?—At the station.

8047. To you was it?—No, to the inspector.

8048. In your hearing?—It was.

8049. Is the inspector here?—Yes.

8050. Mr. Coombe, I think, you say?—Yes.

8051. What were the exact words which he used to the best of your recollection?—I think, when the charge was made, he said something about the charge, and then he said, "I admit that I did assault the contstable, which was not the act of a gentleman; I am sorry for it." I think those were the words.

8052. Was that taken down by the inspector that you saw?—The inspector is here to prove it, no doubt.

8053. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He may have said "I hit the constable," or "I struck the constable," or "I assaulted the constable," which was it? Mr. Mair has told us that, in warding you off, he did touch you with his stick. Can you tell us whether he said, "I admit I have assaulted the constable," or "I admit I have touched him," or "I admit I have struck him," or any other word?—The exact words, as far as the assault went, were, "I admit I have assaulted the constable." When the charge was taken in the park, he said, "Yes, I admit I have assaulted him; I am sorry for it."

8054. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see 377 A at the station-house that same afternoon, or the next day?—He was there the next day.

8055. Was he there the same afternoon?—I think he was there the same afternoon.

8056. Did you see him talking to Mr. Mair?—He was talking to Mr. Mair; Mr. Mair and he were quite busy talking away.

8057. He made himself very agreeable, did he not, at the station-house?—He did.

8058. You did not make yourself very agreeable to him, did you?—It was my duty to take Mr. Mair into custody. I allowed him to go about as he thought proper, so long as he did not go out of the room.

8059. You sat down between Mr. Mair and his solicitor, did you not?—I did once, under the orders of my superior.

8060. Who was that?—The sergeant.

8061. I thought the inspector had the control of the station-house?—He has.

8062. Has the sergeant any control of the station-house?—When once the business is turned over to us we are answerable.

8063. For fear that he should escape?—Yes.

8064. There is not much danger of escaping, is there, at Vine Street?—There has been such a thing.

8065. Inspector Coombe did not give evidence of this before the magistrate, did he?—No; there were several persons who did not give evidence before the magistrate.

8066. How did Mr. Mair behave when he was taken into custody?—He resisted a little at first, but after we got out into the drive, he went very quietly; indeed, nobody could go more quietly.

8067. Where did he resist?—In the crowd, when we first caught hold of him.

8068. In what way did he resist?—He pulled back; he did not want to be taken into custody.

8069. How do you mean he pulled back?—When I caught hold of him he pulled back, and the other constable came and caught hold of him on the other side.

8070. He did not like your grasp at his throat, did he?—Very few people do.

8071. How many of you went off with Mr. Mair?—Two to the cab.

8072. Then he went off very quietly and peaceably, did he?—Very quietly indeed.

8073. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say that the first thing which made you observe Mr. Mair was hearing him speak?—Yes.

8074. Did you say at the station-house that the moment you heard him speak, you knew him to be a gentleman, and that you were determined to take a gentleman as a warning to the rest?—I do not think I made use of those words.

8075. Anything like that?—Yes; I told him after I had got him into custody that I could see he was a gentleman by his appearance.

8076. Did you say that the moment you heard him speak you knew him to be a gentleman?—Yes, I did make use of those words.

8077. And that you were determined to take a gentleman as a warning to the rest?—I did not make use of any determination about it.

8078. What did you say?—I said that I knew he was a gentleman, and that I would act more cautiously with him than I would with anybody else. I told him that I knew he was a gentleman by his appearance, and that I was very sorry for him to think that he had committed himself.

8079. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not take Mr. Mair into custody because you thought he was a gentleman?—No; I had no feeling in the matter whatever; I merely acted as a public officer ought to do in performing a public duty; the inspector might have discharged him if he had thought proper.

8080. If Sir Richard Mayne had done the same, I suppose you would have taken him into custody?—I decidedly should.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There is no doubt that there ought to be no distinction of persons.

8081. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you hear any observation made by a policeman at the station, that being a gentleman, he might get off by making an apology?—I did not hear that.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is not anything that has occurred before this tribunal?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is as well to avoid reference as far as you can to what you have heard yourself; because I observe that with regard to what Mr. Hardwick is reported to have said, you are not under a perfectly correct impression. Mr. Mair's account is this,—the question put to him is, "Mr. Hardwick said, I think the other day that there was no imputation against you." Mr. Mair's answer is, "He said there was no imputation against me for being seen in the park, or no imputation in being seen where the judges of the land were." The next question is, "He did not say that; but I think you said there were some judges there?" "Yes." Then I asked, "Why were you to find security? I do not understand that;" and Mr. Mair said, "No, I could not tell that; nor Mr. Hardwick could not tell it afterwards; but he said he had done so, and there were some technicalities which prevented him from withdrawing the recognizances." So that he never made a general statement that there was no imputation against Mr. Mair, in the sense which would throw an imputation upon the policeman who accused him.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I shall be very happy to furnish you, Sir, with the best account of all that took place.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That is Mr. Mair's own account; not that Mr. Hardwick absolutely said that there was no imputation upon him, which would imply an imputation upon those who accused him.

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(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think, Sir, it is important, as this is an inquiry, not only into the general conduct of the police, but also of particular policemen, that you should know what really took place upon that occasion; and if you will allow me, I will give you the best report I can of it.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I do not know whether it is worth while to bring Mr. Hardwick here; but it does not quite appear why he bound Mr. Mair over to keep the peace.

(*Mr Mitchell.*) The newspapers gave a very accurate report, Sir, of what took place on that occasion.

8082. (*To the Witness.*) Complaints are sometimes made against policemen, are not they?—Yes.

8083. When persons complain against policemen, where are those complaints entered?—In a book; not till after they are settled; a book kept for that purpose.

8084. Where?—At each station-house.

8085. There is a book kept at each station-house in which any complaints made against policemen are entered?—Yes; after they are settled; after they have been heard and the man has been punished; if it is proved that he has misconducted himself, they are put in the book against him.

8086. Is not there some book in which any complaints are entered, whether he is punished or not?—There is a general book; that is what they call the day book.

8087. Suppose I made a complaint against a policeman, and went up to Vine Street, it would be entered in a book, would it not?—Yes; it would be entered in the General Day-book.

8088. Has any complaint ever been entered in the General Day-book agaist you?—Not by civilians of any kind.

8089. What was the nature of the last complaint that was entered against you?—I was caught, I think, drinking a glass of ale outside a publichouse with a sergeant.

8090. That was the last?—I believe that was the last.

8091. What was the one previous to that?—I cannot recollect; it was some three or four years previous to that.

8092. How many complaints have been lodged against you altogether?—It might be seven.

8093. Just give us the varions complaints according to best of your memory?—Am I bound to answer that question, Sir.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) You had better answer it.

8094. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If it was for any crime tending therefore to bring you into disgrace, I am inclined to think that you are not bound to answer it?—If the Commissioners wish me, I will answer the question.

8095. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The Commissioners can have no wish upon the subject; the rule is this; if it is with reference to any crime or serious offence, calculated to bring you into disgrace, you may answer or not, as you like?—It is none of that; only Mr. Mitchell wanted, at Marlborough Street, to call us a set of scoundrels.

8096. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do not tell us what Mr. Mitchell said there, although no doubt what he said was quite true. Then you decline to answer the question?—No, I do not.

8097. Give us the complaints in the order of date?—I think I had three for gossiping with other constables.

8098. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Complaints made by your superiors?—Yes; reported by my superiors. I have no other reports against me; gossiping with another constable or with a female, or anything like that.

8099. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Three for gossiping?—Yes.

8100. And one for drinking a glass of ale; that makes four?—Yes.

8101. What are the other three?—One for being in a public-house when I was off duty.

8102. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Is that an offence?—We are not allowed to collect together in a public-house.

8103. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Not in your uniform?—No; there were several of us in the room.

8104. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was not there a little addition; that you were intoxicated?—No; I was never reported for being intoxicated in my life.

8105. That makes five?—I think I had one for being about 20 minutes late for duty one night.

8106. That makes six?—I think I had one for being one hour and a quarter absent from one part of my beat, that was the first one. I do not recollect any more.

8107. Were you ever suspended?—Never.

8108. Were your wages ever stopped?—Never.

8109. Were you ever fined?—I have been fined.

8110. By whom were you fined?—Mr. Hughes has fined me several times; three or four times.

8111. What for?—He fined me sixpence for drinking a glass of ale.

8112. There were fines for those offences which you have related?—Yes.

8113. Nothing else?—Nothing else.

8114. Have you ever been before a magistrate, except the other day?—Never.

8115. You were never summoned before a magistrate?—Never.

8116. Did you take anybody else into custody that day?—No.

8117. What became of you afterwards, then?—I went back into the park again.

8118. After you had taken Mr. Mair to the station-house?—Yes.

8119. Did you strike anybody on that day?—No, I did not strike a soul; I was struck a great many times with stones, which I did not much approve of.

8120. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At what time of the day was that?—Just after 3; between 3 and 4.

8121. Where?—In the drive, on the north side of the Serpentine.

8122. Before you took Mr. Mair into custody, or after?—Before I was taking Mr. Mair.

8123. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were you hurt?—I felt it very much at the time; they caught me in the back, and in the side, every time I turned round; I had four or five at one time.

8124. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You have been in the police force for, I think you say, twelve years?—Turned twelve years.

8125. Is not seven a great number of offences in twelve years?—No; I think it is very small.

8126. Then the policemen generally have a great many more offences?—No, not generally; I have known many have more, and a great many have less.

8127. A great many have more, and a great many have less; yours is about the average?—I think you may put it down as that if you like.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) They are not very serious.

8128. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is the punishment for gossiping?—Just according as the superintendent thinks proper; 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.*, according to the time you gossip.

8129. What fine did they punish you with?—1s. each time for gossiping, and 1*s.* for being in the public-house off duty.

8130. Deducted from your week's pay?—Yes, it was stopped.

8131. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What countryman are you?—I was bred and born in Middlesex.

8132. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you ever procure the evidence which you were going to give here in writing?—No; I made a report to Mr. Ellis.

8133. Do you get any extra pay for attending before a magistrate as a witness?—No, we never get any extra pay wherever we go.

8134. You do if you attend at the Old Bailey, do you not?—Yes; the county allows us 1*s.* 6*d.* a day for attending at the Old Bailey.

8135. But not before the committing magistrate, I think?—No, nothing whatever.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you wish to ask the witness any questions, Mr. Ellis.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) No, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there any other witness whom you wish called to confirm the evidence we have now had.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Mr. Mair has been called, Sir, to identify the policeman; I wish to ask him a question.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Mr. Mair is quite ready, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Mr. Mair was cross-examined; we must consider whether this is a convenient course; I do not think, Mr. Ellis, that it will be a convenient course: it will be likely to lead to a repetition of evidence over again, which will make this Commission almost endless; at the same time, if there is any particular question which you think of importance, if you will mention it to us, we will exercise our discretion whether we will put it to him.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Something passed (which I saw a few minutes ago) with regard to this very question.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There was a question as to the time at which to cross-examine, and I expressed the opinion of the Commissioners, that the proper time to cross-examine was at the end of the examination of each witness. It was in the course of the examination of the first witness, Oliver, Mr. Ellis said, "I do not quite know what course is to be taken, whether these are to be considered as charges against individual policemen, which are to be severally finished before another is begun, or whether the whole matter is to be taken together." Then I expressed the opinion of the Commissioners in these words, "We have no power to adjudicate upon any crimes, nor to inquire into them as crimes; our duty, I apprehend, under the Commission, is to inquire into the conduct of the police as public servants, and their relation to the Government in that respect, for the information of the Crown, in order that the Crown may take such measures as it may be advised. Therefore the course, as I stated at the outset, will be to hear all complaints in the first instance, and then to call upon the police to make any answer that they may think fit. You may cross-examine, but we shall not call upon you to answer each complaint in detail and separately, inasmuch as we have no power to adjudicate upon it." Then Mr. Ellis said, "My reason for asking the question was to know whether, as regards 413 A, the time for cross-examination had arrived or not." Then Mr. Commissioner Armstrong answered, "If you mean whether you should cross-examine before the witness has concluded his whole narrative, we think not; but you should cross-examine when he has concluded his narrative." Therefore we have acted upon that principle, and

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there was an opportunity at the end of each witness's evidence to cross-examine him. If you recommence the cross-examination, it will be inconvenient.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Something took place afterwards, I think, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) This is perhaps what you refer to. I added, "And if he is recalled at any future time to corroborate any other part of the transaction, you will have another opportunity of cross-examining upon that part."

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) "The convenient course, I think, will be to cross-examine at the end of his examination." Now, Mr. Mair has not been recalled for that purpose.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I confess, Sir, that I was not going to cross-examine him with reference to what he has said now. I admit that at once.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) As he is here, if you have any important question to suggest, we will consider whether we ought to put it; but I think it would be very inconvenient to permit you to re-enter upon a cross-examination.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I must confess, Sir, that the cross-examination would be very much in the spirit of the one to the last witness, as to the different charges against him.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Whether he has ever been subject to a charge by the police before?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) No, Sir, not by the police, but other circumstances.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I do not think, Sir, that that is a thing which we can go into. I do not think that Mr. Mair has anything at all to conceal; but I do not think it is fair. Charges have been made by the policemen, and persons have been taken into custody upon their testimony; and it is fair that they should be submitted to a little cross-examination. Mr. Mair is a mere complainant.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If Mr. Ellis had cross-examined him upon it at the time, perhaps it would have been important; but I think it would be inconvenient now.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I think so too. I think that is a matter upon which Mr. Ellis should have cross-examined at the time.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) They attempted it with Colonel Aubrey; but I think the feeling of the Commissioners was rather against it.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) No, we did not prevent any questions being put to Colonel Aubrey.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That, I think, was about a dispute on some private matters with a solicitor. If at the time when Mr. Mair was under examination Mr. Ellis could have suggested facts showing that he was a person of violent temper, or a person of violent habits, or anything of that sort, it might have been important; but I think it would be inconvenient to go back for that purpose now.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I certainly shall not press it, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You were not taken by surprise upon the case of Mr. Mair. There was an opportunity of ascertaining any facts that were important.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I should not fear the result.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is another matter. We do not inquire into the result; but it would be very inconvenient to re-open it now, because we might have the whole case over again.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We think it is better not to do so. Then have we finished this case of 370 A? Mr. Mitchell mentioned 377 A.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I do not care, Sir, about calling him. He gave some important evidence before the magistrate, but there it is.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Ellis.*) There is no person whom you wish to call to corroborate 370 A?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) No, Sir.

8136. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Policeman* 370 A.) You describe that you went along the rail, striking the rail with your staff?—Yes.

8137. Did you strike anybody on the hand?—I did not.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) There are a number of witnesses in court, Sir, who have been summoned by Mr. Ellis to identify the various policemen.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) That is hardly a right statement.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is not so.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have used, perhaps, an incorrect expression.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Mr. Ellis undertook to produce the policemen on a particular day, with respect to whom the witnesses were not positive as to the numbers, so that they might see those policemen.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Those witnesses are here, Sir. I believe all that will be required of them will be to identify the men?

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is all; to ask each witness whether that is the man he spoke to.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir; and as they have nothing else to do except to identify the man, and many of them will not be here to-morrow, perhaps it may be done now?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If you think it would be more convenient to go through that process now we will do so.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I agree with that, and probably Mr. Ellis will?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) That is what I have suggested. If Mr. Mitchell will mention a witness who is here, and will state the number of the man whom he wants, he shall come into Court.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I do not know the names of the witnesses, but probably it will be convenient to call over the names of all the policemen?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We only want the policemen who have been spoken to in the course of the evidence. I dare say Mr. Ellis has the numbers of all the policemen who have been spoken to?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have the numbers, Sir.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) And Mr. Ellis, I dare say, has also the names of the persons by whom they have been spoken to?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Give us the number of a policeman and the parties who have spoken to him?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) There are Mr. John Hodson, Mr. John Blandford, and Mr. George Blandford, who spoke to 385 A.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We do not want to go through their evidence again; let the policeman be called, and let them be asked whether that is the person of whom they spoke.

JOHN BLANDFORD answered to his name, and POLICEMAN 385 A was called, and stood forward.

8138. (*Mr. Armstrong, to John Blandford.*) Is this the man of whom you spoke?—Would it be wrong for that policeman to put his hat on? though I have very little doubt, seeing him with his hat off. (*The policeman put on his hat.*) That is the man I mean.

8139. (*Mr. Ellis, to the Policeman.*) Have you a cut on your lip?—No.

The names of JOHN HODSON and GEORGE BLANDFORD were called, but they did not answer.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) This policeman, Sir, will give his own statement as to the charges made against him, but I presume that at this present moment you do not wish it?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) This is merely to enable the witnesses to go away.

8140. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Policeman* 385 A.) What is your name?—Thomas Wade.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) The next numbers are 429 A and 12 A.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who speaks to 429 A?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Mr. Robert Sims.

ROBERT SIMS answered to his name, and POLICEMAN 429 A was called, and stood forward.

8141. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Robert Sims.*) Will you look at that man; is that the man you referred to?—That is the man.

POLICEMAN 12 A was called, and stood forward.

8142. (*To Robert Sims.*) Is that the man you spoke to?—Yes.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) As Mr. Sims wishes to go away, Sir, I may, perhaps, follow the course which was suggested. I only wish to ask a single question of Mr. Sims, and perhaps the Bench will put it to him?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is it?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) It is whether he has ever been in the police force himself, and under what circumstances he left it.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I do not think that is fair, Sir. Mr. Ellis has had an opportunity of cross-examining him.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Mr. Ellis is not going to cross-examine him now. We suggested that if he wished to put any question, we would consider whether it was important.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) The police are a public body; we are both concerned with the same purpose, namely, to get justice done; they are employing means which I have not the possibility of employing myself; they have all the police in London, and all the machinery for picking up evidence, and I submit that we are not in an equal position in the matter.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I do not think there is any ground for saying that there has been any inequality hitherto, every facility has been given to either side.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Of course an organized body, or a body of this description, has an opportunity of obtaining information which separate individuals perhaps may not have. On the other hand, although the police are a public and an organized body, we must take care that justice is done to them as well as to individuals. This is a question which is suggested to us as an important one, whether Mr. Sims was himself a member of the police, and under what circumstances he left it, and we will consider whether that is a question which we think should be put. This is not a case like Mr. Mair's, where they knew that he was coming, as a witness, and therefore had an opportunity of making inquiry.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) It is not, Sir.

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(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You knew nothing of Mr. Sims till the day he appeared, and we think it right to ask him the question.

8143. (*To the Witness.*) Were you ever a member of the police force?—I was.

8144. For how long?—Rather better than four years; from the latter end of 1848 to the commencement of 1853.

8145. As a constable?—As a constable.

8146. Under what circumstances did you leave it in 1853?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Shall I hand up the report, Sir, which is copied as to every officer in the service?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I will ask Mr. Sims the question, and if you have anything further to suggest you may suggest it to us. Under what circumstances did you leave it?—Perhaps it will require some little time to explain. The report upon which I was dismissed was a very trifling one.

8147. You were dismissed, were you?—I was.

8148. By whom?—By Sir Richard Mayne. The report was a trifling matter. Fifteen minutes absent from my beat for the purpose of refreshment, but I had been for some time a marked man, in consequence of the opposition which I showed to the very arbitrary order of the late superintendent of the K division, whereby he compelled men to submit to the Church of England. I was a marked man, and was therefore sent to the Botany Bay of the K division.

8149. What do you mean by that?—It is the place where any marked man is sent to, as is well known, in order that he should be got rid of.

8150. What is the place?—A section of the K division of the metropolitan police.

8151. You were charged with being fifteen minutes off your beat, and were dismissed for that?—Yes. I will tell you what notoriety I gained by it. I immediately saw Mr. Thomas Duncombe, the Member for Finsbury, on the matter, and I presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying for an inquiry into it. It was noticed in Reynolds' newspaper, and I think in another, but I will not be certain. I went to Mr. Reynolds' office, and furnished him with all the particulars, and Mr. Reynolds published it. I courted inquiry on the matter. I was dismissed. I consider that I was a marked man for what I have stated.

8152. You thought yourself ill-used on that occasion?—Yes, and relative to that order of the late superintendent. The matter was gone into in the House of Commons.

8153. We cannot go into that. You were dismissed for being fifteen minutes absent rom your beat?—Yes. I have known a man absent more than two hours from his beat, and found in a stupified state in a public-house with alcohol, and only punished by a small fine.

8154. (*Mr. Armstrong.*)—You suppose, that though that was the offence for which you were discharged, yet on other grounds you had made yourself obnoxious to the police?—Yes, from opposition to an arbitrary order.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) The charge, as I have it here, was, "insubordinate conduct in refusing to "patrole his beat (at Bankingside) as ordered; insolent to his sergeant; also going to his "residence for refreshment when on duty at 4 P.M."

(*Policeman* 12 A.) That sergeant is here, Gentlemen.

8155. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That charge seems to include absence from duty. Was there any other charge against you, except absence from duty?—This is the order of Sir Richard Mayne read out at orders at night. I was reported for being fifteen minutes absent from my beat.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Ellis.*) Have you the report here?

(*Mr, Ellis.*) I have the report against him. It is the bottom one (*handing a paper to the learned Commissioners*).

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The only important point is this. The suggestion is, that he would have a feeling against the police. The suggestion is not for the purpose of trying this person's character, but it is that he would naturally have a feeling against them. That I take to be the object of the question.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) The particular ground upon which he was dismissed might more or less affect his general character, but the fact of his having been dismissed becomes a matter of importance, inasmuch as he is not quite a disinterested witness. I mean that he has a feeling in the matter, and the more unimportant the charge for which he was dismissed, the more likely he would be to have that feeling as far as that goes. I do not mean to say that it would affect his evidence in any way, but we have a right to have it before us.

8156. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was there a charge at the time you were dismissed of insubordinate conduct, besides your being off your duty?—I heard nothing of it when I was sent before the Commissioner. The usual rules were departed from at that time.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We cannot go into that. My brother Commissioner has stated very clearly what we thought the important ground upon which the question should be put.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I wish, Sir, to put a question through you to the witness; to ask him whether he has any animosity against the police constables themselves. He may have

an animosity against those who dismissed him, but I wish him to be asked whether he has an animosity against the police constables themselves.

8157. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Have you any animosity against the police constables?—Not at all. On the contrary, I have great gratitude towards the constables, because on one particular occasion I was very much relieved by the constables of my subdivision. I had the misfortune to lose my wife, and the constables and sergeants made a very liberal collection for me; several of the subdivision.

8158. These are the two men you spoke of?— I am positive they are.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who is the next person?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) The witness is Mr. Coulcher.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is Mr. Coulcher here?

Mr. COULCHER was called, but did not answer.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Mr. Landall is the next.

Mr. LANDALL was called, but did not answer.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) James Martin.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) To whom does James Martin speak?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) 349 A.

JAMES MARTIN answered to his name; and POLICEMAN 349 A was called, and stood forward.

(*James Martin.*) That is the man.

8159. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That is the man you spoke to?—Yes. I should have been in hospital yesterday, if I had not received a notice.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who is the next?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) The constable is 80 C, Sir, and there are five witnesses who speak to him, namely, William Stevens, Edward Nightingale, Elizabeth Bloxam, John Hughes, and William Humphries.

These Five Witnesses, with the exception of John Hughes, answered to their names; and POLICEMAN 80 C was called, and stood forward.

(*Elizabeth Bloxam.*) That is not the man; that is the number.

8160. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is it the letter?—I do not know the letter, but I believe there were the C and the D divisions there.

8161. However, that is not the man you spoke of?—No.

8162. (*To William Stevens.*) Is that the man you spoke of?—No; that is the man who refused me admission at Marlborough Street.

8163. What number did you speak to?—No, I did not swear to any number. I merely went by my witnesses.

8164. That is the man of whom you complain as refusing you admission at Marlborough Street?—That is the man who refused me admission at Marlborough Street.

(*William Humphries.*) This is not the man, I am confident.

8165. What was the number that you saw?—84 is the man I refer to, and 21 that I saw afterwards.

8166. This is not 84?—No; I said at the time, to the best of my belief, 80 was the one I saw previously, but that is not the man. That is the man who refused admission at Marlborough Street, as Mr. Stevens said.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) The statement is, "I believe, but I could not swear, that I saw 80 C; I should not like to swear to him;" but now that he sees the man he says that that is not the man whom he spoke of then, but he is the man who refused him admission at Marlborough Street.

(*William Stevens.*) It is a man not quite so stout as that.

8167. (*Mr. Armstrong, to William Humphries.*) You have spoken, I think, to No. 21 C?—Yes.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir, and to 84 C.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) These witnesses, Sir, speak to the assault upon Stevens.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Elizabeth Bloxam speaks to No. 80.

(*Elizabeth Bloxam.*) I am positive of No. 80, but the letter I do not know.

POLICEMEN 21 C and 84 C were called, and stood forward.

(*William Humphries.*) I swear distinctly to that man, 84 C.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) The offence was a very serious one, and they all swear to the 80, I understand, but not to the letter.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The female witness swears positively to the 80, but cannot swear to the letter.

(*William Humphries.*) 21 C is the man that I spoke of who committed a series of offences after Mr. Stevens's, not on Mr. Stevens.

8168. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That is the man you meant?—Yes; that 84 is the man I swear to as committing the assault on Mr. Stevens, in conjunction with the others.

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8169. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to William Stevens.*) Is 84 the man?—I am rather near-sighted; will you allow me to get up closer to him. (*The Witness did so.*) Yes, I am almost certain that that is the man who struck me in the mouth.

8170. (*Mr. Armstrong, to William Humphries.*) Is that the man whom you saw strike him?—Yes, I am confident of it.

8171. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Edward Nightingale.*) What number do you swear to?—I thought it was 80, but 84 is the man that assaulted Mr. Stevens; I made a mistake in the number.

8172. That is the man you mean?—Yes.

8173. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You spoke of him as 80 C, but that is the man?—Yes.

8174. Now you see him you are sure that that was the man?—Yes.

(*Elizabeth Bloxam.*) The man that I speak of was not a man so tall as that or so stout.

8175. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was the D Division there, or any portion of it?

(*Elizabeth Bloxam.*) I heard some one say that a portion of the D Division was there.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there any authority here who can tell us whether any portion of the D Division was in Park Street on that day.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have been asking the question, Sir, and they say that they cannot tell positively.

8176. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Policeman* 84 C.) Do you know?—I do not know.

8177. Were you in Park Street?—Yes.

8178. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Inspector Webb.*) Was any part of the D Division in Park Street?—Not that I am aware of.

8179. Was there any Division but C?—C and A reserve.

8180. A man of the A reserve would not be No. 80, would he?—No, from No. 290 to No. 334.

(*Elizabeth Bloxam.*) I know it was 80; there might be another figure.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No doubt there is great difficulty in seeing the number at any distance.

(*William Humphries.*) You must get quite close, on account of the bordering round the collar.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I quite agree with the observation, that the work on the collar impedes the sight.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) As far as my sight is concerned, Sir, I can never take a number at all. Is Adam Holding here?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What number did Adam Holding speak to.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) To 12 A, Sir, who has been already in the box.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) 12 A has been identified by several people.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) But it is in other charges, Sir. Thomas Cannon speaks to 12 A.

THOMAS CANNON was called, but did not answer.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Have you sent a notice to these persons?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) To every one of them, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who is the next?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) J. F. King, that is the boy.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I think the boy did not identify the policeman; his father did, I think; the boy himself was not able to do so.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) The father and a man named James, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We do not want the boy.

Mr. KING answered to his name, and POLICEMAN 147 A was called, and stood forward.

8181. (*Mr. Ellis, to Mr. King.*) Is that the man you spoke to?—It is.

8182. What is his number?—147.

8183. Is Charles James here?—I do not know whether he has been written to or not.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have written to him.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) However, they both spoke to the same man, and this gentleman says that that is the man.

(*Mr. King.*) That is the man.

8184. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you speak to anyone else?—I said I had some suspicion of 188 being with the party, but I could not swear to it.

8185. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) And you did not give any letter?—No, but it was the same division, it was A.

8186. You were not sure about the number? No.

8187. But this man is the man that you spoke to?—It is.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Richard Woodward spoke to 593 A. I am sorry to say, Sir, that I cannot produce 593 A. I have a certificate from the hospital, he is ill with fever.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then he cannot be produced as a witness either.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I am afraid not, Sir.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Mr. Woodward is here for the purpose of identifying him.

(*Mr. Woodward.*) I have lost my time to day; I am sorry I had not notice sent me; my coming is a great hindrance to me.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What hospital is he in?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Westminster Hospital.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) This gentleman could go there and see whether he could recognize him.

(*Mr. Woodward.*) As I said on the evidence, I could not swear to the man himself, my witnesses only brought me the number. I borrowed a pencil, at the time, to take the number.

8188. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You speak to the number, not his person?—Yes.

8189. You are positive about the number?—Not myself, but my witnesses.

8190. Your witness has been examined, has not he?—Yes.

8191. What was his name?—Johnson.

8192. Then he has spoken to the number?—Yes.

JOHNSON stood forward.

8193. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Johnson.*) Do you think you should know this man if you saw him?—No, I do not think I should.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then this is not a case for identification.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Not at all, because the witness did not say that he had doubt about the number and should know the man; he was positive about the number, and said that he did not think he should know the man.

(*Mr. Woodward.*) Since we have been in court we have seen a policeman that was on the spot, and I thought that that was the man; he has been in the witness box; he was one of the persons about at the time.

8194. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In point of fact, you are not certain about the man?—No.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Under those circumstances we cannot rely upon the accuracy of Mr. Johnson.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Are there any more witnesses?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) James Smith and William Floyd speak to 345 A.

POLICEMAN 345 A was called, and stood forward.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Mr. Floyd will not be here to-day, he will be here to-morrow.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) James Bassil is the next.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I fear, Sir, we shall have a great failure of justice in this matter.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We will not have a failure of justice if we can help it, we will do the best we can.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Many of the witnesses were here the other day.

8195. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Policeman* 345 A.) You do not know Mr. Maxwell, I suppose?—I do not.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Thomas Couchman.

THOMAS COUCHMAN was called, but did not answer.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) James Calrow speaks to 402 A.

Mr. CALROW answered to his name, and POLICEMAN 402 A was called, and stood forward.

8196. (*Mr. Ellis, to Mr. Calrow.*) Is that the man?—Yes, that is the man.

8197. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That is the man whom you referred to?—It is.

8198. (*Mr. Mitchell, to Policeman* 402 A.) What is your name?—Peter Fraser.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I believe that is all, Sir.

(*Mr. Berry.*) I was summoned here by Mr. Ellis.

(*Mr. Blanchard.*) So was I, Sir.

8199. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Berry.*) What number do you speak to?—375 A.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Let him stand up.

POLICEMAN 375 A stood forward.

8200. (*Mr. Armstrong, to Mr. Berry.*) Is that the man?—That is the man.

8201. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That is the man you meant?—That is the man.

8202. (*To Mr. Blanchard.*) Is that the man you refer to?—Yes.

8203. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You also spoke to 31 D, did you not?—I did not swear to 31 D; I said I thought I should know him if I saw him.

POLICEMAN 31 D was called, and stood forward.

8204. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What do you say to that man?—I should like to see his hat on. (*The policeman put his hat on.*) I could not swear to him. I do not believe it is the man that I saw. He was a sergeant I recollect I stated.

8205. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Policeman* 31 D.) You are not a sergeant, are you?—Yes.

(*Mr. Blanchard.*) It was under peculiar circumstances; he was lying on the lad at the time I saw him.

8206. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say that you cannot undertake to swear to him. What is your opinion?—He is just the built man.

8207. But you cannot swear to him?—No, for this reason, that I did not see his face in that position.

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8208. Do you think that that is the man or not?—I do think so, but I will not swear to it. I am satisfied in my mind that it is the man, but I will not swear to it. I think it would be preferable if you would allow the policeman to stand upon the floor.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You can stand upon the seat, and you will then be level with him.

(*Mr. Blanchard stood upon the seat.*)

(*Mr. Blanchard.*) Will you move your face that way?—(*Policeman* 31 D *did so.*) I decline swearing to him, but his body is exactly the same.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Charles Daniel spoke to 344 A.

CHARLES DANIEL answered to his name, and POLICEMAN 344 A was called, and stood forward.

(*Mr. Daniel.*) I cannot swear to him. I will swear to the number that I took down, but I cannot swear to the man.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Policeman* 344 A.) Put your hat on. (*The Policeman did so.*)

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Daniel.*) Just stand on the seat. (*The Witness did so.*) He does look like the man, but I should be sorry to swear to him.

8209. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There is no doubt about the number?—No; I put it down. There were only two figures to remember, it was 344, and I am quite certain about the number.

8210. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is he like the man?—I think he is.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Henry Austin spoke to 363 A.

HENRY AUSTIN answered to his name, and POLICEMAN 363 A was called, and stood forward.

8211. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Henry Austin.*) Is that the man whom you referred to?—Yes.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Mr. Ayrton is the next. That is the only gentleman who answered my letter, and said that he would make a point of being here. He is a barrister.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) What number did he speak to?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) 387 A.

Mr. AYRTON was called, but did not answer.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Mr. Bowstead spoke to 109 B.

Mr. BOWSTEAD was called, but did not answer.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Mr. William Reynolds, of 54, Park Street, spoke to 403 A.

Mr. REYNOLDS was called, but did not answer.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Mr. George Payne spoke to 354 or 554.

George Payne.

GEORGE PAYNE answered to his name, and POLICEMEN 354 A and 554 A were called, and stood forward.

(*Mr. Payne.*) The Commissioners will bear me out that I did not undertake to identify his man.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No.

8212. (*Mr. Ellis.*) I think you doubted between two numbers, and we give you the opportunity of seeing both men.

(*Mr. Payne.*) I am confident that the man who wore the number 554 was the man that I complained of when I gave my evidence on Monday, but I do not undertake to swear to that man, because I have been conversing with him since being in Court, and I have had a better opportunity of seeing his features. I am not in the position of swearing to his identity, but I do swear to the individuality of the number.

8213. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is he like the man?—Policemen generally, in my estimation, are so like one another, that it is difficult to distinguish one from the other. I did not undertake to identify the man's number.

8214. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) But are you now sure that you are correct about the number?—I am.

8215. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You are not prepared to say that he is not the man?—I am not. This much I will swear, that he was in the Park, and the man beside him also.

8216. (*Mr. Henderson.*). Do you recollect his features in the Park?—Perfectly; but I will not swear that he was the man who committed the act of which I complained on Monday.

8217. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Are you sure that the man who committed that act was 554 A?—Yes.

8218. (*Mr. Ellis.*) 354 you absolve then?—I have nothing to do with it at all.

8219. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If you are positive that it was 554, it cannot possibly have been 354?—That I leave to your discretion. I swear it was 554. I decline being judge in the matter.

George Payne.

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8220. As far as you are concerned, you swear positively that it was not 354?—As far as my knowledge conveys me, it was 554.

8221. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you not make some suggestion at the time, that the difference between the 3 and the 5 was so trifling, that it was possible it might have been 3 and not 5?—I did; but you will allow me on this particular occasion to have challenged my memory, and to have refreshed my memory by concurrent events which strongly bore one upon the other. I have no hesitation in swearing to the number, but I decline swearing to the man. I swear to the man being in the Park.

8222. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Look at 354?—I have nothing to say to him—he was there.

8223. We all know that, therefore, you do not give us any information in saying that. Look at 354, does he appear more like the man than 554?—He does not.

8224. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You are confident about the number?—Perfectly confident.

8225. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Which number are you certain about?—554.

8226. How is it that you ever doubted about the 3?—Simply because I might just be deceived about the shape of the first figure. There is no question on my mind as to the two terminating figures—the 5 and the 4, but I did not know for the moment, the shape might have escaped my memory, but I have had many circumstances called to mind. I have consulted with several of my friends who witnessed the same transaction, and they all give the same account; and I related the circumstance the same evening to several of my friends, and they said that they noticed the same man and the same number, and I have no hesitation in swearing that 554 was the man who committed the offence of which I complain.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Henry Horton spoke to 20 A and 380 A?

HENRY HORTON was called, but did not answer.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Mr. James Marsh spoke to 155 A?

Mr. James Marsh.

Mr. MARSH answered to his name, and POLICEMAN 155 A was called, and stood forward, being in plain clothes.

8227. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Marsh.*) Look at that man—is that the man?—That is the man, but he is in his plain clothes; but I know him by his sandy whiskers—at the time he had rather a more coloured complexion, but I should like to see him in uniform.

8228. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Policeman* 155 A.) What is your number?—155 A.

8229. (*Mr. Ellis.*) The order to all these men has been to appear in the dress in which they were on that day. (*To Policeman* 155 A.) Were you in uniform on that day?—No; I have not been in uniform for ten years.

8230. (*Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Marsh.*) Was the man you saw in uniform?—Yes; and his number was 155 A. I swear distinctly to it.

8231. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you take it at the time?—No; he had sandy whiskers—the same as this man.

8232. (*Mr. Armstrong, to the Policeman.*) Are you No. 155 A?—Yes. I am employed by the Excise Office.

8233. Then you retain your number, but you never wear it?—I retain my number, and I have it at home.

8234. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there any other 155 A?—No, I have my uniform at home. I do not wear it.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where is the transaction supposed to have taken place?

(*Mr. Marsh.*) I have seen the man since then on the bridge at the Serpentine, and I went up to him and looked at him and saw his face—and I said to myself, "That is you—it is all right."

8235. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you mean to say that you have seen the same number on duty at the Serpentine since?—Since that time.

8236. Do you mean the man or the number?—I saw the policeman with his number upon his shoulder.

8237. Do you mean that you have since that time seen the policeman on duty near the Serpentine with that same number upon his coat?—Certainly, and the same man. The man that had the number had sandy whiskers the same as that man, but he had a more coloured complexion, with a prominent nose. I do not know whether he was an Irishman. I do not know exactly whether he was a north countryman or whether he was Irish.

8238. You are now raising a much more serious question. When was it that you say you saw the number 155 the last time?—Perhaps it might be about a fortnight after the 1st of July.

8239. About a week ago?—Somewhere thereabouts.

8240. Was it on a Sunday or a week-day?—It was on a week-day. He was standing on the bridge. He and another were noticing some men getting the rough grass which was cut near to the bridge that runs over that little ditch.

8241. Did you take down the number in writing upon that occasion?—No; because I was so positive of his number, and looked at the man. I stared him right in the face. I said, "that is you."

Mr. James Marsh.

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8242. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you speak to him?—No, I said to myself, "that is you"—he merely turned his head, and I looked very steadfastly. I said to myself, "that is you."

8243. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see the number on this second occasion?—Yes.

8244. And it was 155 A.?—Yes; I am certain of it; and the reason why I spoke of him on the 1st of July was that he came across where I was, and I had an opportunity of seeing him; he wiped the perspiration from his forehead; it was about half-past 4.

8245. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is the Inspector of the A Division here?

(*The Inspector.*) Yes.

8246. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there any 155 A in that force except this man?

(*The Inspector.*) None; there is not another in the force, and you will have a return of all the men who were on duty in the park.

8247. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Has this man been on duty in the park within the last fortnight?—He has not been on duty in uniform I am quite sure for ten years. He is employed by the Inland Revenue; he is one of those men who check the numbers of the omnibuses in the streets, and he is entitled to wear plain clothes.

8248. He has got a uniform?—He has plain clothes; he holds the number. I am not certain whether he has a uniform or not; I believe he has not.

(*Policeman* 155 A.) Yes I have a uniform at home.

(*The Inspector.*) But he has plain clothes issued to him instead of a uniform.

8249. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Policeman* 155 A.) Then you do not when on duty put on the uniform?—No, I have never put it on for these ten years, except on the day of the Duke of Wellington's funeral.

8250. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Marsh.*) You have made a mistake, Sir, I think?—(*Mr. Marsh.*) I know the man's features so well that I could pick him out of a thousand.

8251. Perhaps you marked his features so much that you did not observe the number?—I noticed the number also; he has sandy whiskers. But now I look at him, he looks so very different from when he was in his uniform; he had a very florid complexion and a prominent nose and sandy whiskers.

8252. This much is beyond all question, I think. You are certain that you saw the man in uniform, therefore this cannot be the man; it appears very unlikely that you could have seen any No. 155 in uniform?—If I could be permitted to see the A Division, I could pick him out at once; I could say "That is the man."

8253. That would only contradict your positive statement that it was 155, because you will not find 155 amongst them?—I will pick out the man.

(*The Inspector.*) I have referred to the day-book on that day, and I find that this constable was on duty in the afternoon at a station in Holborn.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) However, he was not in uniform.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It cannot be the man that this gentleman speaks of; the probability is that he has made some mistake about the number.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Perhaps we can help Mr. Marsh a little further, Sir, if he can give us the day that he speaks of when he saw this man the second time in the park.

(*Mr. Marsh.*) That I cannot say.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You will find out who were on duty on that day.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir; and then I will have all the men paraded.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) It was after this Sunday?

(*Mr. Marsh.*) Yes; somewhere about a fortnight after that.

8254. Was it on a Sunday also?—No, it was upon a week-day.

8255. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) If Mr. Marsh cannot give the day, I am afraid you cannot much help him, Mr. Ellis?—If I saw the A Division I would pick the man out at once,—the whole of the A Division.

8256. It consists of 700 men?—Out of 700 men I would pick the man out. The number that I took was 155 A. The man now speaks very differently; he spoke very broad.

8257. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You know that from his speech?—I was very much astonished to see his red whiskers when he first came into the box. They were more sandy than these.

The witness withdrew.

HENRY SAYER was called again.

POLICEMAN No. 147 A stood forward.

8258. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the witness.*) Is that the person that you spoke of?—I swore to the number. I can swear to the man now.

8259. That is the man?—Yes.

William Smith.

WILLIAM SMITH was called again.

The same POLICEMAN stood forward.

8260. (*Mr. Ellis, to the witness.*) Do you swear to this man?—I believe it is the man.

8261. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Are you sure of the number?—I am quite positive. I believe it is the man, but will not positively swear.

8262. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You did not at first say positively that that was the number. You first said, "147 A, I think"?—I said 147 A. I am positive of the number. I took it down at the time.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) At question 5824 he says, "I distinctly saw Policeman 147 A push a boy rudely down."

(*Mr. Henderson.*) But when asked the number before, he says, "147 A, I think."

8263. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the witness.*) Have you any doubt about it?—Not at all; I beg pardon, I have no recollection of adding "I think" to my evidence before.

8264. You believe him to be the man, and you are sure of the number?—I swear to the number, and I believe him to be the man.

The witness withdrew.

LEWIS FRANKLAND was called again.

Inspector WEBB stood forward.

8265. (*Mr. Ellis, to the witness.*) Do you identify this man?—That is the man, there is no doubt about it. The charge I preferred against him might be denied by him; and I ought to know that, to make any observation.

8266. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We do not want that. All that we want to know is, whether you identify the man. Do you recognize him?—Yes, that is the man I spoke of.

8267. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Have you any other witnesses to speak to the same fact?—No, I have not spoken to the witnesses. I have seen those in the police force. I do not know whether they would become witnesses truly.

THOMAS MCLEORONAN was called, and did not answer.

JOHN STAPLES was called, and did not answer.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have come to the end of the list, Sir.

(*Mr. Marsh.*) I have returned to correct myself respecting the number of the policeman. I have been down to the King Street Station, and have inquired for No. 551, and I saw that that was the man. I gave it 115, but it is 551. I saw the man, and said, "That is you."

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You had better wait till he is sent for.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Are there any witnesses in Court now who have been called and did not answer?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Charles James is here.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) It is as well that those witnesses should not be under the necessity of coming here again.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) 147 A, he speaks to.

CHARLES JAMES was called again.

POLICEMAN 147 A was called, and stood forward.

8268. (*Mr. Ellis, to the witness.*) Is that the man?—Yes.

8269. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That is the man you spoke of?—Yes.

8270. This is the man that you say you saw striking a person on the ground?—Yes.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) There is 376 A.

JOHN STAPLES was called again.

POLICEMAN 376 A was called, and stood forward.

8271. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the witness.*) Is that the man?—No.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) The evidence is at question 5784, page 208, of the last day.

8272. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the Policeman.*) Are you in the reserve?—Yes.

8273. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were you in the park on that day, on the 1st of July?—No.

(*The witness.*) Whether the dress makes a difference I do not know.

8274. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He says he was not in the park?—It was in the park.

8275. Probably you made a mistake in the number?—No, I turned back and took the number.

8276. (*To the Policeman.*) How is it that you are in plain clothes?—I am on sick leave.

8277. Were you so at the time?—No; I was sick, on the doctor's list. I have not done duty for the last two months.

8278. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Perhaps your uniform was not at home?—It was with me. I was on the doctor's list at that time.

8279. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were you wearing the uniform at that time?—No.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I am afraid that the witness has made a mistake?

(*The witness.*) This is not the man. I did not go to the demonstration. I merely went to take a walk, and was threatened with a man's bludgeon. I did not go within 100 yards where the mob was.

8280. Can you give any description of the man?—No, I cannot.

8281. It does not appear to be a very important fact to which you speak?—No; I was not struck.

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JOHN JAMES WHITE was called again.

8282. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What number did you swear to?—398 A.

POLICEMAN 398 A was called, and stood forward.

8283. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the witness.*) Is that the man?—That is the man.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there any other witness about this who has come since we adjourned.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No, Sir.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Mr. Mitchell wishes me to call over the names of the witnesses again.

The names were called over again.

JOHN HODSON called again.

(*Witness.*) I speak to 385 A.

POLICEMAN 385 A was called, and stood forward.

8284. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the witness.*) Is that the man that you mentioned?—Yes, that is the man.

8285. (*To the Policeman.*) What is your number?—385 A.

8286. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What is your name?—Thomas Wade.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Now I think we will take those cases in the same order in which they have been called?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I propose to do so.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who speaks against this man?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Mr. John Blandford is the first witness who speaks against him.

8287. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the Policeman.*) Do you wish to be examined upon this. You are to be examined in answer to certain charges of violence upon that day?—I do.

Thomas Wade.

THOMAS WADE, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

8288. Were you in Hyde Park about 25 minutes to 5 on the 1st of July?—Yes.

8289. Did you then strike a young man on the left of you a blow that felled him to the ground?—No.

8290. Did you strike any one on that day?—Yes.

8291. At that time?—No.

8292. Did you knock any person down?—I did not.

8293. Where were you stationed?—I was not stationed anywhere.

8294. Where where you doing duty?—In the drive principally.

8295. What part of the drive. Was it near the Serpentine?—Close by; before this end of the Serpentine, on the right of the first end you come to after leaving Hyde Park Corner, between that and the Receiving House. I never went within 300 yards of the Receiving House until night.

8296. Did you go within the rails on the north side?—Not on the further side of the Serpentine.

8297. Not at all?—No. Not on the side that the Exhibition stood.

8298. You did go on the north side?—I mean the carriage drive.

8299. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The Exhibition was not near there.—I do not know which side the Commissioner calls the north side of the Serpentine.

8300. (*Mr. Ellis.*) The Marble Arch side?—I was on that side.

8301. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Near the Receiving House?—No, not within 300 or 400 yards of it, till night about half-past 8.

8302. At what part of the drive were you on duty then?—Between the commencement of the Serpentine and that.

8303. That is hardly 300 yards altogether—did you go to the Receiving House?—I never went to the Receiving House. I cannot say the distance.

8304. How long have you been in the Force?—Six years come October.

8305. What is your age?—Thirty-two.

8306. What part of the country did you come from?—Northamptonshire.

8307. You were on duty in the drive between the end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House?—Yes.

8308. (*Mr. Ellis.*) I asked you where you were stationed on that day?—I was on duty on the drive.

8309. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you on the grass on the other side of the rails?—Yes.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) 165 is the first page of the evidence.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is in answer to 4505 that the charge is made?

8310. (*To the witness.*) Did you knock down any man that day?—I did not.

8311. Were you at any time present with two other constables when one of them struck a young man down?—I was not.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Do you recollect a boy of about twelve or fourteen years of age being knocked down?

8312. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Whose evidence are you referring to now?—John Hodson's.

8313. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you kick that boy under the rail into the park?—No. I do not recollect the circumstance of a single boy.

8314. Do you not recollect taking two boys into custody?—No. I took two across the carriage-drive from one side to the other.

8315. What were the ages of those boys?—I should think one was fourteen and the other sixteen, as near as I could tell.

8316. What did you do with them?—I put one over the iron railing into the park where the crowd was standing; as to the other one, I put my staff in under the rails in this manner (*describing the same*), and requested them to stand on one side to let him through; he got through, and he was forced back by the crowd several times.

8317. Did he get through by your kicking him through?—No.

8318. Had you a man in custody at any time?—Yes, I had; about, I think, as near as I can judge, about a quarter past 5; it was half-past as I was going along Piccadilly in a cab.

8319. What did you do with him?—I took him to the Vine Street station.

8320. Do you consider that you used any unnecessary violence in taking him?—I do not.

8321. Did you, after the boy was put by you under the rails, join them in any charge by the police to clear the footway on the other side?—No; I followed the constables engaged with me, when I came in contact with the boys. I followed them along the drive, and they were attempting to clear the drive.

8322. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The drive by the walk by the water-side?—The carriage-drive itself; not at that time.

8323. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Have you a cut on your lip?—No.

8324. Had you on that day?—No.

8325. George Blandford has not been here to recognize you?—One Blandford has.

8326. Did you strike a young man of the age of about 17 or 18 over the head, and cause him to fall down senseless?—I did not; I never struck a man on the head in my life with a staff.

8327. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Had you a cut on your lip?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

8328. It is rather a difficult thing to take a policeman's number in a crowd, is it not?—It does not appear like it. Mine was taken a great many times that day, and a great many others; at least the parties said they would, and it appears that some of them did.

8329. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Some parties told you that they would take your number?—Yes; a great many of them during the day.

8330. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do you remember any one offering to take your number?—Yes.

8331. Who was he?—That I cannot say.

8332. How was he dressed?—I recollect one gentleman. There were two together; one said nothing to me; he had a long brown double-breasted coat on and speckled trousers, with a stripe down the side.

8333. One of the fashionable coats?—Yes; what is commonly termed a walking coat.

8334. He had spectacles on, had he not?—No, I cannot say that; he had speckled owsers, with stripes down the side.

8335. Just describe how he came to tell you that he would take your number?—I cannot say why he said he would take my number.

8336. Where were you then?—On the grass, walking on it with the other constables, endeavouring to drive the crowd from the railings, where the stones were coming into the carriage-road. The policemen in the drive were posted there to keep it clear; the stones kept coming out of the crowd assembled on the grass, so that it was impossible for the men to stand it. I was one, with others, that was ordered over to move them.

8337. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What sort of stones were they?—Some of them were macadamized stones, apparently broken up for the streets of London, and others were gravel stones.

8338. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were doing nothing but walking about the grass, and this gentleman said he would take your number?—Yes.

8339. Did you let him do it?—I told him to do so.

8340. Did he do it?—I cannot say; he did not in my presence.

8341. In what other instance did anybody attempt to take your number?—Several of them talked about it. I was merely going along requesting the crowd to move from the railings, and a man said "That b——r has been very busy all day, take his number."

8342. Do you mean to swear that several people said that?—I do.

8343. That same identical expression?—Yes.

8344. It is rather singular that several people should have said that?—Yes—I cannot say—I swear that they did say so.

8345. It is a very coarse expression?—I am aware of that, and I thought so at the time.

8346. What answer did you make to them?—I did not make any answer to those parties.

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8347. Was your number taken at that time?—That I cannot say.

8348. Do you remember any gentleman coming and taking out his pocket-book and taking down your number?—No; I never saw that done that day.

8349. But you had your number taken down several times?—I believe it was, they talked about it.

8350. How did you clear the drive. You talked about clearing the drive; how many times did you clear it?—I was engaged with a party for that purpose, perhaps three or four different times to and fro; I cannot say exactly.

8351. How did you do that?—We formed across the road as many men as would reach across the drive, and requested the people to go off the drive, telling them that it must be kept clear; and in so doing we were very much opposed sometimes, and we was obliged to handle the people to put them under the rails; they refused to go without.

8352. Did you throw anybody over the rails?—No, I did not.

8353. Did you see any of the police throw anybody over the rails?—No.

8354. Did you hear that anybody had been thrown over the rails?—No.

8355. Were you ever ordered to go under the rails, and clear the people that were looking over the railings into the drive?—Yes.

8356. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who ordered you?—The sergeant.

8357. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How many went under the rails?—I cannot say, perhaps from 15 to 20.

8358. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Which side of the drive was that?—On the right-hand side as you go from Hyde Park Corner to Kensington Gardens.

8359. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) The north side of it?—Yes.

8360. When you got under the rails, did you form yourselves?—Yes, we spread ourselves out.

8361. Did anybody obstruct you while you were getting under the rails?—Yes, most of them.

8362. What did they do?—The people refused to go when we requested them to do so; and they made use of language that they had as much right in the park as we had, and they should not move.

8363. Was that said on many occasions?—It was. I scarcely met with any person but what did say so.

8364. How long were you in the park?—I was there from 2 o'clock to 10 minutes to 10, with the exception of going twice to Vine Street.

8365. I suppose you met 10,000 people in that time?—Yes, I dare say I did.

8366. And they all told you that?—I did not say that.

8367. Do not you think you are speaking very loosely?—I do not think I am at all.

8368. After getting under the rails, you formed—did you rush quickly among the people?—No.

8369. Did you go slowly?—I did not rush at all; I went in a duty-like manner, and requested the people to move back, at the same time calling their attention to the stones flying amongst the policemen, and how it was necessary for them to move.

8370. You did not make a spring amongst the people, as described by Sir Richard Mayne?—No, I did not.

8371. Did you go with your truncheons?—Yes.

8372. You do not usually go about with them in the streets?—We never go about without them.

8373. You do not draw them?—No.

8374. They are always in your pocket, night and day?—Yes, they are supposed to be.

8375. When did you first draw your truncheon?—Before I was marched into the crowd, on my way going down to the crowd; it would be a little after 3.

8376. You went into the crowd truncheon in hand?—Yes, marching double file.

8377. You went under orders?—Yes.

8378. Would it not be much better to go in without the truncheon, and to try a little peaceable demeanour first? It has rather a formidable appearance, has it not, for 100 or 50 policemen walking into a crowd with their truncheons?—There was about 16 or 18 of us.

8379. I suppose the other bodies did as you did?—I cannot say.

8380. You denied the facts that have been sworn to by the witnesses?—I deny two altogether. I do not know anything about the other, unless I had two boys at the time. I stated I had two boys that I conveyed from one side of the drive to the other, as I considered they were just the sort of boys that were throwing the stones.

8381. You considered that they were just the sort of boys that were throwing the stones?—Yes.

8382. You did not see them do it?—I did not.

8383. You merely conveyed them from one side of the drive to the other?—Yes, that was all.

8384. Did you give them a parting blow?—I was not so unmanly as to do that.

8385. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not kick either of them?—No, I did not.

8386. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see Superintendent Hughes about?—Yes.

8387. Riding about?—He was on horseback.

8388. He gave orders from time to time, did he not?—Yes; I believe he did; I saw him on his horse; I do not recollect any orders that I heard him give; I took mine from the sergeant that I was in charge of.

8389. None of those marches or rushes under the rails were by his orders to your knowledge?—I cannot say that they were.

8390. Did you strike anybody all the day?—Yes, I did.

8391. How many did you strike?—I cannot say.

8392. You did not strike everybody you met right and left?—No; no such a thing.

8393. Not everybody you heard making those observations that you have referred to?—No.

8394. How many?—I cannot say; I remember that I struck one man once, and I believe I hit more than one; that was about half-past 8 in the evening.

8395. You did not strike anybody till half-past 8 o'clock?—No.

8396. You were some distance from the drive part of the time; were you not on the green grass?—Yes; from 2 to perhaps a little past 3.

8397. Then you were lying down I suppose?—Yes.

8398. You did not keep guard anywhere on the grass except at that time?—No; I was not supposed to be on duty then; I was lying down; I was not keeping guard as you term it.

8399. You were on the drive; that was where your duty was, was not it?—I was on the drive part of the time, and part of the time on the grass, endeavouring to move the crowd from the drive.

8400. You went from the drive to do that?—Yes.

8401. And you returned to the drive again?—Yes.

8402. When you had gone in amongst the crowd you and the other constables, what distance did you go amongst them?—I do not understand the question.

8403. When you got under the rails, how far did you walk amongst the crowd with your truncheon drawn? What distance did you go from the rails?—As far as the crowd extended, or at least where it was very great; some places the crowd was greater than at others, and so far as they extended we endeavoured to move them.

8404. To what place?—To disperse them into the open park; the park was open behind them.

8405. You drove them into the open part of the park?—We endeavoured to do so.

8406. As well as you could?—Yes.

8407. You succeeded in doing that, I suppose?—Not at all times.

8408. When you did that, you returned back to the drive?—Yes.

8409. Did the crowd close in after you?—Yes.

8410. What was the good of keeping rushing in and out in that way?—That is not for me to say.

8411. Did it appear to you to answer any particular end?—Yes.

8412. What end?—I found after that, that many that had been throwing stones discontinued doing so, or they moved altogether from the crowd in that place.

8413. Did you take anybody into custody during these rushes among the crowd?—I took one man into custody.

8414. What had he been doing?—He threw three stones out of his hands at one time.

8415. Was that the only time that you took anybody into custody?—No; I took a man into custody about half-past 8, for stealing a watch.

8416. You think that the effect of it was that not so many stones were thrown?—I am positive of that.

8417. How would that be if they all came back again?—I did not say that they all came back. I might say, generally, that they came towards the rails again; as we retired they followed us. I considered that it had a good effect; at that spot the throwing stones was discontinued to a great extent.

8418. Did it not have a bad effect by irritating the people? Was not there a great deal of excitement?—There was at first, about 3 o'clock.

8419. That subsided about 4 or 5?—A great deal of it.

8420. It was very tumultuous about 2 o'clock, was it not?—I was not in the crowd then; I heard some hurrahing as I was lying a distance off, on the grass.

8421. Were you struck by a female at all during the day?—No, not that I am aware of. I was struck several times with stones. I did not know who threw them.

8422. Did not a female strike you with her parasol?—I do not remember that.

8423. How long have you been in the force?—Six years come the 8th of October, since I was sworn in.

8424. How many complaints have there been against you?—What do you mean?

8425. It has been proved by one of the police, that a complaint may be made against a policeman by going to the office and seeing the inspector, and he enters it in a daybook; is that the case?—I know that the police are complained of at times, but that they are entered, or how they are entered, I do not know.

8426. Have you ever been complained of by anybody?—Yes; by parties belonging to the force.

8427. Only by them?—I was complained of once by a private gentleman.

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8428. What was the complaint that was made?—It was for allowing three omnibuses at one time to stand at the Scotch Stores in Oxford Street, as he said.

8429. That was all?—Yes.

8430. Other complaints have been made by the Force against you?—I cannot say positively; it is not so many, neither.

8431. Have they been five?—No, I do not think it is; I do not know that I have had more than four.

8432. What were they?—I well recollect two of them; one was for the first leaving my beat, and gossiping with two other constables from fourteen to nine minutes to 6 in the morning.

8433. In the night?—No.

8434. The next?—For gossiping with two men and a female for ten minutes about 10 o'clock in the morning.

8435. What was the next?—I cannot say what the next was; I recollect one, that will be the third, for being absent from drill one night.

8436. Now for the fourth?—I cannot tell, I believe there is another; I will not be positive whether there is or not.

8437. Do you mean to say that?—I think there is another, but I will not be positive.

8438. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) For the same sort of offence?—Yes; for a similar offence.

8439. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) A trifling offence?—Yes.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I do not wish to re-examine the witness.

8440. (*Mr. Henderson.*) When you went over the rails, did any of the men with you have occasion to use their truncheons in the afternoon, between 4 and 6?—Not with a view of striking them, in no way; they had them in their hands, holding them up and showing the people that they were determined to move them; I never saw anyone struck with a truncheon.

8441. Did you see no person that was hurt by a truncheon on that day?—No.

8442. Do you remember taking hold of a young man and shaking him, who then fell down, in one of those parties?—No.

8443. Do you swear that you did not strike a young man who was thrown down in one of those rushes?—I do swear that.

8444. Were some of the police less pleased than others with the duty that they had to perform that afternoon?—I cannot say that; I never heard any complaints by a policeman about performing his duty.

8445. Did any man say anything of this sort to you, "I will have no more of this," after you had been obliged to go over the rails after the people?—No.

8446. Anything of that sort?—No.

8447. You recollect having two boys in custody?—I did not take them into custody; I took one in each hand, and took them across the road; I did not lock them up.

8448. Did you not go to the station-house, or towards it, with any boy in your custody?—Not with a boy, but with a young man.

8449. Between eighteen and nineteen?—More than that.

8450. You recollect one such circumstance?—Yes; I brought him from off the grass, very near this end of the Serpentine, into the carriage-drive; then a cab came, which I put him into, and conveyed him to Vine Street in this cab.

8451. How did you hold him?—I held him by the collar of his jacket or coat; by his collar.

8452. How was his arm as he went along; did you also hold him by his arms?—No, his arms were both at liberty.

8453. Do you mean to swear that you did nothing like wrenching his arms?—I do; I had no necessity for it; he did not show the least resistance.

8454. Did you do it, though there was no necessity for it?—No.

8455. Was there any other policeman with you at the time that that young man was taken?—After I got into the carriage-road there was; I called to him as he was passing at the time; I brought him off the grass on to the drive myself.

8456. Why did you take him?—For throwing stones.

8457. Did you see him throwing stones?—Yes, I did; I saw three go out of his hand at one time.

8458. He is the person whom you spoke of in your evidence before?—Yes.

8459. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Those were pebbles, were they?—No, they were granite stones, so far as I could see them passing by me.

8460. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were there three thrown at the same time?—Yes.

8461. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was this near the Receiving House?—Yes, this way, nearer this end of the Serpentine.

8462. You were not struck by any of those stones yourself?—Neither of those three; they all three struck, I believe, civilians that were following the policemen.

8463. Were you annoyed by the stones before that at any time?—Yes, I was.

8464. Were they stones thrown just to teaze you; little, small, stones?—I cannot say whether they were to teaze me; some of them hurt very much.

8465. Do you swear to that?—Yes. My body was all bruises next morning; I was scarcely able to get my coat on; and this was from the stones.

8466. Were you bruised?—I was.

Thomas Wade.

26th July 1855.

8467. Where and when; let us understand that?—Between 3 o'clock in the afternoon and half-past 5 was the time that I had the stones principally, when we were trying to clear the drive.

8468. Where were you struck?—On the shoulder, and in the front too.

8469. So as to hurt you?—Very much.

8470. What size were the stones?—I could not see them all; those that struck me behind I could not see; I saw some that struck me in the breast, and they weighed perhaps two ounces, some of them; some more and some less.

8471. What became of this young man whom you took into custody, and put into a cab, was he brought up before the magistrate?—Yes; he was fined 40*s*., or one month's imprisonment; he was recognized when I got to Vine Street by another constable as having thrown, and been cautioned before.

8472. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Had you any general orders about taking persons who were apprehended, as to how you were to take them away?—Yes; before we left Marylebone station in the afternoon it was stated that there would be cabs in readiness to take them away.

8473. No other orders?—Yes; there was some orders read as to what parties were to be taken into custody.

8474. What about the manner of doing it, was there any order as to the number of men to go with each person?—I do not remember that there was.

8475. Or any precautions to be used against a rescue?—That I cannot say.

8476. Did you take any away yourself?—I took two away during the day.

8477. How many men to each person?—The first that I took away, there was two constables inside and two prisoners, and one on the box, that was three constables; in the second case, there was one on the box, I believe, and two prisoners and two constables inside.

8478. That was when they had them in the cab; sometimes there were as many as three men taking a prisoner down the drive, were there not?—I did not see that.

8479. Had you no orders about taking precautions against rescue?—I did not hear any order to that effect.

8480 (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do you recollect at any time after driving the people from the rails, a stout built boy whom you threatened to strike?—No.

8481. Do you recollect a boy who offered to strike at you?—No.

8482. Or his offering to do that, that you went away without striking him; do you recollect anything of that sort?—I do not.

The witness withdrew.

Robert Bridle.

ROBERT BRIDLE, Policeman 429 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

(*Mr. Armstrong, to Mr. Ellis.*) Who has spoken to this man?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Robert Sims, Sir.

8483. (*To the witness.*) How old are you?—Thirty-one.

8484. How long have you been in the force?—I am in my tenth year.

8485. What countryman are you?—A Dorsetshire man.

8486. Were you in Hyde Park about 4 o'clock on the 1st of July last?—I was.

8487. In what part of the park?—Between the Receiving House, and the end of the Serpentine, nearer the Receiving House than the end of the Serpentine.

8488. Do you recollect telling a man that you would mark him?—I do not.

8489. Do you recollect anything that took place which you can conceive may have led to that being said?—Yes, I do.

8490. Will you have the goodness to explain what it was?—I saw a man standing by the rails, the Serpentine side of the drive, and I heard him shout and halloo twice at two vehicles that were passing,—two broughams,—and I said to him "If you want to keep yourself out of trouble, you will stop that when the carriages are passing." The man made answer, "I did not know that I was doing anything wrong." I said to him "If I hear that again, I shall take you into custody."

8491. Did the man do it again, or go away?—The man made me another answer, but he went away, and I never saw him afterwards.

8492. Did anybody else make any remark upon that?—Another man said, to whom I had not spoken, "If the man has done wrong why not take him into custody now, why threaten him? that looks revengeful."

8493. Did you make any reply to that man?—I said "A caution may be of service to him."

8494. Did the conversation go any further?—A man said "We will come armed next Sunday, and see what you will do then."

8495. What did you say to that?—I said "We did not come to fight, but to keep the peace."

8496. You are sure you did not say this, that the people had not pluck enough to fight?—I am quite sure of that.

Robert Bridle.

23th July 1855.

8497. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was that a person with a large beard on his face?—The last person was.

8498. (*Mr Henderson.*) The same person who identified you?—I believe it was. I saw him here; it was a man with hair about his face, in the same manner as that man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

8499. Do you know Sims?—I did not know him till to-day.

8500. There was no grudge between you?—I should hope not; not on my part, at all events.

8501. Did you say that there was a person shouting?—Yes; the first person that I spoke to was shouting.

8502. Was it a boy or a man?—A man; an oldish man, from 40 to 50.

8503. Was he saying anything?—He was shouting, and hallooing, and hissing at the time.

8504. In a great state of excitement?—He hallooed as loud as he could, at the top of his voice.

8505. Was he an old man?—Between 40 and 50, I should think.

8506. Were there many people hallooing about at the same time?—There were some others on this side, and there was a great many on the other side.

8507. You gave him a warning?—Yes, I did.

8508. You did not take anybody into custody that day?—No.

8509. Did you strike anybody?—No.

8510. Did you see Superintendent Hughes about?—I saw but very little of him. I saw him on horseback

8511. Did you clear the drive at all?—When we marched in the drive I was marched down to clear it. I was there but a very few minutes. I was stationed by the side of the rails. I went a very little way to clear the drive.

8512. Did the police rush under the rails near you?—No.

8513. You were near the Receiving House?—I was some distance down from the Receiving House, some little distance; I should say 150 yards, I should think so.

8514. While you were standing there, there was not a number of policemen getting under the rails and rushing amongst the people?—Not after I was stationed at this spot where this conversation took place.

8515. Were there other policemen keeping the drive besides you?—There were some at a distance of about twenty yards apparently, I dare say; perhaps not as much as that, say twenty.

8516. Each side of the road on the north side?—I was on this side and they was on the other.

8517. How long did you stand there altogether?—I think I was there till close on 6 o'clock; I do not know exactly the time.

8518. From what time?—I should think I went there about half-past 2 or a quarter to 3, and I stood there all the time.

8519. Were any persons taken into custody where you stood?—No, not near that spot.

8520. Were they as orderly where you stood as at the others, or more so, or how were they?—Just where I was they were more orderly than at other places, because from there to the Serpentine there could not be anything like the crowd that there was on the other side; there was not room for them.

8521. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You were on the water-side?—Yes.

8522. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You could see opposite to the other side?—Yes.

8523. Were there many people taken into custody from there?—There was a number I saw brought out of the drive. I could not tell from what particular spot they were taken. I think I saw two opposite me.

8524. During the whole time from half-past 2 to 6?—I do not think that directly opposite I saw more than two.

8525. Within 100 yards of you, right and left?—I cannot say about that.

8526. Within 50 yards?—I cannot swear for 20 yards right and left of me.

8527. You think that the people were orderly near you?—On my side of the way.

8528. But opposite you how was it?—I do not think that they were.

8529. They were as disorderly there as in any other part of the crowd?—I think so. I found a great number of stones come from that direction.

8530. Were you struck?—No, I was not.

8531. There were not many carriages passing that way?—No; there were some four-wheeled chaises, carts, and several broughams passed up and down.

8532. Were the horses alarmed?—I did see one or two more or less alarmed. I saw a gentleman riding with a groom, quite a lad,

8533. He was not very much alarmed?—I think the people that were there were very much alarmed, and they commented upon it, to think really that he must have been a good rider, or else he would not have sat the horse.

8534. The gentleman's horse did not shy?—No, it appeared to be a horse not so fresh as the other.

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26th July 1855.

8535. The people that were taken into custody you say principally came not from nearly opposite where you stood, but from other parts of the drive?—I saw them pass up and down from other parts.

8536. Where they were standing quietly as you were at ease, and for about 20 yards they seemed to be much better behaved than at other parts, where the police were making rushes?—Just where I stood there was no need of that, because the people were not so thick; I mean on the same side of the way that I was standing on.

8537. What orders did you receive when you went into the park about keeping the drive clear? From whom did you get the orders?—The orders had been given to clear the drive before I was taken into the drive.

8538. Did not you get any orders before you entered the park?—Yes.

8539. What were those orders?—Not particularly about the drive, but if we saw anyone that was foremost in hissing and shouting at the horses and carriages passing, we were to cause them to desist, and if they persisted we were to take them into custody.

8540. If a man hissed once you cautioned him, but if he hissed again you took him into custody?—I did not take anyone; it was not said once or twice; the man that I cautioned had done so twice before I cautioned him, and he went away.

8541. Do you think that you kept within your orders?—I think I did.

8542. Have you ever attended the Queen going to Parliament?—At different times; many times.

8543. Did the crowd joke with you at all; were they not in a good humour?—Some few just where I was standing were apparently in a good humour; as I said, that was not the side that the crowd was.

8544. The other side they appeared to be very much irritated?—Yes; there was a much greater crowd.

8545. Did they appear to be irritated; did they cry out "Shame" at the cabs?—Yes; on both sides.

8546. When were the stones thrown; principally when the cabs passed?—No; I saw two thrown at the time that Superintendent Martin rode by that spot.

8547. Do not you think generally speaking that the stones were more thrown at the cabs with policemen in them than at the carriages?—No; I saw a stone thrown that actually pitched on the top of a brougham when it was passing, when no cab was passing with policemen in.

8548. Have you ever been fined?—Yes.

8549. We have heard that complaints are made against policemen when they do anything wrong, and that they are entered in the daybooks?—I never had a complaint made against me by an individual in my life; I never answered any complaint.

8550. Have there been complaints made by the police against you?—Yes; by my superiors.

8551. What were they?—I am not prepared to state.

8552. You decline to answer?—Yes; unless I am ordered to do so by the Commissioners.

8553. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Have you been occasionally found fault with by your superiors on matters of discipline?—Yes; for breaches of the Police Regulations; nothing else.

8554. Have you any objection to state them?—I have no particular objection, but I consider that they are not all connected with the case; and unless you order me, I wish not.

8555. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were they of a trivial nature?—Yes, all.

8556. Gossiping, and that sort of thing?—Yes, just so.

8557. You swear to that?—Yes, a breach of the Police Regulations; nothing from any individual person unconnected with the police.

8558. Not for striking a man?—I never struck a man since I have been in the service,—not a violent blow with a truncheon.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

8559. You say that you have often been on duty on the occasion of the Queen going to Parliament?—Many times.

8560. And at drawing-rooms?—Yes, and levees also.

8561. Do you carry your staves in your hands then, or in your pockets?—Yes, always in the hand, as soon as we are posted, on all State occasions.

8562. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see the police clearing the road?—Yes. I came some few yards with them; and after coming a certain distance, I was posted off, and the others that were clearing proceeded on.

8563. Did you see how they cleared it?—By walking across the road, as many as would extend across the road, side by side, and requesting the people to move out of the carriageway.

8564. Did you see them do anything with their staves?—I did not.

8565. They had them out?—Yes, in their hands.

8566. What did they do with them?—I saw them walking along, with the staves in their hands, and saying, "Now, ladies and gentlemen, clear out of the drive; clear out of the drive," with this sort of action (*extending the truncheon*).

Robert Bridle.

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8567. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) How far could you see them down; you said twenty yards?—I was asked whether I had taken particular notice as to the state of the crowd, and I said, "No."

8568. Did you see them strike anybody severe blows?—Not during the day. I saw a man in custody that had been struck; but I had not seen him struck, and he was bleeding.

8569. Did you see them trying to get the people to stand back from the rails on the other side?—Yes, some distance down; not opposite me.

8570. Did you see how that was done?—No.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You have given your evidence very fairly and creditably.

The witness withdrew.

Policeman 387 A was called, and stood forward.

E. N. Ayrton, Esq.

Edward Nugent Ayrton, Esq., called again.

8571. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is this the man that you saw?—Yes; that is the man.

Policeman 551 A was called, and stood forward.

Mr. Marsh.

Mr. Marsh, called again.

8572. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the witness.*) Will you look at that man? Is that the man you mean?—Yes; I knew him immediately, as soon as I came into Court; that is he man, I am quite positive.

8573. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You inverted the number?—Yes.

8574. You are sure of this man's person?—Yes.

8575. That is the man you meant to speak to?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

James Smith.

James Smith, called again.

8576. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What number do you speak to?—I think there is some mistake about it; Mr. Maxwell stated, that on that Sunday I mentioned a number different; the impression on my mind was, that it was 345, Mr. Maxwell mentions another number, which I told him and his son.

8577. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you not say that you were sure about the two first figures?—I did not think that it would be so serious an inquiry, and I did not put it down.

Policeman 345 A was called, and stood forward.

8578. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the witness.*) Is that the man?—I have a strong impression on my mind that that is the man, but I will not swear to him; he was throwing his arms about in such a way that I could not see the number; I think it was 345, but I should be very sorry to swear to it; I did not see his front face, but this man is exceedingly like him.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the Policeman.*) Where were you on duty?—In the drive; at one part of the day, near the crossing.

Adjourned to to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Tenth Day.

Friday, 27*th July* 1855.

PRESENT :

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P.
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, ESQ.
GILBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.

POLICE SERGEANT 12 A, sworn.

Edward Butt.

27th July 1855.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

8579. WHAT is your name ?—Edward Butt.

8580. How long have you been in the force ?—Eleven years and eight months ; five years a sergeant.

8581. Are you a sergeant now ?—Yes.

8582. What countryman are you ?—Sussex. I am 32 years old. My previous occupation was with my father, a farmer and lime merchant.

8583. Were you in the park on the 1st of July ?—I was.

8584. Do you recollect taking Adam Holding into custody ?—I do.

8585. Will you state why you took him, and the circumstances under which you took him ?——

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Will you refer us to the evidence to which this has reference ?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) It is page 54, Sir.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Holding is the man who was sitting with his wife on a heap of earth, Sir.

(*Witness.*) Between half-past 3 and 4 o'clock I was called out in a reserve party at the head quarters in Mr. Henbury's yard by Mr. Hughes, and directed to take six men with me into the carriage-ride. My instructions were to keep the carriage-ride clear. I extended those six men along the carriage-ride, I suppose about 15 yards apart. I used the same means as I should have done on a racecourse, simply requiring them to stand under the rails. As soon as we opened our mouths we were hissed and shouted and laughed at. I found it was useless with so few of us to attempt to do anything. I stood still myself and passed the word, and they passed it to each other, to stand still for a few minutes. As I expected, in a few minutes Mr. Hughes sent up word to me to draw those six men off. I retired with the men down near Mr. Henbury's yard again; when I got there they were forming a reserve to clear the grass on the north side of the ride. I fell in with the men in that duty, and assisted to clear the north side of the ride on the grass, back, I suppose, 15 yards ; we had done so for some 20 or 30 yards along the rails.

8586. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How was it done ?—In a similar manner, with our staves drawn. We always have our staves drawn when we act in a body, whether upon State occasions or on any other occasions ; we do at the racecourses and all those places, and it was done in a similar manner ; there was great shouting by the people, and our own men, as they do on a racecourse, they said "Stand back," "Clear the way," "You must stand back," "Stand back, gentlemen," and so on, and we got into close quarters, our staves were flourished over their heads, nothing like what has been represented as striking.

8587. Was anybody struck at that time ?—I saw nobody struck during the whole day. If there are three or four behind, it is difficult for a man in front to move, and it is very common for an old policeman to flourish his staff at those behind, and a hat may fall off; it was done while the Emperor was here, and it is frequently done ; the man looks back for his hat, and the people can get back ; they take it all good-humouredly on such occasions.

8588. You think that there was no actual blow struck, but it was flourishing at the back rows ?—Yes. On the night when we were marched into the road at the entrance to the theatre at the back, on the first opening of the gates there was the Lord Mayor's carriage, which had got close up to the gates, and the people were so crowded that I begged and prayed of the coachman to stand still, but at the moment I suppose he did not see my object, and one of our men was jammed ; he was not seriously injured, but he might have been.

8589. That is the ordinary way ?—It is the ordinary way, it is the only way ; we must use something to intimidate at times.

8590. As far as you saw at that time, no further violence was used than that ?—No ; it was precisely the same as it would be in a common street row. Adam Holding was amongst the rest and fell back, and after we had got the place clear, a carriage came past ; he jumped out from where he was to the front of the horse, where no one was standing, where we had cleared the ground about 7 or 8 yards. He commenced shouting and hissing and groaning at the top of his voice ; he had a pamphlet or paper, or something

Edward Butt.

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of that description in his hand, which he waved in this manner (*describing the same*); he then took off his hat, and swung it round and round, continually shouting. Mr. Hughes was in the road at the time, and he said, "Take that man into custody." I did so. He resisted me very much; I do not mean that he struck me, but he went back and put his heels into the grass, and called to the people standing by, saying "You will never stand by and see this." I told him he was my prisoner, and had better go quietly. I suppose some five or six of us were round him; we took him by force to the yard; when we got to the yard, he wanted to leave the yard to go and find his wife, and tried to force himself out of the gateway. I then told him that if he was not quiet, we should have to resort to harsher means with him. He said he did not care, that he would go outside and find his wife. I told him his wife should be found if she was anywhere near, but that did not seem to quiet him; a pair of handcuffs were found, and I put them on him; after that he was very quiet.

8591. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You brought in his wife to him, I think?—His wife was at the gate, and I brought in his wife to him, and he gave his wife the keys, but she commenced abusing the police, and passing her opinions upon the way they were doing their duty, and she was put out into the yard.

8592. Do you recollect a man being brought into the yard who was wet?—I do.

8593. Was that man struck in your presence?—Certainly not.

8594. Do you think if he had been struck you must have seen it?—I am certain I must; he was brought in by force in the arms of four or five men, and he was set down on the pavement in the yard.

8595. If he had been hit right over the nose, and the blood had flowed out in all directions must you have seen it?—Certainly.

8596. You did not see it?—I did not.

8597. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see him taken away?—I cannot say; he was in the yard, my prisoner was perhaps one or two cabs before him; I did not see him actually put into the cab; I saw him in the yard some time after he was there, after he got upon his legs.

8598. Then you left him in the yard?—I did; we left at the same time; and he was behind.

8599. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are you now speaking of the man who was taken out of the Serpentine?—I am.

8600. (*Mr. Ellis.*) When he came in he had his shirt on, had he not?—Yes; it was partly in rags; it was split in several places and wet; he tore the remnants off in the yard; he asked Mr. Henbury, who was there, to lend him a suit of clothes as his were wet; he said that he could not do so.

8601. Mr. Henbury or Mr. Williams?—Mr. Williams; he told him he could not do so; that they were all gone to the tailors to be repaired; those are the clothes which he has in the ice time.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I do not know, Sir, that I need go into the next question; it is upon the evidence of Thomas Cannon, who says that the man was certainly a constable and not a sergeant; he knows the difference.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) What is the page?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I can only give you the page of my shorthand writer's copy; it is on the 20th July, page 158 in my manuscript.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) Is there any number to the question?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have not got the printed copy, Sir.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) It is at page 134, Sir, in Cannon's evidence.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I can dispose of it, Sir, in one question.

8602. (*To the Witness.*) Did you strike any body a violent blow on that day?—I struck no one during the day.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Does Cannon say that this man struck him?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is in cross-examination.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) He only says he fancies he could recognize the man again. What did he say yesterday, when he was here.

(*Witness.*) He was not here, Sir.

8603. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) However, you did not strike anybody that day?—I did not.

8604. In what state was this man who was brought in wet; did he appear to be in liquor?—I certainly think that he had been drinking.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I think we shall dispose of that case, Sir, by calling one or two witnesses.

8605. (*To the Witness.*) Do you recollect at any time throwing a delicate young man of about 20 years of age from the drive over on to the sward?—Certainly not; I did nothing during the time I was in the drive; that is the only time I was in the drive during the day, excepting when I went in a cab.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who speaks to that?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Mr. Robert Sims, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Page 86.

8606. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you give any assistance in putting a boy into custody, from the sward side?—I was on the sward side when we were clearing; I saw a lad, or a young

man in appearance, being put over the rails by some constable, and I was on the opposite side; I pulled him over; they were on the other side, and he was taken away; I received him on the sward side.

8607. In a contrary direction to that which I have spoken of?—He was being put from the drive to the sward side? I was on the sward side and received him.

8608. Did you do that with violence?—Certainly not.

8609. Did anybody expostulate with you?—No.

8610. Either in clearing the drive or in any way you did not throw any person over the rails into the faces of the people?—I did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

8611. I think you say that you are in the habit of walking about with your truncheons drawn on State occasions?—Always.

8612. What do you mean by "State occasions"?—Drawing-rooms and levees, and Her Majesty's balls, and Her Majesty going to the House.

8613. You do not usually draw your truncheons, I think, when you go into the park on Sunday?—Certainly not, we go singly; every man takes a beat.

8614. Who told you that it was a State occasion? what made you think it was a State occasion?—Which?

8615. On the 1st of July?—It was decidedly not a State occasion; I say we always do so when we act in a body.

8616. You said on State occasions?—I say upon State occasions, or at the races, or at any time when we act in a body.

8617. You do not usually do so when you go into Hyde Park?—I need not answer that question, I have answered it once.

8618. Who ordered you to draw your staves?—I cannot say that any one ordered it.

8619. When you entered the park, when did you draw your staves?—I was in the park about two minutes after 2. My division was marched into the park. We first went to the Magazine Barracks, and finding that there was better accommodation at Mr. Henbury's, we went there, and that was made our head quarters; I was in reserve there between half-past 2 and 4 o'clock.

8620. When did you draw your staves?—When we went out.

8621. At what time was that?—I cannot say; between half-past 2 and 4.

8622. Why did you draw your staves?—I cannot say that there was an order for it; it is a usual thing when we go in a body.

8623. Would it not have been much better if you had not drawn your staves?—Does not it look rather formidable for policemen to be walking about with their staves drawn?—I cannot say.

8624. On State occasions it is done to make a parade, is it not?—I cannot say what the object is.

8625. I think I can explain to you that it is so?—Perhaps you are better versed in it than I am.

8626. You say you put handcuffs on this man?—I did.

8627. If it is necessary to put handcuffs on when people resist, why was not a great supply of handcuffs taken into the park?—I suppose that we did not expect much resistance. We always take them to the races; each sergeant carries a pair in his pocket, and every prisoner is handcuffed at the races because we have no lock-up, and we had no lock-up in Hyde Park.

8628. Do not people frequently resist when they are told to desist, and when there is a great crowd?—Very often.

8629. Then why did you not take a great quantity of handcuffs?—We did not expect any prisoners.

8630. You did not expect any prisoners; you mean that?—I cannot say; I did not expect anything.

8631. You took no handcuffs at all?—I did not; these handcuffs were lent me.

8632. Is not it calculated to irritate the people when they see a person going off with handcuffs?—I cannot give an opinion; the man is a prisoner.

8633. If it had been necessary that you should have handcuffed him, should you not have taken handcuffs?—I cannot say; we find many things necessary on duty which we cannot foresee when we go out to duty.

8634. Could not you, in a quarter of an hour, have brought a whole cab load of handcuffs?—Not in a quarter of an hour.

8635. Could not you in 20 minues?—I dare say we could.

8636. Then you used, in that instance, some unnecessary means?—Certainly not.

8637. It appears so, or why did you not go prepared? Have you ever seen an Act of Parliament for improving the police in and near the metropolis?—Yes; and have read it.

8638. Do you know clause 14?—I cannot say that I do. If you read it I shall be able to recollect.

8639. Do you recollect this clause: "That every constable who shall be guilty of any "neglect or violation of duty in his office of constable, shall be liable to a penalty of not "more than 10*l*., the amount of which penalty may be deducted from any salary then due

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"to such offender, or, in the discretion of the magistrate, may be imprisoned with or "without hard labour for any time not more than one calendar month"?—I certainly do recollect that clause well.

8640. I should think most of the police here do?—I should think so.

8641. Have you read the evidence which has been given upon this matter?—In the newspapers.

8642. If what the witnesses have stated be true, will not the constables come under that clause, in your opinion?—It is not for me to give my opinion upon that.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You cannot ask a police officer for a legal opinion.

8643. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) So that it is rather a desperate case with you, is it not? You must come and deny everything. If any of these statements which have been made are true, will not you be liable under that clause?—I do not consider that there is anything desperate at all about it; it is certainly serious if we get convicted, of course; but then we have to be tried first.

8644. You were describing how the police pushed the people behind; waving their staves over the front row; do they do that at the opening of Parliament much?—If there is occasion for it.

8645. But I think it is not much done; it is avoided, if possible, when the Queen is going?—It is always avoided, if possible; we never like to come in contact if we can avoid it. It is done supposing they are wanted to be further back.

8646.—(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is it done in such a way that people at a distance might think you were striking?—Certainly; persons not accustomed to see policemen acting in that way would think there was great violence. It is impossible to say at a distance of seven or eight yards whether a policeman hit or not, because the staff would fall below the man's head, and you could not see.

8647. How long were you in the park?—From ten minutes past 2 till about a quarter-past 10 at night.

8648. I suppose you saw some persons that had been injured during that time?—I saw only one person, a boy, that was brought across the grass between 8 and 9 in the evening; the persons shouted and said, "That is a boy that has been struck by a policeman's truncheon." There was a complete hissing; he was brought by another boy across the park, and that is the boy that was alluded to as afterwards being examined by the doctor.

8649. That is the boy whom Mr. Henbury alluded to as apparently having been hurt by a shell?—Yes.

8650. The people said that he had been hurt by the police?—Yes.

8651. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was he taken by the police?—No.

8652. Who took him?—When I met him, I met him on the brow of the hill; a young man had him on his arms.

8653. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You do not know his name, do you?—No.

8654. Was any inquiry made of him of where he lived?—I cannot say.

8655. Who had charge of him when he got to the yard?—I was not there.

8656. You only saw him being brought?—I only saw him on the hill, being taken towards that way.

8657. Is that the only person that you saw receive a blow?—That is the only person that had received any injury, excepting our own men.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

8658. The boy was not given into the charge of the police at all?—No.

8659. He was brought to Mr. Henbury's house?—By a civilian.

8660. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Have you ever been reported?—Certainly; there are very few men in the police but what have.

8661. Were they trivial offences or not?—I have had only three police reports during my service.

8662. But there have been other reports by civilians?—Yes.

8663. What was the nature of them; were they assaults?—I was summoned in 1848 for an assault upon a man during the riots in Trafalgar Square.

8664. What was the result?—I was discharged by Mr. Henry, of Bow Street.

8665. Was it gone into?—Yes; it occupied three hours.

8666. Did he caution you or warn you?—Certainly not; he gave me a certificate which I have in my pocket.

8667. Was there any other charge?—Yes; I was the other day before the mayor at Windsor.

8668. What was that for?—For putting an exciseman back.

8669. Another assault?—Yes; it was on the review ground, and a regiment of the line had taken up the ground, I suppose 50 yards to the rear of the royal carriages. The public broke in and only a few of us were down there in attendance on the Emperor, not more than 15 or 20 were on the ground; we ran up to them, they ran behind the Queen's carriages, they came up close to the guard of honour, they were on the right and left of the guard of honour; they had broken in; our directions were to move them back, to keep them straight with the guard of honour, so that the guard of honour might not be surrounded, and in doing that we had to push them back under ordinary circumstances. Our orders were that no one in plain clothes should pass inside the sentries; the sentries had similar

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orders; this man who was an excise officer of Windsor, said that he was a public officer, and that I had no right to remove him; I did remove him, I took hold of him by the collar and put him back. He felt himself aggrieved, and was about to make application the next day to the mayor; the superintendent down there said that he was going to apply for a summons; I went before the mayor and told him that there was no necessity for a summons, that I volunteered to stand any complaint that was made against me there and then, and I did. The court was composed of the mayor and two magistrates, and I have the certificate in my pocket.

8670. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did the mayor do?—He gave me a certificate; he discharged it, (*the witness produced the certificate*); I did not take any witnesses, I was not prepared; I have the card which a gentleman gave me at the time who saw the whole circumstance.

8671. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Have you ever been suspended?—Never an hour.

8672. Or had your money stopped?—Never.

8673. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) "And by us dismissed?"

(*Witness.*) There were three magistrates, the mayor, and two others.

8674. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) The exciseman did not appear against you, I suppose?—He did.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is just as the witness has described it. The certificate states that it was "fully examined into, and by us dismissed."

8675. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You spoke of a young gentleman who was put over the rails?—I cannot say that he was a young gentleman. He had not the appearance of a gentleman.

8676. A young man?—Yes.

8677. Did he say anything when he was put over?—No; I cannot say that he did. It was all in a bustle.

8678. Do you recollect whether he complained at all?—No; I do not recollect that he uttered a word.

8679. (*Mr Armstrong.*) Did he make any remark?—No.

8680. No cry of pain?—No; not in that instance.

8681. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did the lad say, "Why do you push me"?—No.

8682. Anything of that sort?—No; I saw that they were trying to pass him under first. He resisted that, and they took him and put him over, and I was on the opposite side receiving him, and the constables went away with him.

8683. Did you grasp him by the collar and put your arm under his thighs and throw him over the rail on to the crowd?—I think that I took hold of him by the collar. He was lying flat, level with the top of the rail. I might have put my left hand under and lifted him over so (*describing the same*).

8684. On to the side where the crowd was?—On to the side where the crowd was. That is on to the sward side. The crowd then cleared back from the rails.

8685. (*Mr. Henderson.*) How far was this from the Receiving House?—About 20 to 25 yards.

8686. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you use any more violence than was necessary to put him over?—Certainly not. I only lifted him over. He came into my arms.

8687. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He was handed over to you?—Yes; I was on the inside of the rails and took him into my arms.

8688. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then if that was so, he could not have been thrown on to the heads of the people, as has been described?—Certainly not.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. H. Williams.

Mr. Herbert Williams, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

8689. I do not quite know your office?—I am the superintendent of the Royal Humane Society.

8690. Do you recollect the 1st of July last?—Yes.

8691. Were you at the Receiving House then?—Yes; I was backwards and forwards from the Receiving House to Mr. Henbury's cottage, the park-keeper's cottage.

8692. Were you in Mr. Henbury's yard when a man was brought in wet from the Serpentine?—Yes.

8693. Was that man struck?—Not in my presence; the man spoke to me when he was brought into the yard; he recognised me, I did not know him myself; he asked me if I would lend him a suit of the Icemen's clothes, as he was wet through at the time. I did not know that my man had taken him out of the water; it appears that he had been hal across the Serpentine. After his saying that, I found that all our clothing was sent to the tailor, and I told him so, and we had not a suit in the place or I might have accommodated him.

8694. Was the man sober?—No; he was intoxicated decidedly.

8695. Was he at all violent?—I did not see a great deal of his violence in the yard, but I heard that he was very violent coming along the road.

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8696. (*Mr Armstrong.*) You did not observe him violent yourself?—No; he was very obstinate; he would not do as he was told; they wanted him to sit on a seat, to keep quiet; he was talking a great deal, and crying.

8697. Was he shedding tears?—Yes.

8698. (*Mr Henderson.*) Was he bleeding?—Not at all; I must have seen it had he been bleeding.

8699. How long did you stop after he was brought in?—I dare say about ten minutes.

8700. In the yard where he was?—Yes; I had a friend with me the whole afternoon, Mr. Fincham, a chemist in Baker Street, and when I read the evidence of Mr. Holding, where he stated that this man received a blow, and that blood was flying about, I was so astonished at what I read that I took the pains to walk up to Mr. Fincham and ask him whether he saw anything of the sort.

8701. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Is he here?—No.

8702. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was this man handcuffed while you were in the yard?—No. I think not; I did not see him handcuffed.

8703. He was not handcuffed while you were there?—No.

8704. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you hear any violent language used to him by the police?—No; when he was asked to sit on a seat he threw himself on the ground.

8705. This man recognised you?—He recognised me; he called me by name; he seemed to know me very well.

8706. Have you any reason to think that you could find him out. How do you suppose that he recognised you?—I have since ascertained that he is one of those persons who sweep the snow from the ice for the accommodation of the skaters in the winter time, and many of those persons know me by sight very well, and I do not know them; he said that he had known me for many years, and I believe that he is a resident of Knightsbridge.

8707. Are you aware that there was a heap of broken granite stones near Mr. Henbury's?—Yes; I saw that.

8708. Was the spot at any time where those stones were surrounded by the crowd?—I saw a number of persons make a rush at those stones, and put them in their pockets, and several policemen went up and sent those people back; and there was a guard formed round those stones to protect them afterwards.

8709. Before that guard was formed, there was an opportunity of taking up stones?—Yes; any one could have taken them; people were standing on them.

8710. And you did actually see some people put them in their pockets?—I did; and directly the police saw that, they made a rush there; they sent them all back, and cleared the place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

8711. I think you say you saw Mr. Holding?—I saw him brought into the yard.

8712. How long were you there after Mr. Holding was brought in?—About ten or fifteen minutes.

8713. Only ten or fifteen minutes?—No.

8714. You did not see the handcuffs put on then?—Yes; I saw the handcuffs put on; I saw the park-keeper bring them out; and I saw the last witness put them on.

8715. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) On Holding?—Yes.

8716. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not see him taken away?—No; I saw several of the prisoners taken away, but I did not see Holding taken away; there was so much confusion at the time, that my attention was attracted to so many places.

8717. A good deal might have taken place with regard to Holding after you left?—It might have done so, certainly.

8718. You say that there was some broken granite up near the Humane Society's Receiving House?—Yes; there was a large heap, by the park-keeper's house; there has been a great mistake about the Receiving House of the Humane Society, to the great annoyance of one of my men, for he can hardly walk the streets now; the people threaten to break his head. Mr. Holding stated that he was brought a prisoner to the Receiving House; there is but one Receiving House, the Humane Society's Receiving House; and he said of the Humane Society's man, that he never saw such a vagabond in his life. The only man that I had on duty at that time, I stationed myself in the boat-house; he was there the whole afternoon, in case of an accident happening in the water. This accident occurred; a man was trying to swim across, and he evidently would have been drowned, had not the man gone and taken him out. Mr. Holding stated that it was the Humane Society's man who did what he described.

8719. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That is a mistake?—That is a mistake; and it has acted very prejudicially against my boatman.

8720. I am very sorry for it; nothing has been said here against your boatman?—I should like that to be made public.

8721. On the contrary; he appears to have behaved extremely well on this occasion?—Yes; the man evidently would have been drowned had it not been for this man.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) As there has been a mistake about it, I dare say the same public journals will disabuse the public mind.

8722. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say there was a large heap of broken granite there?—Yes.

8723. Did you see any other heap of broken granite about the park?—No; I never stirred from that spot. I went between the Receiving House and the park-keeper's lodge. I was fearful that some accident might occur, and that my services might be required at a moment's notice.

8724. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is called the Dairy Lodge?—Yes.

8725. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We had better so call it in future.

(*Witness.*) There was not a policeman on the premises of the Receiving House during the day.

8726. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) About this heap of granite. Do you live at the Receiving House?—Yes.

8727. I suppose you are in the habit of walking about the park?—Yes.

8728. You did so in the week previously to the 1st of July?—Yes.

8729. Did you see any other heaps of stones about there?—None whatever. I have seen some on former occasions in other parts of the park.

8730. But I mean in this week?—No.

8731. Of course it is very near the drive?—Yes; within thirty yards, I should say, of the drive.

8732. There had been a little bit of a disturbance the Sunday before?—There had.

8733. How long would it have taken a man and a cart to have moved that granite out of the park altogether?—It would have been a stiff job for one man.

8734. Two men we will say; a man and a cart, I suppose, could have moved it in a couple of hours?—No; it was a very extensive heap of granite.

8735. Just give me an idea according to the best of your opinion, how long it would take to move that granite away?—According to my own knowledge of a shovel, it would take, I should say, a couple of men a whole day, and more than that; it is impossible for me to say, because I never handled a shovel much. I can, perhaps, give you a better idea by giving the size.

8736. I will not trouble you for that; you think a couple of men might have done it in a couple of days?—They might have done it.

8737. One day, I think, you said, two or three carts would have moved it all away, would they not?—I dare say they would; out of the reach of the people, at any rate. I do not know that they could have carted it out of the park, because it takes a long time.

8738. Who has the control of that granite?—It belongs to the Woods and Forests.

8739. Who has the immediate control of the park? whose order would you have to get to move that granite away?—Mr. Mann, I think, it is; I think he is the superintendent of the works in the park.

8740. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The ranger would be the person, would he not?—No; the ranger has nothing to do with that; the application would be made, I fancy, to the office of works and buildings, and Mr. Mann would then give the order to remove it.

8741. I see that all the notices put up there are signed by the ranger?—Yes.

8742. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The ranger is the principal authority, and, perhaps, practically, the Board of Works suggest alterations?—I rather think that is so.

8743. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) To the best of your judgment there would have been no difficulty in getting permission to remove this granite if the police had gone and looked at the spot, and wished it to be removed?—I should say not, if it had been required; but I believe it had been already done, not by the police, but by Mr. Henbury.

8744. Removed?—No; I heard Mr. Henbury say that he had written a letter to Mr. Mann requesting that he might remove these stones, anticipating what would occur on the Sunday.

8745. It does not appear that the police had done so. Prevention is better than cure, is it not?—Generally speaking; we find it so in cases of drowning.

8746. The police might have removed those stones, if they had liked, without difficulty?—Yes.

8747. If they had taken the trouble to survey the ground?—Yes.

8748. Did you see this heap of stones after the 1st of July?—Yes.

8749. Was it very considerably diminished?—No; they could not have taken a sufficient quantity away in the time, for, directly the police saw them, they drove those people away who were supplying themselves with the ammunition.

8750. There was no guard of policemen till they saw them taking the stones up?—I did not observe them.

8751. It is rather tempting, is it not, when there is likely to be a row, a few stones lying about?—They were very handy.

8752. Three or four policemen in the early part of the afternoon might have kept a guard there, might they not?—I daresay they might.

8753. You kept, I think you say, to one particular spot?—Yes.

8754. Did you see any people with broken heads about?—I saw one.

8755. You looked out in the park, did you not?—Yes; I looked at what was going on.

8756. Were they very noisy about there?—They were very so, indeed, when a carriage passed. I saw the horses of three or four carriages start off terrified.

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8757. After the carriages had passed, it pretty well subsided, did it not?—Yes; afterwards it gradually quieted down.

8758. Very few carriages, I think, passed that day?—Not many; generally speaking it is lined with carriages.

8759. And they were pretty quiet except when the carriages passed; a crowd always makes a little noise?—Yes; there was a disturbance when they were put back from the road; a great many resisted and broke through.

8760. There were disturbances when rushes were made amongst the people?—Yes; when the crowd was cleared from the road.

8761. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you say that some of them resisted violently, and broke through the line of police?—Yes, two or three times; they went back again after they had been moved back about 20 or 30 yards. I observed that.

8762. What class of persons was that, boys or men?—A very mixed class; I saw some highly respectable people, and some very low,—some that I should say were mischievously inclined, from the appearance of them.

8763. Boys or men?—Half grown lads; there were some of all classes.

8764. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That is to say, resisting the police?—No; I do not say that.

8765. What did you say about those highly respectable people?—When the body of people were moved back they broke through the police two or three times.

8766. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) And who were the people that you saw resist the police violently? what kind of persons were those?—I should say the lower part of the working classes; they seemed to me to be dressed in very rough clothes; I saw several of them brought in prisoners, they were the lower class of working people, I should think.

8767. Did you see them resisting the police?—Yes.

8768. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How long had that heap of granite been lying there? all the week?—Yes; for some weeks.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

8769. Do you happen to know whether any broken granite has lately been put down upon the roads?—None at all, to my knowledge.

8770. The roads are repaired with granite, are they not?—They are generally repaired with granite in the winter time or late in the autumn.

8771. At this time there would not be many granite stones on the road?—No; the road is quite smooth. There is nothing in the shape of granite on the road.

8772. You have been asked whether you went over the park, and whether you saw any granite in other parts of the park, and you stated that you did not, I think?—No.

8773. You could not say that you had been all over London, and that there was no granite?—No.

8774. You say that you looked at what was going on?—Yes.

8775. In looking at what was going on, did you see any stones in the air?—Yes; I did.

8776. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At what time was that?—About 4 o'clock, I should say.

8777. Any quantity, or only occasional ones?—Occasional ones I saw fly over the heads of the people.

8778. Not anything like a regular storm?—No; they seemed to come from behind.

8779. (*Mr. Ellis.*) In what direction were they thrown?—Towards the road. I thought they were thrown in the direction of Mr. Hughes; he was on horseback there giving his orders to the men. It struck me at the moment that that might have been the object which they were aiming at. I cannot say positively that such was the case.

8780. They came in the direction of the road, and Superintendent Hughes was in the road?—Yes.

8781. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They were thown from behind over the heads of the people?—Yes.

8782. They could hardly see who was in the road?—No.

8783. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did the ground rise up at the back?—Yes.

8784. If the crowd were behind, do you think they would see over the heads of those who were in front?—Yes; if they stood very far back, but not immediately behind them, because the crowd was so dense.

8785. A part of the crowd might throw over into the road without seeing what was in the road?—Yes; they might.

8786. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Why were handcuffs put on Holding?—His gestures were very violent when he was first brought in; he seemed to resist a great deal when he was first taken into custody.

8787. Did you see that?—Yes; he was very much excited.

8788. Had he a newspaper with him?—I did not see it.

8789. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was he violent at the time they put the handcuffs on?—No; not particularly then; he was particularly agitated and excited, but was not very violent then.

8790. How many men were round him then?—Only the park-keeper and the last witness.

8791. You say that you were in the Receiving House?—Yes.

8792. Are you a family man?—Yes.

8793. Were your family able to go out that day as usual?—No; I kept them in the garden; they could see what was going on from the garden, but I would not suffer them

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to go beyond that; for the crowd at one time seemed to be blocking up the road, and that was one object that I had in stationing the boatman there; for I thought that our communication would be cut off between the Receiving House and the boat house, and that, in case of accident, the man could not have got there. However, the crowd did not come so far.

8794. Was the conduct of the crowd such as to alarm you at any time?—It was alarming at one time; the awful noise they were making as the carriages came round in particular.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Floyd answered to his name, and Policeman 20 D was called and stood forward.

8795. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Floyd.*) Is that the man you spoke of?—I should not call him a man; that is the ruffian.

8796. You are a schoolmaster, and undertake to teach other people; that is not the sort of language for a man to use in a Court of Justice?—I beg your pardon; it is the man that led 14 or 15 men against me.

8797. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Is that the man of whom you spoke?—That is the man.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You may teach others, and, I dare say, do teach others a very great deal; but in the letter which you wrote to us you seem also to have thought that you could teach us our duty, which, I think, is not very becoming. It is certainly not becoming in any man to use the expression which you have used.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) You will pardon a little excitement, perhaps, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It only has the effect of weakening his evidence.

Mr. Couchman answered to his name.

8798. (*Mr. Mitchell, to Mr. Couchman.*) Do you believe that to be the man (*pointing to Policeman 20 D*)?—I do, indeed; he was a very powerful man, and very strong.

Inspector Durkin.

Inspector Thomas Durkin, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

8799. You have no divisional number, I believe?—None.

8800. What do you call the number which runs through the whole force?—The sergeants of each division commence with number 1.

8801. You are all numbered through the force from 1 to 5,700, or some such number, are you not?—Superintendents and inspectors are not; only sergeants and constables.

8802. How long have you been in the force?—Just upon 20 years.

8803. How old are you?—Turned 39, I think; I am getting on for 40.

8804. What countryman are you?—I was born at Gibraltar.

8805. How soon did you come to England?—When I was about five years of age; since then I have been in Ireland, but the greater part of the time in England.

8806. Had you any official duties in Ireland?—None.

8807. Do you recollect, I do not know the man's name, but a man who was afterwards very wet from swimming in the Serpentine?—I do.

8808. What was the first occasion upon which you saw him?—I saw him lying on the ground with two or three policemen around him.

8809. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Where?—Near to a tree where they were clearing the people back from the railings; it was an old tree.

8810. After he had been in the Serpentine or before?—Before.

8811. (*Mr. Ellis.*) He was not then wet?—He was not then wet.

8812. Was he struggling with those constables?—He had hold of the staff of one of the constables, and would not let it go; he was struggling, in fact, I should say violently.

8813. Do you think he was intoxicated?—I believe he was.

8814. Did he behave with any roughness to you?—Yes; I begged him to let go of the staff, but he refused to do so, and one of the constables was obliged to take hold of it and twist it out of his hand. After the staff was taken from his hand he made a grasp at my leg; I drew my leg back, but he grasped my trousers, and covered one leg of my trousers with cow-dung. He then made another grasp at my frock-coat and covered that partly with cow-dung.

8815. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did he appear to have been amongst it himself?—I should imagine there must have been cow-dung close to where he was.

8816. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you take him into custody?—I did not.

8817. Why not?—I advised him frequently to go away, and some person who was amongst the people, came forward and said that he would take him away; I told him that that was what we required; that we did not wish to have anything to do with him if he would take him away. Upon the advice of this person he went away.

8818. His friend took him away?—He appeared to know him; he called him some name, and he went away with him. I had no desire whatever to interfere with him if the man went away.

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8819. I do not think that you were at the dairy farm when he was brought there?—I was at the gate, not in the farm.

8820. You saw him brought there?—I saw him brought there.

8821. But did you see what took place?—I did not.

8822. He had been previously violent, and you think he was intoxicated?—I have no doubt he was intoxicated from his appearance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

8823. Did you strike anybody during the day?—Not at all; in fact I may say that I acted with forbearance, though it may not be believed.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I do believe it; I believe that you acted with great forbearance; I anticipated what your answer would be.

8824. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Had you any occasion to exercise forbearance on that day?—I had.

8825. Explain how?—With this man; and I had occasion, with others who were, I do not mean to say violent, but who were obstinate men; the police were putting them back from the railings; when I say forbearance, some of the people seemed determined not to go; I reasoned with them, and found perhaps that reasoning was the best way we could act with them; some of them went back immediately, and others resisted it, and said the place belonged to them, that it was a public place and that they had no right to be interfered with, and so on; stones also were thrown, and one fell where I was, but I was not struck.

8826. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Still you found your reasoning prevail in most cases?—I found my reasoning with the people prevail to a great extent; I not only did it myself but previously to the men being called to act I cautioned them as to doing the same thing; not to use unnecessary violence if it was possible to avoid it.

8827. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you take any part at any time in moving the public back from the rails?—I did.

8828. How did you manage that?—Superintendent Hughes gave me orders at the time there was a great deal of noise and shouting, and one horse in, I think, a brougham, I saw was very much frightened. Superintendent Hughes said that the people were to be cleared 50 yards from the rails; I think there were about 30 or 40 men with me, and I went to the railings, and I called out, "Stand back from the rails, stand back from the rails;" the men who followed me did the same. As I said before, some people went back immediately, others did not; some declined to go back, and it was found necessary, I dare say sometimes by myself, to expostulate with them, and only in one instance, I think, I put my hand on a person and said, "You must remove back," or something to that effect, and he went back.

8829. Did you see your men proceed to remove the people?—I did.

8830. What use did they make of their staves?—If the staff had not been in their hand I would imagine that the motion of the hand would be "Stand back, stand back;" the staff went as it were "Stand back;" but I did not see any man wilfully struck.

8831. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You had cautioned the men against doing that?—I had.

8832. And upon that occasion you saw no one disobey your order?—No.

8833. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were not some people thrown down in the rush which took place?—I did not see it; the only person that I saw down was this man, who was lying on the grass.

8834. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At what time of the day was that?—I should think that it must have been probably about half-past 3.

8835. Was that the only occasion on which you took part yourself in making the people fall back?—No; near to the gatekeeper's lodge, where the prisoners were brought in, I was obliged to keep a space for the cabs to be brought backwards and forwards; but I saw no unnecessary violence there at all. There would be rushes of people when a prisoner was brought in, but the police prevented it; there was a great deal of commotion and noise, but not anything to cause the police to interfere violently.

8836. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were these clearances from the rails repeatedly made in your presence?—Several times; I do not mean to say that the bodies of people would get near the cabs when they were coming unless they were pressed by others who were coming with the prisoners, and then the people would be put back; but I saw no violence used in doing that.

8837. You are now speaking of the north side of the drive?—Yes.

8838. Did you see any clearing back of the public on the river side, on the south side of the drive?—My back was to that. During the time that I was engaged I heard that they were trying to clear by the side of the river, but I had my back to it. I could not speak as to what took place there.

8839. Did you see this man afterwards in the station house?—I saw him taken in at the gate. In front of the dairy lodge there is a paddock, and that is rather a large space. This paddock is railed; there is a gate to let in carriages or something of that sort, perhaps it is to let cattle into this paddock; it is a large gate similar to country gates. I was standing near this gate, and this man was taken past me into the dairy lodge.

8840. Did you see him sent to the station?

8841. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see whether he was taken in a cab?—I think I did; to the best of my recollection, I did.

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8842. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Had he a shirt on at that time?—He had not, as far as I remember.

8843. Do you know who went with him in the cab?—I do not; there were two prisoners and a body of police in the cab, I fancy, and I think one or two outside.

8844. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was he handcuffed at that time?—Yes; he came out with handcuffs on, I remember perfectly well.

8845. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was his face bleeding?—I did not see it. I have not the slightest recollection of seeing blood about him; in fact, he was brought out of the place quickly and put into the cab, and the cab drove away.

8846. You might not have noticed it?—I did not notice it. I did not see blood upon him.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) The policeman, Sir, who took him in the cab is here. I did not mean to call him, but he is here.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) More than one witness has spoken to the violence used towards this man, that he was handcuffed and in a cab, and it is desirable if that can be controverted that it should be.

8847. (*Mr. Ellis.*) I shall leave him in your hands, Sir, for I have never seen him and do not know what his story is.

(*To Inspector Durkin.*) You were with Superintendent Hughes, you say, the greater part of the day?—No, I was not with him the greater part of the day. I saw Superintendent Hughes frequently during the day.

8848. During the time that you saw him, did you see him strike anybody?—No, certainly not; that I solemnly swear; not at any time did I see him strike any person during the day.

The witness withdrew.

William Tully.

POLICEMAN 377 A, sworn.

8849. (*Mr. Ellis.*) What is your name?—William Tully.

8850. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you take this drunken man from the Serpentine to the Dairy Farm, or wherever it was?—I took him into custody.

8851. Did you go in the cab with him?—No; 72 D had him.

8852. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Is the person here who did go?—I think 72 D is here.

8853. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You took him into custody?—Yes.

8854. Did you take him into the lodge yard?—I got help to take him there.

8855. Did you go into the yard with him?—I did.

8856. Was he obstinate in going?—Very obstinate indeed; four of us had to carry him between us.

8857. Who was it that struck him on the nose when he got in?—I did not see him struck at all. We brought him in legs and arms, and he sat as we left him, and tore his shirt after getting in.

8858. Did you see him bleeding at the nose or from the face at any time?—No, I did not see a drop of blood on him the whole day.

8859. How long did you stop in the yard after bringing him in?—I did not stop. As soon as I left him in, I went out, and I only turned round the corner, when I saw a man with his hat off running before a carriage to frighten it; the gentleman called to me and said, "Policeman, take that man into custody," so I had the two prisoners. He hit me very severely.

8860. Who was the other constable that helped to bring the man in?—72 D, and two constables more that I do not know, who came to our assistance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

8861. You know Mr. Mair, do you not?—Yes.

8862. You saw him at the station-house?—Yes.

8863. You gave him a little advice gratis, did you not?—I gave him no advice.

8864. You spoke to Mr. Mair in the station-house, did you not?—He spoke to me.

8865. You did not give him a little advice?—No.

8866. Are you sure of that?—Yes.

8867. Did you not tell him this—be careful—you gave evidence before Mr. Hardwick, did you not?—I did.

8868. Did you not tell him that, being a gentleman, if he had gone to the superintendent, he might have got off by making an apology?—I did not.

8869. You did not say that?—I deny it.

8870. Here is a copy of the clerk's notes.—You asked me if the superintendent would discharge a man because he was a gentleman, and I said certainly not.

8871. Do you swear that you did not say what I have just asked you?—Yes I do, because I knew that the superintendent, and no other man, could let him go but the magistrate. I am suffering now, and have not been on duty for the last fortnight, from the way that the man poked me in the leg.

The witness withdrew.

John Francis.

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POLICEMAN 72 D was called.

8872. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you take the man who was taken out of the Serpentine in a cab to the station?—I did.

The witness was sworn.

8873. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What is your name?—John Francis.

8874. Who went with you, did any other person go with you?—Yes; there was another constable.

8875. In the cab?—In the cab, he had another prisoner.

8876. Who was the other constable, do you remember?—No; I know the man, but I do not remember the number.

8877. (*Mr. Henderson.*) When did you first have to do with this man that was wet?—Just after he came out of the Serpentine.

8878. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then you took him into the yard?—Yes.

8879. (*Mr. Henderson.*) His nose was bleeding then, was it not?—Yes, his nose was bleeding.

8880. How did that come about?—I am sure I do not know.

8881. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You observed it in the yard?—Yes.

8882. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was it bleeding before you got to the yard?—His head was down when I first saw him; I think his nose was bleeding when I first saw him, I cannot speak positively.

8883. Was there blood on his face?—No, I did not see any blood on his face, only from his nose bleeding.

8884. He was obstinate, was not he?—Very obstinate indeed.

8885. Did you see anyone strike him in the yard?—I did not.

8886. Upon your oath?—Upon my oath I did not.

8887. You cannot tell me how his nose came to bleed?—No, I do not know how it was bleeding, or what the cause of it was.

8888. You went with him in the cab to the station?—I did.

8889. At that time he had no shirt on?—No; he had no shirt on then; he pulled his shirt off in the yard; he had his shirt on when he came out of the water.

8890. At that time he was handcuffed?—He was.

8891. Was he obstinate in the cab?—Very indeed.

8892. Had you much trouble with him?—I had a great deal of trouble.

8893. Another policeman was with you?—Yes, but he had another prisoner.

8894. Who was it struck this man in the cab?—I struck him.

8895. Why was that?—After I put the handcuffs on him, he got them up in this manner (*describing the same*), and made a blow at me, and it was nearly touching me when I struck his hand.

8896. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not strike him on the head?—Yes; I meant to strike his hand in this manner, and the end of the staff touched his head; the blow was aimed at his hand.

8897. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were you sitting opposite to him?—I was exactly opposite.

8898. You might have managed him surely with your hands, one would think?—I could not. Previously to my putting handcuffs on him, he was very violent. I was very weak in my hand from where he kicked me; I had no power in that hand at all. I endeavoured to hold him two or three times with the other hand, but just after I put the handcuffs on, he held his hand in this manner, and would have struck me in the face. He said, "You are not going to fix me in this manner." He went with all his force, and had I not caught him the moment I did, the chain and handcuff would have come right across.

8899. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you strike him more than once?—No; I had not occasion.

8900. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You took him to the Vine Street station?—Yes.

8901. Do you know in which cell he passed the night?—I do not; I did not see him afterwards until the Monday.

8902. You saw him on the Monday?—No; I did not see him on the Monday; I did not see him till the Tuesday morning.

8903. Was he before the magistrate on the Tuesday?—He was.

8904. Did he complain of being struck before the magistrate?—Not at all; all he said there was, that he was very sorry.

8905. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He was sober, then?—He was sober.

8906. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were there many marks of violence about him then?—No; there was a slight mark on his forehead, I think, where I struck him on the forehead.

8907. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was it from your staff?—Yes; it was discoloured a little; he said nothing whatever about it.

8908. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did he at any time actually strike you with the handcuffs, or with his hands up while he was handcuffed?—He did not actually strike me, but the blow was so near to my face, that another half moment he would have hit me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

8909. The man was naked. Without his shirt, I should say?—In the cab he was.

8910. He had got handcuffs on?—Yes.

8911. He attempted to strike you, you say?—He did. He did strike me at first before he had handcuffs on, and got hold of my collar. I was obliged to stop the cab to call out for handcuffs.

8912. Is it not rather difficult to strike with handcuffs on?—No; not at all, I should think.

8913. I mean to strike a violent blow?—A much harder blow, I should say, with handcuffs on.

8914. In a close cab?—I never saw it before in a cab, but I have seen very hard blows struck at the station-house.

8915. The blow did not hit you?—No; but it very nearly did so.

8916. Then for nearly hitting you, you struck him on the head? The truncheon hit him?—The truncheon certainly struck him on the head, because it was so close; but I struck at his hand.

8917. But the effect of it was, that it did strike him on the head?—Yes; it did touch him on the forehead.

8918. There was another policeman in the cab?—Yes.

8919. Two policemen to take care of him?—He had nothing to do with him; he had another prisoner.

8920. Was the other prisoner quiet or disorderly?—Very quiet.

8921. So that the other man might have assisted you. There is no rule why he should not have assisted you, is there?—He did assist me, and I would not allow the man to do it again. I held his hands down.

8922. You think that you could not have restrained him except by striking?—Not at that moment.

8923. Is it not rather difficult to use your truncheon in a cab?—No. I never had occasion to use one before in a cab.

8924. Did you not find some difficulty in doing it?—I do not know; the thing was done so in a moment, that if I had not done it in that moment, I might have been killed.

8925. With two of you in a cab, and the man handcuffed?—It is a very dangerous thing to strike a man in the orehead with handcuffs.

8926. If they are so dangerous why did you put them on?—Because I could not restrain the man without.

8927. Then it is more dangerous to the man who has the prisoner in custody that he should have handcuffs on, is it?—I did not say so. To strike a man with handcuffs is very dangerous.

8928. Then it was more dangerous to you, his having handcuffs, than if he had none?—No, it was not, because I held his hands down afterwards.

8929. Is it more dangerous to be in a cab with a man with handcuffs, than in a cab with a man without handcuffs?—I do not think I should have been long with him if he had been without handcuffs, for he would have overpowered me and got out; he was a very powerful man.

8930. With two policemen in the cab, and the other prisoner very quiet. There were plenty of policemen, I suppose, standing all round if he had got out?—At some distance.

8931. It is not very easy to get out of a cab going on at a pretty good pace without killing yourself, or doing yourself a good deal of injury?—I think I should not find much difficulty in getting out, if I wished.

8932. This Sunday affair gave a little extra trouble to the police, did it not? Would not a great many of the police in the park have been otherwise away from duty at their own homes?—Yes.

8933. Did not that cause a little exasperation amongst the police? Was there any conversation about it?—No.

8934. Did you have any conversation with anybody about it?—No.

8935. Should you have been on duty in the park or anywhere else if it had not been for this affair?—I should not on that day.

8936. And that made you a little spiteful, did it not? and it was a hot day?—Not the least. I am so used to being called out that I think nothing of it.

8337. It has been stated to me that one policeman in the force said at the end of the day that they had had the greatest lark which they had ever had in their lives; did you say that?—I had the greatest punishment I think that day.

8938. Did you hear that any policeman had stated that, or any words to that effect?—No.

8939. You swear positively to that?—I swear positively that I never heard any word of the sort.

8940. There was a policeman on the box of this cab as well, was not there?—No.

8941. Was not there a policeman on the box by the side of the cabman?—I do not think there was one on the box.

8942. Will you swear there was not one?—I cannot swear there was not, but I do not think there was; I do not know why there should be one, and I do not know why there should not.

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8943. Did you see many of the cabs go away?—Yes.
8944. Were not there policemen on a great many of the boxes?—There were on some.
8945. And you cannot say whether there was not one on this cab?—I cannot say there was not, but I do not think there was.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

8946. When you made this blow with your truncheon which reached the man's forehead, did you do it in self-defence from the blow of the handcuffs?—I did.
8947. It was not done afterwards in the way of punishment?—No.
8948. It was done simultaneously with the handcuffs being raised?—At the moment.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. McLeownan answered to his name; and Policeman 63 A was called, and stood forward.

8949. (*Mr. Armstrong, to Mr. McLeownan.*) Is this the policeman of whom you spoke? I saw him in the Court just now and identified him immediately.
8950. It is the same person of whom you spoke in your evidence?—The same man.

J. S. Staple.

Policeman 229 A, sworn.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) This man has not been identified, Sir.
8951. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What is your name?—John Smith Staple.
8952. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Where were you on Sunday the 1st of July?—At home.
8953. What is your usual duty?—At the House of Commons.
8954. You were at home on that day?—The whole of the day.
8955. Have you your landlord also here?—Yes.
(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Has this man been spoken to?
(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have a letter from Mr. Coulcher's wife, I presume, who says that there is no opportunity of identifying him, as Mr. Coulcher is in Devonshire.
8956. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You were not in the park at all, but at home?—At home all day.
(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Has he been spoken to?
(*Mr. Ellis.*) Mr. Coulcher spoke to him; and I have given two notices to Mr. Coulcher; and this morning I have received a letter, which I have handed to Mr. Mitchell, from Mrs. Coulcher, to say that her husband is in Devonshire, and will not be in town to identify him.
(*Mr. Henderson.*) It is at question 2671.
(*Mr. Armstrong.*) He speaks of this number.
8957. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You were not in the park at all that day?—Not at all.
8958. Where was your duty?—At home.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. C. T. Henley.

Mr. Charles Thomas Henley, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

8959. What are you?—A printer and bookseller.
8960. Where do you live?—No. 8, Charles Street, Westminster.
8961. Does the last witness, Staple, 229 A, lodge in your house?—He does.
8962. Do you know where he was on the 1st of July?—At home the whole of the day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

8963. The whole of the day?—The whole of the day; he was in personal communication with myself the whole of the day.
8964. Is it usual for a policeman to be at home all day?—In this man's case it was his day off.
8965. He is sometimes at home for a whole day, is he?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Inspector R. Lester.

Inspector Robert Lester, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

8966. How long have you been in the force?—Nineteen years.
8967. How old are you?—Thirty-nine.
8968. What countryman are you?—Of Bolton, in Lancashire.
8969. Do you know Mr. Sandall?—I have a slight acquaintance with him. I have a slight knowledge of him.

Inspector R. Lester.

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8970. Were you on duty in Park Street on the 1st of July?—I was.
8971. Did you see him there?—I have no recollection of seeing him there.
8972. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You know him slightly?—Yes, I have spoken to him once.
8973. (*Mr. Ellis.*) What is the number on your collar?—No number. The letter is A.
8974. Your name is Lester?—It is.
8975. (*Mr. Ellis.*) The evidence is, that it was an inspector, with a silver band, with C on his collar; but that he was called Lester. This is the only Lester that I know of. (*To the witness.*) Did you strike anybody in Park Street on that day?—I did not.
8976. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were you in Park Street?—I was.
8977. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you strike anybody with your fist?—No.
(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Mr. Sandall does not speak of it as knowing it, but he says, "By what I can understand, it is Lester, but I do not know whether it is or is not."
(*Mr. Ellis.*) It is the only man I can call, Sir.
8978. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You were in Park Street, but you struck nobody on that day?—I did not.
8979. (*Mr. Henderson.*) A little before 6 o'clock were you engaged among the police who removed the crowd from near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—I was. I was not the only inspector.
8980. You know Mr. Sandall?—Slightly.
8981. When did you first see him?—I spoke to him about two months ago.
8982. Did you know him by sight on this 1st of July?—Not clearly.
8983. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see him on the 1st of July?—No, not to my knowledge. I had seen him once before. I had but a short conversation with him once, about two months ago. I think if he had come in my way on the 1st of July, I should have recollected him.
8984. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Had you occasion to strike any one with your hand on that charge?—I had not.
8985. Did you strike anyone with your hand?—I did not. I struck no blow on that day.
8986. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At anyone?—Not at anyone. I was fortunate enough to get most of them away by persuasion; those that I spoke to.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

8987. How long were you on duty in Park Street on the 1st of July?—About 6 minutes.
8988. How is it that you were in Park Street at that time?—I was fetched from Grosvenor Gate.
8989. What was your duty during that day? What was the duty of an inspector during that day?—My duty was to be with the reserve at Stanhope Gate.
8990. Was it your division that was principally in Park Street?—Yes.
8991. Were any of them in Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—None.
8992. Were any policemen in Lord Robert Grosvenor's house during the day?—Not to my knowledge.
(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I think we have had that explained. They were in a house very near there.
8993. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You are sure that that is the fact, are you?—Yes.
8994. They were in a house very near, were they?—Yes, some 40 yards.
8995. Whose house was that?—A house to let in charge of a constable.
8996. That was the only house in which policemen were, was it?—There was a second house, in another part of the street, another house to let. They were two small parties.
8997. Are you quite certain that no policemen went into Lord Robert Grosvenor's house during that day?—I feel certain of that; none were stationed there.
8998. Do you know whether any beer was supplied to the policemen in those houses during the day?—I do not. I was not in the houses. I will answer for my own company; no beer was served to them.
8999. They were out in the open air?—Just so.
(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Mr. Sandall is very unwell, Sir; here is a certificate from the medical man; he is one of the witnesses who has been summoned for the purpose of identification.
(*Mr. Ellis.*) To identify this particular man.
(*Mr. Armstrong.*) He speaks of a man, whom he supposes to be Lester, as having struck him, but he speaks of attacks of much more considerable violence, but not attributed to this man.
9000. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I understand that none of your men were supplied with beer during the day while they were out?—There was no refreshment at all.
9001. Who had charge of the men in those two houses in Park Street?—Inspector Webb.
(*Mr. Mitchell, to Mr. Ellis.*) I suppose we shall have Inspector Webb?
(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes.
9002. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You are sometimes attached to the C Division, are you not?—Yes; I am of the A reserve, attached to the C Division.
9003. Mr. Sandall says, there was a silver band, with a C on it?—I have no coat, and never had a coat marked C.

Inspector R. Lester.

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9004. You say you have some acquaintance with him, did you see him that day?—Not to my knowledge.

9005. There were two or three other inspectors in the street on that day?—Yes, there were other inspectors.

9006. Webb, for instance?—Yes.

9007. Were any windows broken in Lord Robert Grosvenor's house on that day?—I saw none.

9008. At what time did you go to Park Street?—About 6.

9009. At 6 o'clock no windows were broken?—I did not observe any.

9010. Did you observe any windows broken about any part of the neighbourhood?—I did not.

9011. At 6 o'clock, you did not observe any windows broken about any part of the neighbourhood?—I did not.

9012. Did you observe any rails broken about the neighbourhood?—No.

9013. You did not strike anybody, I think, during the day?—No, I did not.

9014. Do inspectors have truncheons?—A very small staff, about four inches long, merely a mark of authority; it is of no use as a defence.

9015. You think persuasion is better than force, do not you?—It does not always prevail; it did not on this occasion.

9016. I see there are some very excellent rules, which recommend persuasion in the force?—Always first.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) In the next case, Sir, in the order which the Commissioners suggested I should follow, there is a witness wanting, and therefore, if you will give me leave I will postpone it.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) The next case is that of 80 C, but as I understood yesterday he was not identified,—I think they said distinctly that he was not the man—there were three or four witnesses——

(*Mr. Henderson.*) There was another subsequently?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir, 84 C.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) And 84 C was spoken to as being the man that they meant?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir; then I will take the case of 84 C. Mr. William Humphreys is the witness who gives evidence respecting him.

Charles Madgett.

POLICEMAN 84 C, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

9017. What is your name?—Charles Madgett.

9018. How long have you been in the force?—Two years.

9019. How old are you?—Twenty-three.

9020. What countryman are you?—Suffolk.

9021. Were you in Park Street on the 1st of July?—I was.

9022. Do you recollect hitting a man on the back who was down in the street?—No, I have no recollection of the occurrence whatever.

9023. Did you assist in lifting anybody up who was down in the street?—I did not.

9024. Did you hit anybody violently on his side who was down in the street?—No, I did not.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Is this the man who was spoken of as 21 C?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) 84 C, Sir.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Is it the person who is described as 21 C?

9025. (*Mr. Ellis.*) I will take 21 C next, Sir, because Mr. Humphreys also speaks to him, but 84 C comes next according to the list which was read out yesterday, and I am taking them according to that order. (*To the witness.*) Did you assist in clearing the street that day?—Yes.

9026. Had you occasion to strike anybody?—No.

9027. You struck no one?—I struck no one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

9028. You say you have no recollection—will you swear you did not?—I will swear it.

9029. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You swear that you did not—not that you do not recollect it?—I do not remember it. I did not strike anyone.

9030. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You swear you did not strike anybody?—I do.

9031. Not during the whole day?—Not during the whole day.

9032. With your hand or with your truncheon?—With my hand or my truncheon.

9033. How long were you in Park Street during the day?—I did not exceed ten minutes in Park Street.

9034. Where were you during the rest of the day?—Against Stanhope Gate.

9035. You were a part of the reserve, were not you?—Yes.

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9036. How long were you against Stanhope Gate?—From between 2 and 3 till 8 in the evening, I suppose—8 or 9.

9037. You all kept together, did you?—We had orders to march from Stanhope Gate to Park Street to disperse the mob, and we did not exceed ten minutes in Park Street.

9038. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then in 10 minutes the whole place was cleared?—I was out of Park Street in 10 minutes, the place was not clear in 10 minutes—there were a great many people round about in Park Street.

9039. Were you one of the party that cleared it?—I was.

9040. And you were only there 10 minutes?—I was not there more than 10 minutes.

9041. The crowd was substantially dispersed in 10 minutes?—Yes; I should think it was in Park Street; a great many people were standing in the doors, and we did not interfere with them.

9042. It might have been their own doorways?—That I cannot say.

9043. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Then you left in 10 minutes?—Yes.

9044. I suppose you made a short, sharp, and decisive charge, and then came away again?—I do not know what you mean by a short, sharp, and decisive charge.

9045. Some people gave evidence that there were 1,000 people there?—So there might be.

9046. It is not a very wide street, is it?—No.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I do not think any one gave evidence of more than some hundreds.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Several hundreds.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think, Sir Richard Mayne said that he thought there were 4,000 people there.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) No.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) There was a report of that kind.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Yes, there was; but no person has said that it was more than 300 or 400. This witness says that there might have been as many as Mr. Mitchell states.

9047. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There might have been as many as 3,000, or 4,000 might be there?—I did not count them, there were too great a number to count.

9048. The street was quite full, was it?—Some part of it, not the full length, because it runs from South Street into Oxford Street, and that is a great distance.

9049. How many policemen marched to make this decisive charge?—I do not know; I should say between 50 and 60 of us.

9050. You soon cleared the ground?—We cleared the street by Lord Grosvenor's house, barring two or three that were standing in the doorways, and we did not interfere with them.

9051. Then you returned to Stanhope Gate, did you?—Yes.

9052. Truncheons in hand, I suppose?—We drew our truncheons; I was in the rear, and the mob was so great, and the stones flying in all directions——

9053. Suppose we call them a crowd, and not a mob?—A crowd.

9054. You were in the rear?—Yes.

9055. So that you did not see who the parties were?—No, I did not; I saw the stones flying.

9056. When you got up to the crowd, how far did you march on after you had first reached the crowd?—As far as Grosvenor Street.

9057. Was anybody left that had fallen down?—I never saw anyone down.

9058. Will you swear that there was no one down?—I cannot swear it; I never saw it.

9059. There were ladies in the balconies, were not there?—I believe there were.

9060. Did you see any ladies?—Yes, I saw some women; I do not know whether they were ladies, or what they were.

9061. You did not make a particular observation, I suppose?—No, I did not.

9062. You are rather a rough character yourself, are not you?—I do not know, I am sure.

9063. What part of Suffolk do you come from?—Am I obliged to answer that question?

9064. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Yes, there is no part of Suffolk which you need be ashamed of.—A place by the name of Eye.

9065. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) They call it "Silly Suffolk" down there, do not they?—I do not know.

9066. Were you in these houses in Park Street?—No.

9067. Did you have any refreshment during the day?—Decidedly I did. I had my dinner before I went away.

9068. That was right; what time was that?—One o'clock.

9069. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Before you went into the park?—Yes, before I left the station.

9070. *Mr. Mitchell.* Had you any beer with your dinner?—Yes, I had.

9071. How much?—Only half a pint.

9072. Only half a pint for a Suffolk man?—I do not know that Suffolk men do more than any others.

9073. You only had half a pint?—No.

9074. Not more than that?—No.

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9075. Did you hear any shouting before you arrived at this crowd in Park Street?—There was some shouting.

9076. Was it made by the police or by the crowd? did they say, "Come on, come on," or anything of that sort?—No, the police did not.

9077. It was made by the crowd, was it?—Yes.

9078. Did you see any stones thrown?—I did.

9079. In what direction?—It was about Reeves' Mews where I saw stones thrown.

9080. You were only in Park Street ten minutes altogether, you say, and then you returned to Stanhope Gate?—Yes.

9081. You made no other charge during the day but that?—No.

9082. You have never been charged with any offence, have you?—No.

9083. Not even by the police? any offences against the police regulations?—I do not know what you mean by charges.

9084. Have you been reported against?—Why?

9085. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Have you ever offended against the police regulations?—I have had a few complaints by my superiors.

9086. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I do not want to know what they were; they were trifling offences were they?—Yes.

9087. Were you ever complained against by civilians?—No.

9088. Never?—Never.

9089. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is more important.

(*To the witness.*) You say you never saw anybody down; did you see anybody that had been hurt in Park Street?—I saw a man bleeding in the centre of the forehead.

9090. That was in Park Street?—Yes.

9091. Was it only one person that you saw?—That was the only one that I saw.

9092. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you notice his coat being torn?—No, I did not notice his coat.

9093. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Do you know what became of him?—I do not.

9094. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You say you were in the rear?—I was in the rear.

9095. Did you see anyone on the ground as the men advanced, I mean thrown down?—No, I did not; I have no recollection of it.

9096. Did you assist to lift any person up?—No.

9097. Did some of the crowd stand, and decline to go, as your force advanced?—I do not know. None resisted against me. I cannot say whether they did to my brother constables.

9098. You saw those that were before you. Did the crowd all disperse, or did some of them make a stand?—Some of them stood up in the doorways, but we did not interfere with them; there were some females standing in the doorways, and some men.

9099. What was done with them?—They were allowed to remain; they were not moved out of the way, I believe.

9100. Did you not see any staves used?—No, I did not.

9101. If people were hurt then, can you explain how it happened?—No.

9102. You saw one man who had received a blow on his forehead?—Yes.

9103. How was that done?—I do not know.

9104. Was he on the ground when you saw him, or standing up?—He was standing up.

9105. Was he near to Reeves' Mews?—No; it was at the corner of Upper Grosvenor Street and Park Street, to the best of my recollection.

9106. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Had that man a hat on?—Yes.

9107. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did the body of police along with you charge up the street?—They marched up the street.

9108. They marched, I suppose, formed in order?—Yes.

9109. Were they broken in any way?—They were broken.

9110. How was that?—By the crowd, and by the stones flying.

9111. What did they do? How was it they were broken? Had they to use force, then, to move the crowd?—I cannot say exactly.

9112. You were one of the body; there were only 30 of you, I think. How many were there?—I think there were 40 or 50 of us.

9113. You say you were marching along?—I was in the rear; I cannot tell what the men did in front.

9114. Were you brought to a halt by anything?—No, I was not.

9115. How far did you march?—I went as far as Lord Robert Grosvenor's, the corner of Grosvenor Street and Park Street. I did not go the other side.

9116. Did the other men go further on than that?—I believe they did.

9117. How came you to stop there?—I do not know what made me stop there, I am sure. I did do so.

9118. Did any other constable stop besides you?—Yes, I believe some remained there.

9119. Do you mean to tell me that you did not see any man lying down on the ground?—I do.

9120. Will you swear that?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis,

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9121. You saw one man who had been struck, and was bleeding?—Yes.

9122. Do you happen to know what become of him; whether he was taken to the hospital or not?—I do not know.

The witness withdrew.

POLICE SERGEANT 21 C, sworn.

Vincent Gummer.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

9123. What is your name?—Vincent Gummer, C 21.

9124. How long have you been in the force?—Ten years next November.

9125. How old are you?—Thirty-two.

9126. What countryman are you?—Somersetshire.

9127. Were you in Park Street on the 1st of July?—I was.

9128. Did you come there from Stanhope Gate?—I did.

9129. You were in the reserve at Stanhope Gate, then?—I was.

9130. Did you assist in clearing the street on that day?—I did.

9131. What was your position; were you in the front or at the rear?—I was quite at the rear.

9132. Are you a sergeant or a constable?—Sergeant.

9133. Did you commit on that day more frightful destruction than ever madman committed?—I know nothing of the sort of what has been reported against my number.

9134. Did you fell anybody to the ground?—I did not.

9135. Had you occasion to be active on that day?—I had.

9136. Were any stones thrown?—There were.

9137. Did the force with which you came up disperse at all, in order to follow those who threw the stones? Did you run after anybody?—I did.

9138. More than one?—More than one.

9139. Did you hear any expressions from the parties; any words used?—Yes.

9140. What were they?—The words that I heard from one person were, "Give it to "the blues."

9141. Did you go after that man?—I did.

9142. Did you see anything in his hand?—I saw a stone in his right hand.

9143. What did he do with it?—He threw it away, and then, at a few yards' distance, he fell himself.

9144. Did you touch that man at all with your staff?—I did. The staff touched him between the two shoulders on his back.

9145. Was it a violent blow?—Not at all, no violence was used whatever; it was more to stop myself than to give a blow to the man. I merely wanted to disable him from throwing the stone.

9146. What did he say?—He made some remark, saying, "It was not me; I will go away."

9147. Could you have taken that man into custody?—I did not think it would have been proper for me to have done so just then.

9148. Why not?—I thought I should have been in danger from his companions.

9149. Did you run after any other man?—After that, I did.

9150. Why?—For throwing a stone at the police, not at myself.

9151. Did you take that man?—I did not. I ran with all the haste I could as far as Green Street, but I could not overtake him.

9152. And you swear that you did not on that day fell anyone to the ground?—Not one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

9153. I think you say you touched a man with your staff?—I did.

9154. You were running with great force, and you say that you did it more to stop yourself than to give him a blow, those were the words you used?—Yes; I could not call it a blow.

9155. Is that the sort of conduct for a constable, when he is rushing along very rapidly with his staff in his hand, if he wants to stop himself short, to run it against anybody?—I wished to disable that man from doing any violence with the stone in his hand.

9156. You said that it was more to stop yourself than to give him a blow?—Yes.

9157. You are a sergeant?—I am.

9158. Do you consider it right to stop yourself by running yourself against another man?—On that occasion I did.

9159. You have stated that a man said "Give it to the blues"?—He did.

9160. Did he say anything else?—Not at that time.

9161. Did you strike that man?—The truncheon touched him as he was falling.

9162. What made him fall?—I cannot say.

9163. What do you mean by that; the truncheon touched him when he was falling?—He was falling when the truncheon touched him.

9164 You heard him say, "Give it to the blues"?—I did.

9165. Then your attention was attracted to him?—It was.

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9166. Was he falling when he said, "Give it to the blues"?—No; he ran some distance. He ran nearly from Grosvenor Street to Reeves' Mews.

9167. Then he said, "Give it to the blues," and ran away?—He did, when he saw me advancing towards him.

9168. Have you ever read these Police Regulations?—Many a time.

9169. Do you not know that one of the clauses in them, at page 52, is, "He must "remember that there is no qualification more indispensable than a perfect command of "temper, never suffering himself to be moved in the slightest degree by any language or "threats that may be used"?—That is often read by our superintendent in particular; there is not one that reads it more than he does.

9170. Do you think that you were complying with this regulation when you ran after the man because he said, "Give it to the blues?"—I did not make any blow at him.

9171. Do you think you were justified in running after him?—I do. If I had more force with me I should have apprehended him.

9172. Would not it have been contrary to this very regulation? Does it show a command of temper when you apprehend a man for using insulting language?—This was more of exciting language than insulting.

9173. Have you a right to apprehend a man for using insulting language?—I do no take notice of insulting language myself.

9174. As a sergeant, do you consider that you have a right to apprehend a man for using any language to you, if he uses nothing else but language?—Not to me.

9175. Or to the Police Force? Supposing he had used it to Superintendent Hughes, should you have been justified in taking him into custody?—I should not have done so.

9176. But you did, when he used it to you?—He had something in his hand which was of more importance than that.

9177. What was he doing with his hand?—He had a stone in it.

9178. How did you know that he was going to do anything with that stone? Does it follow because a man has a stone in his hand that he is going to throw it?—I should have thought that he would not have had it unless he meant to throw it. I believe that it was intended to be thrown at the police.

9179. How do you know that?—I do not know it, but I believe so.

9180. Do you consider that you have a right to apprehend a man with a stone in his hand, if there is a crowd?—I should have apprehended that man had I had more assistance. In fact, I did not think it prudent to apprehend him on that occasion.

9181. And you consider it right to apprehend a man who has a stone in his hand; and you consider it right, if you are running at full force, to stop yourself by putting your truncheon against a man? You consider that right, do you, and consistent with the police regulations?—I did not think that I was doing anything wrong at that time.

9182. One of the witnesses says, "A Sergeant, 21 C"——

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where are you quoting?

9183. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) From page 62, the evidence of Mr. Humphreys. He says, "A Sergeant, 21 C. I never saw a madman commit more frightful destruction than that man. He held his staff out in the road, and looked round to see if there was anyone; and if there was, he ran after him, and felled him to the ground." That is a very incorrect description of it, is it?—It is; there never was one more so. It is quite a new character I have got now.

9184. You have got that character, have you?—You have given it to me, or some one else has.

9185. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Whoever said that, you mean has given you a new character?—Yes.

9186. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Have any reports ever been made against you?—One, nine years ago.

9187. What for?—Talking to a constable.

9188. Against a police regulation?—Yes.

9189. Never by any of the public?—Never.

9190. That day you had extra duty, had you not? Where should you have been if you had not been in Park Street, and with the reserve, that day?—At home with my wife and family.

9191. That is much pleasanter than being out in the hot sun, is it not?—Very much so.

9192. That a little exasperated you, did it not?—Not at all.

9193. Did not you run about a good deal?—More than I wished.

9194. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Have you got your staff with you now?—I have not.

9195. I should like to see a sergeant's staff?—They are just the same as the constables'. (*A staff was exhibited.*)

9196. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then it is the superintendents' staff that is so small a one?—The inspectors' and superintendents'.

9197. The inspector's staff is only about four inches long?

(*Inspector Lester.*) A very small thing indeed, Sir.

9198. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) It merely denotes authority?

(*Inspector Lester.*) Nothing more.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) It is only used on State occasions, Sir. It is a part of the uniform, not a staff.

9199. (*Mr. Henderson, to Policeman Sergeant* 21 C.) You say that you did touch a man who fell?—I did.

9200. You were in the rear when this charge was made?—Yes, I was quite in the rear.

9201. Was 84 C, the last witness, near you?—I fancy that he belonged to me on that occasion, that he belonged to that number of men, 10.

9202. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is to say, he was one of your men?—Yes; I am not positive of it, I think so.

9203. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Then would he not see the man that fell? You say that the man whom you touched fell. If 84 C was under you or near you (because he said that he was in the rear of the charge), would he not see that man fall?—I do not believe that 84 was near me at that time. I did not see one constable near me at that time when the man fell.

9204. Will you describe how the charge was managed, and what was the resistance which you met with?—There was a great number of people; I should say that I should not be going too far if I were to say there were 2,000 people in Park Street. The road, by what I could see of it, was quite full from Reeve's Mews to past Grosvenor Street. The crowd was very thick.

9205. How did you proceed; how many men were there; 50 of you?—I think there were about 50.

9206. Just describe how you proceeded to deal with the crowd?—We marched up Park Street, and we tried to disperse them in the best and quietest way that we possibly could.

9207. How? what did you say or do?—By talking to them.

9208. Did you draw your truncheons before you reached the crowd?—I did not.

9209. Did any?—I cannot say. I saw no truncheon drawn till we were in the crowd.

9210. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Whereabouts did you draw your truncheon?—Where I drew my truncheon was at about Reeve's Mews. There were a great number of stones thrown at us, and a great deal of hissing and shouting, and the stones came very violent where I was.

9211. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were you hit by any stone?—I was not then; the stones fell very near me, but I do not believe that I was struck there at all.

9212. Did the crowd make a stand then?—There was some difficulty in dispersing them.

9213. How was it done? There was a difficulty; how did you get over the difficulty?—I did not witness any violence being used.

9214. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Describe what you did to clear the street?—I merely tried to reason with the people, and asked them to go away, and I believe the other officers did the same.

9215. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Do you mean that there was no violence used at all by anybody?—I did not witness any violence. I had my truncheon in my hand, and I certainly had occasion to hold my truncheon up and tell the people that they must clear away.

9216. Do you say that you never used it, nor saw anyone else use his?—I never gave a violent blow with my truncheon while I was there.

9217. And you did not see anyone else use his?—I did not, not to see any violence used whatever.

9218. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say that you did not strike a violent blow; did you strike any blow at all?—No; the only time that I know of when my truncheon touched anyone was the man that I ran after.

9219. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) In what time was the crowd dispersed?—A very short time; about 5 or 6 minutes.

9220. Without a blow being struck?—I did not see a blow struck.

9221. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) People were hurt, were not they?—I saw one man who seemed to have some blood.

9222. Can you explain how that was?—I cannot.

9223. Was that the man who was taken to St. George's Hospital?—I do not know; that was between Reeve's Mews and Grosvenor Street.

9224. Did you see any persons hanging to the lamp-posts, who would not go away?—No.

9225. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did the crowd make a stand, or did they give way so that you cleared the street without any difficulty or resistance?—I cannot properly explain that, because I was in the rear.

9226. I suppose you were not 10 yards behind the foremost man, were you?—I cannot say what difficulty the foremost man met with.

9227. Were you looking to see what was going on?—I was looking more at the crowd; that was what took my attention more than anything.

9228. Did you come to a halt as you were going up the street, or did you pass marching on without any difficulty till you got to Mount Street?—There was a halt between Reeve's Mews and Grosvenor Street.

9229. How was that?—It was to clear the people as we went.

9230. I want you to explain how they were cleared?—They were cleared by us talking to them, and asking them to move away.

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9231. Without any use of staves, as far as you know?—As far as I know; I put my hand against several people that were in front, and held up my staff in my hand, and told them that they must clear away, but never used it.

9232. Did you see a man sent to the hospital?—I did not.

9233. Or a man that was hurt in the forehead?—I saw one man hurt; how he was hurt, or by whom, I do not know, or how it was done.

9234. Was his coat torn?—I did not observe it.

9235. Where did you see that man first that was hurt; as you were going up towards Lord Robert Grosvenor's, or on the other side of Lord Robert Grosvenor's?—As we were going towards Lord Robert Grosvenor's, but he was on the right-hand side, just past Reeve's Mews, the one that I saw hurt; there was a great number of stones thrown at us just as we got to Reeve's Mews.

9236. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) One of the witnesses has given this account: "A person in authority desired one rank of the police to pass round, and go and clear the crowd in front, and those people who were in the rear of them and in Reeve's Mews, and they faced round and attacked those who were behind them with their staves, and drove part of them up Reeve's Mews and part of them down Park Street." Is that a correct account?—I saw nothing of that.

9237. You did not see them attack with their staves?—No.

9238. What did they do then; nothing but talk to them?—They merely talked to them, and they had their staves in their hands when they got up into the crowd.

9239. (*Mr. Henderson.*) How long did it take the crowd to go away?—I should think not more than five or six minutes, at the outside.

9240. Was there much shouting from the crowd as you approached them?—There was when we got between Reeve's Mews and Grosvenor Street; it was not until the rear of us got at Reeve's Mews that the stones commenced being thrown.

The witness withdrew.

Charles Leach.

POLICEMAN 147 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

9241. What is your name?—Charles Leach.

9242. How long have you been in the force?—Near upon twelve months.

9243. How old are you?—Twenty-one.

9244. Where do you come from?—Sussex; Brighton.

9245. You were on duty in the park on the 1st of July?—I was.

9246. In the evening of that day, towards 7 or 8, did you strike a boy on the temple, or strike him somewhere?—I did.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Who is the person that speaks to this?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) John Thomas King, Sir, the boy; I do not know that the policeman knows his name, therefore I did not ask him the name.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is the page?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) The evidence of the boy that was struck, Sir, is at page 43; John Thomas King; he did not know the number, and Charles James and his father afterwards identified the policeman.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) And I believe you will find that William Smith and Henry Sears speak to what I suppose is the same thing?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, I believe they do.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) Does Sears state the same transaction?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I take it to be the same, Sir, from the evidence.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir; Sears and Smith; Smith's evidence is at page 210, Sears's at page 212.

9247. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You say you did strike him?—Yes, I did.

9248. Will you explain how you did it?

9249. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You are not bound to state this unless you like, because it may have a tendency to criminate you; but if you like to tell your own story you may do so?—I was returning from Vine Street and went through the mob, making my way to the other constables. I was stoned at in all directions; a stone struck a child on the temple which was in the arms of a female. The female then cried out "That is the boy, I saw him pick the stone up, and throw it." I then took him into custody. I was going to the park-keeper's lodge with the boy when the parties came up and jumped across my arms. I was struck blows from two sticks the size of this, this is one of them (*producing the same.*) I was knocked down; the boy was then rescued from me. Whilst I was down, I struggled with one man and took one of those sticks from him on the ground.

9250. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is that the stick?—Yes; I then got up, and I took the other stick from another man whilst this boy or young man flourished my truncheon over my head in an action of irony, striking me.

9251. Did he take your truncheon from you?—Yes; whilst I was on the ground.

9252. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did he take it from you or did you drop it?—He took it from my hand.

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9253. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) A young man?—Yes; with one of those sticks: I cannot say whether it was this or the other; I parried the blow, and I struck him with one of those sticks; I knocked him down; I then took my truncheon from him as he was down; I was kicked by the public while on the ground, and they sang out "Give it to the b——."

9254. Were you hurt?—Yes.

9255. Where?—I had a wound behind my ear, which was swollen up the next morning as big as an egg; it was cut open and the blood flowed behind my ear down my face. I have witnesses to prove that they saw the wound the next morning.

9256. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did a female come up to you upon that occasion?—Yes.

9257. What did she do?—She struck me over the head with a parasol.

9258. More than once?—Yes, several times.

9259. Did you do anything to her?—I told her that if she did not stand back, I would lock her up.

9260. Did you proceed to lock her up or to apprehend her?—I did; but afterwards, I did not put my hand upon her, neither did I strike her. I told her that if she did not stand back, I would lock her up. I then went and got more assistance. I got some of the other men, and went back to see if I could identify any of the persons that had the sticks, or the man that I knocked down, or the woman. I could not see the boy or man that I knocked down, or the persons that had the sticks. A stone struck through my hat here (*exhibiting the same*), it could not have been a very small one. Stones were thrown as large as half bricks, I should say, nearly, and pieces of rails were flying about.

9261. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What time in the evening was this?—I cannot say exactly the time.

9262. Where did it occur?—At this end of the Serpentine.

9263. Near the drive?—Yes, close to the drive.

9264. I do not want exactly the time, but about what time?—I should say 6 or 7 o'clock, something like that; it was in the evening, past 6 or 7 o'clock, I should say. I do not recollect the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

9265. You took somebody to Vine Street, did not you?—I did.

9266. You took Mr. Smith there, did not you?—Yes.

9267. What had Mr. Smith been doing?—Riotous conduct, and he assaulted me.

9268. You took him to Vine Street?—Yes.

9269. He was there all night, was not he?—I believe he was; I was not there all night.

9270. You did not know who he was when he was taken, did you?—Yes; he told me who he was.

9271. He told you his name?—Yes.

9272. His case stood over for a week did it not?—Yes.

9273. Then you heard that he was the son of a Member of Parliament, did not you?—Yes; he told me so before that.

9274. What became of him when he was brought up?—The charge was withdrawn.

9275. Withdrawn, was it?—Yes.

9276. You were afraid to go on with it?—No, not at all.

9277. Did you go on with it; did you press the charge?—No, I did not.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He was confined all night, taken up on the Monday, and then it stood over for a week, in order to enable us to get evidence. We advertised for evidence; and when he appeared before Mr. Hardwick, the policeman withdrew the charge.

9278. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) And that was after all the other charges?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir.

(*To the witness.*) You withdrew the charge, did not you?—I did.

9279. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you mean that you did yourself?—I was asked by the Court to withdraw it.

9280. What do you call the Court?—By the gentleman,—the magistrate.

9281. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do you mean to say that the magistrate asked you to withdraw the charge?—I cannot say that the magistrate did.

9282. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who was it?—I cannot say the gentleman's name; but it was a gentleman sitting by the magistrate.

9283. By whom were you requested to withdraw it?—He was sitting; and he got up, and spoke for Mr. Smith at the time that he was there.

9284. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you mean the counsel?—Yes.

9285. He requested you to withdraw it?—Yes.

9286. Who was with you; was any of your superior officers?—No. There were superior officers there belonging to the Force.

9287. You do not mean to represent that you withdrew it because the counsel for the defendant asked you to do so?—(*No answer.*)

9288. Was there counsel for you?—No.

9289. Did anybody attend the magistrate, on that occasion, for the police?—I do not know.

9290. You gave a very imperfect account of it; will you explain under what circumstances it was that you withdrew it?—I do not know what it was.

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9291. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You cannot give any account of the reasons that induced you to do so?—No.

9292. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are we to understand that the withdrawing of it was your own doing, or that of your superiors?—It was my doing.

9293. Why did you withdraw it?—I did not know at the time—I did not know but what I could withdraw the charge myself.

9294. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was that at the same time that the other charges were also disposed of?—Yes.

(*Mr. Mitchell*). No, I think not.

9295. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was it a week afterwards?—Yes.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) There was one other case; we proceeded to charge the constable in Mr Mair's case with perjury, and Mr. Ballantine withdrew that charge, because Sir George Grey had the day before promised this commission

9296. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was that on the day of which he speaks?—Yes.

9297. Was it arranged that the charges on both sides should be withdrawn?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No, I can prove that.

9298. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Can you give any reason why you withdrew the charge against Mr. Smith?—Mr. Ballantine asked me whether I wished to press the charge against Mr. Smith, and I said "No."

9299. What were your reasons for saying that?—I had no reason; I did not wish to carry the charge any further.

9300. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You had heard that he was the son of a Member of Parliament, had you not?—I had heard that the week before.

9301. Had you heard that he was the son of a Member of Parliament when you took him into custody?—Not then; I had a week before.

9302. You thought then that you should get into trouble?—Not at all.

9303. There had been a stir made in the papers about the conduct of the police, had there not?—I believe there had been advertising for witnesses, but they could not get any.

9304. You did not know that he had not got fifty in the Court, did you?—I heard that he had got none in the Court from several parties.

9305. When you returned from Vine Street, you seemed to have met with a series of adventures?—I did.

9306. Did you ever read Baron Munchausen's Travels or Gulliver's Travels?—No.

9307. Just describe again shortly the adventures that you met with in returning; where did you enter the park when you returned from Vine Street?—At the arch.

9308. The Marble Arch?—No; near the Duke of Wellington's.

9309. Where did you walk?—I entered in by a cab, and went to the Receiving House, and came back from the Receiving House.

9310. Where did you get out of the cab?—At the Receiving House.

9311. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you mean the Receiving House, or Henbery's?—Henbery's.

9312. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) When did this adventure take place; just before this boy was taken into custody? at what time of the day?—I cannot exactly say at what time of the day it was.

9313. What time do you think?—About 7 o'clock, I should say.

9314. That boy was struck about 7?—Yes; I cannot swear that it was at that time.

9315. Just relate it again to see whether you can give the same account of what took place just within half an hour of when that boy was taken into custody when you were struggling with people down on the ground and your truncheon was taken away?—When I returned from Vine Street in a cab I went down to the house of Henbery's, and returned from there to this end of the Serpentine, making my way towards some of the constables that were there standing together; and going through there I was stoned in every direction by the mob, and a stone struck a child on the temple in the arms of a female, and she pointed out the boy to me, and she said "That is the boy, I saw him pick it up." I then took him into custody, and he was rescued from me by the mob; they jumped across my arms and struck me with those sticks a violent blow behind the head and knocked me down, and then they kicked me about, and said "Give it to the b——r." I struggled with one of the men and I took one of those sticks from him. I got up and took the other one, and when the boy was flourishing my truncheon over my head in the act of striking me, I parried it off with one of those sticks, and knocked him down and took my truncheon from him, and walked away, when a woman came and struck me over the head several times with a parasol, and I said "If you do not stand back and get out of the way, I will lock you up." I did not put my hand on her. I then went to some constables, and came back to see if I could find the boy that I knocked down, and I could not find him.

9316. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You left him lying on the ground?—Yes, I was forced to go from the mob; they were stoning me and surrounding me.

9317. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were struck with stones a good many times that day?—Yes.

9318. Whereabout?—About the body.

9319. Violently?—Yes.

9320. Did you go to the doctor?—No.

9321. Did you go to any medical man?—No.

9322. Not to any medical man at all?—No; there were several sticks of that description in the mob that day.

9323. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You doctored your own wounds?—Yes.

9324. Did you put a plaister on, or a poultice, or anything to any of them?—No, I bathed them with warm water, that was all.

9325. Were you on duty the next day?—Yes—not the next day; I was at the Police Court the next day.

9326. You were pretty active there, were you not?—Not particularly.

9327. You have been in the police force for twelve months?—Very nearly.

9328. You were trying to distinguish yourself by energy and activity?—No.

9329. What were you before?—A barman.

9330. Where?—In an hotel in London.

9331. How long were you there?—About eighteen months.

9332. How came you to go into the police?—Because I wanted a change.

9333. A little variety?—Yes, I thought I could better myself.

9334. Were you ever in custody for anything?—No.

9335. Do you swear to that?—Yes.

9336. Have you ever had any complaints made against you since you have been in the police; have you ever been reported against?—Yes, I believe I have.

9337. By the police; or by the public?—By the police.

9338. Never by the public?—Never, not by anybody.

9339. What were they; how many complaints were there in twelve months?—Two.

9340. What were they?—Very trifling.

9341. What were they?—I do not recollect now; I did not keep an account of them myself. I do not keep an account of my faults.

9342. Was it for gossiping, or something of that kind?—No.

9343. You never had your pay stopped?—I believe I was fined 1*s*.

9344. You never had your wages stopped?—Never.

9345. You say that a female struck you over the head with a parasol?—Yes.

9346. How was she dressed?—She was dressed in black, I think.

9347. Did she look like a mechanic's wife?—No.

9348. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did she say anything?—She used very undecent language.

9349. When this young man was on the ground?—No, after I left him on the ground.

9350. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) This lady that used "undecent" language, did she look like a mechanic's wife?—No, she looked more like a labourer's wife.

9351. Is not a labourer a mechanic?—A bricklayer's labourer's wife.

9352. She had a parasol you say; bricklayers' labourers' wives do not go about with parasols do they? do you not think that she was a tradesman's wife?—I do not think that she was a respectable woman.

9353. Because she used this language?—Yes.

9354. Before that, what had you been doing to cause this language to be used?—I had taken my truncheon from the boy, and knocked him down.

9355. You disposed of him?—Yes.

9356. Was this boy her son, or a relation of hers?—I do not know.

9357. Did she say that he was?—No.

9358. You think that she was one of the bystanders?—Yes.

9359. It is not usual for females to interfere is it, and knock the police about with parasols, not in the daytime?—Not in the daytime generally.

9360. Were you in Park Street?—No.

9361. What time did you dine?—About half-past 12.

9362. Where did you dine?—At King Street, Westminster.

9363. Did you have any beer?—I believe I had half a pint; I did have half a pint.

9364. Did you have any beer after you left King Street?—No.

9365. Between the time that you had your dinner, and the time that this boy was struck, you had no beer and no spirits?—No.

9366. You are sure of that?—Yes.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I do not wish to re-examine this witness.

9367. (*Mr. Henderson.*) The boy you had originally pursued for hitting the child with a stone, as you say, was rescued?—Yes.

9368. Among the parties that rescued him, did you knock down more than one?—I did not.

9369. Was it the one that you knocked down that you got that stick from, or some other?—No, another man, about between twenty and thirty, I took the stick from.

9370. There would be great excitement when this rescue took place; did you not, after you knocked the young man down, strike him on the ground?—No, I did not; I walked away from him as soon as I took my truncheon from his hand after he was down.

9371. I should tell you that several persons have said that you struck him more than once on the ground?—I did not.

9372. Were you after that at any time thrown down, or did you fall down?—Yes, after.

9373. Do you recollect being helped up by a man?—No.

9374. Are you sure that you were not helped up by a man?—Quite sure.

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9375. Why did not you take the man that you knocked down into custody?—Because I had not sufficient help, I was in the crowd by myself; I went out to get some help, and when I got back the boy was gone.

9376. You were alone?—Yes; I was forced to go away and leave the boy.

9377. That is your reason?—Yes.

9378. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You were alone, and surrounded by those people?—Yes.

9379. How came you to be able to take that stick away so quietly?—I struggled with the parties a good deal.

9380. What did you do with the stick when you took it away; the one that you produced?—I struck a boy with the stick.

9381. After you had secured the stick and got away, where did you take it to?—To the park-keeper's lodge.

9382. Did you give it to your superior officer?—Yes.

9383. Who was that?—I did not give it to any one exactly, but they all saw it.

9384. What did you do with it then?—I left it at the park-keeper's lodge till I returned home to Vine Street that evening.

9385. Who was there when you first went into the park-keeper's lodge?—Mr. Henbery was there, and several other constables.

9386. Was there any inspector or sergeant there?—Yes, several.

9387. Will you name one?—I cannot name one now.

9388. (*Mr. Henderson.*) With regard to the young man that you knocked down, did you strike him on the head when he fell?—I do not know whether it was on the head or not.

9389. It might have been?—Yes.

9390. If the same young man has been here and shown that he has been hurt, or complained of being hurt in more than one place, can you explain it?—No; I am sure that I only struck him once.

9391. Had he anything in his hand?—He had my truncheon in his hand when I struck him.

9392. You did not knock down any person but the young man who had your truncheon in his hand?—I did not; not any other person the whole day.

9393. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Can you name any person to whom you showed that stick before you left the park that day; any officer?—I do not know whether there is any here.

9394. Can you name any person to whom you showed that stick?—I showed it to the keeper of the lodge.

9395. Would it be your duty to take it to the person under whose command you were, and say "Here is a stick that I have taken"?—Yes.

9396. Whom did you take it to?—It was Mr. Henbery.

9397. He was not your superior?—No.

9398. Was there any man, any policeman, to whom you showed that stick at that time?—I believe there is one of the D constables here that saw the sticks.

9399. Will you name anyone?—I do not know his name.

9400. Do you know his number; there must have been an inspector or somebody in authority at Henbery's, in charge of the yard?—Yes.

9401. How came you not to show it to him at once, telling him that you had taken it from the people?—A great many constables saw the sticks in Henbery's.

9402. Can you name one? Had you both the stick and that piece of the stick?—Yes.

9403. Did you represent the one to be part of a broken one?—Yes, I had the other; it was broken at our station afterwards.

9404. When?—It was broken some time last week.

9405. When did you first take it to the station?—On the Sunday evening.

9406. To the station at Vine Street?—No, the station at King Street.

9407. What King Street?—In Westminster, Gardiner's Lane.

9408. The same Sunday evening that you took it there?—Yes.

9409. Did you give it in charge to any superior officer there?—Yes, I named it to one of the sergeants there.

9410. Who is he?—Sergeant Baldry.

9411. Of the King Street Station?—Yes.

9412. Did you give them into his charge?—No.

9413. You showed them to him?—Yes.

9414. Did you leave them with him?—No, I kept them in my own charge.

9415. You took them home again?—Yes.

9416. You cannot name anybody that you showed them to at Mr. Henbery's, except Henbery himself?—No.

9417. You had carried them about you all the afternoon after you had taken them from this boy?—No, I left them at Mr. Henbery's.

9418. In whose charge?—I did not leave them in anyone's charge particularly, I laid them in the yard, and I left them in the yard.

9419. When did you fetch them?—On the same evening.

9420. When you came off duty?—Yes.

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9421. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you find them where you left them, not in the charge of anybody?—Yes, they were in the yard; in the park-keeper's yard.

9422. (*Mr. Henderson.*) With what did you knock down this young man?—With one of those sticks; with this stick (*pointing to the same*).

9423. Did you get your truncheon from him while he lay on the ground?—Yes, after I struck him.

9424. One witness says that the young man was struck about the head several times with a staff, and he was struck at the side of his head with a truncheon; at the time he fell, he had your truncheon?—Yes, in his hand.

9425. You recovered it from him, and went away?—Yes, immediately.

9426. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you strike him with your truncheon after you had got it from him?—Not at all.

(*Mr. Armstrong, to Mr. Mitchell.*) I suppose young Mr. King is not here now?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think he is not, but we can have him here to-morrow morning.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I think we ought to see him?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I will take care that he is here.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If the sergeant from King Street is here, I wish to ask him just one question?

(*Witness.*) This is my hat, where I received stones against; this was cut through (*producing a hat broken through on one side*).

9427. Is that the hat you wore that day?—Yes; it was cut so in that way with a stone.

9428. Have you been wearing it since?—No.

9429. Whom did you show it to that evening?—To the constables in the station.

9430. To your superior officer?—No, not to my superior officer.

6431. Did you show it to a constable in the King Street Station?—Yes.

9432. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Your head was not hurt, was it?—I was cut on my head; it was swelled up.

9433. Did you report your injury to your superior officer?—No, I did not. I have witnesses that saw it, in court now, the sergeant that saw the wound the next morning, and several others.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Let that sergeant be called.

9434. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was the wound on your head occasioned by a stone?—No, by one of those sticks.

9435. When your hat was cut through, was no injury done to your head?—No.

The witness withdrew.

David Baldry.

DAVID BALDRY, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Stuart Wortley.

9436. Are you a sergeant in the police force?—Yes.

9437. Were you on duty in King Street on the night of the 1st of July?—Yes.

9438. Did the last witness bring those sticks to the station that evening?—Yes.

9439. Were they both unbroken then?—They were in the same state as they now appear, broken. He said they were taken from the mob in Hyde Park.

9440. He brought them there?—Yes.

9441. (*Mr. Henderson.*) At what o'clock did you see them?—I think about 11 at night.

9442. Did you say that they were both in the same state that they are now?—Yes.

9443. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) One of them was broken?—In two pieces, as they now appear, just in the same state.

9444. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) One is entire, and the other is broken?—Yes, one broken in this state, and this one as it is.

9445. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then the broken one has not been broken in the station-house since that time; it was broken then?—Yes.

Charles Leach.

POLICEMAN 147 A, recalled.

9446. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Who broke the stick at the station?—I did not; some of the men.

9447. How long was that afterwards?—It was directly I got in.

9448. Can you tell how it was done?—It was done by knocking about the building.

9449. Who knocked it about?—Several of the men that I showed them to.

9450. Have you ever seen the other part of it since?—Yes, but it is missing now; I cannot find anything of it.

9451. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The last witness says that you brought them to the station in that state?—Yes, so I did.

9452. I understood you to say that one had been broken since that; was that at the station?—Yes; I went to the station before I went to the office.

9453. Before you saw the sergeant?—Yes.

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9454. You say that it was broken at the station, before you went into the office?—Yes.

9455. Who broke it?—I do not know; one of the constables in the station.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Ellis.*) If there are any constables who can confirm that part of the man's statement about the sticks being produced in the park or elsewhere, it may be important, I think.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Very well, Sir.

(*Witness.*) I have another witness, one of the park-keepers.

9456. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) To what fact?—That saw the woman strike me with a parasol.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Ellis.*) You may take what course you like about that.

The witness withdrew.

Henry Saunders.

HENRY SAUNDERS, Policeman 345 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

9457. How old are you?—Thirty-three years.

9458. How long have you been in the Police Force?—Fourteen years.

9459. What are you, a sergeant?—Yes.

9460. I believe you have seen an extract from the evidence, as to striking Mr. Maxwell?—Yes.

9461. Do you consider that it applies to you; are you the man that did it?—No, I did not.

9462. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did not strike any man under the circumstances described?—No, nor yet any females; I have no doubt of that.

9463. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you strike any ladies?—No.

9464. What is your height?—5 foot 7½, I think.

9465. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Where were you on duty at 4 o'clock on that day; were you on duty near the Serpentine?—Yes, I was.

9466. The people were sometimes cleared away from there, on that side, we have heard?—I was not on the Serpentine side; I was at the end, near where the posts are, where there is a crossing.

9467. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At the east end?—Yes; it is the extreme end of the Serpentine, just near the conduit, where there is a crossing and posts.

9468. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Had you occasion to remove the people from the inside of the rails thereabout at any time?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

William Bewley.

WILLIAM BEWLAY, Policeman 20 D, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) This man was spoken to by Mr. Floyd.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) By three people.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I will take Mr. Floyd first, on the 17th of July, at pages 28 and 29.

9469. (*To the witness.*) How old are you?—Thirty-two.

9470. How long have you been in the force?—Twelve years the 18th of March next.

9471. What county did you come from?—Cumberland, near the city of Carlisle.

9472. Did you see the person who identified you here to-day?—I never saw him in my life till Saturday, after the 1st of July.

9473. Did you see him to-day?—Yes.

9474. On what occasion before had you seen him?—On the 7th of July, I did; I believe it was Saturday evening. He attacked me in the street, in Wigmore Street, when I was on duty.

9475. He accosted you?—Yes.

9476. He had some conversation with you then, had he not?—He had.

9477. Did you notice his voice and manner?—I did not, very much.

9478. Is it a peculiar voice and manner?—Yes.

9479. Did you, on the 1st of July, hold a conversation in the park with him?—I never saw him in the park on the 1st of July. I told him then, that if I had seen him I should have known him among 10,000, or if I had heard him.

9480. You told him so on the 7th?—Yes; and I have witnesses to prove it.

9481. Did you strike him?—I did not.

9482. Have you seen Mr. Vassie here?—I do not know him.

9483. Did you on the 1st of July strike at anyone, whether you hit him or not, near the Receiving House?—I did not.

9484. Did you not strike at some one?—Not near the Receiving House.

9485. Where was it?—Near the top of the Serpentine; that is, the east end of the Serpentine.

9486. Was it just opposite the Humane Society's House?—No.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Ellis.*) What are you referring to now?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) To Mr. Vassie's evidence; he says he was struck a violent blow on the shoulder by 20 D; this man will give an account of a scuffle that took place at a totally different place.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) There are two or three men who took his number, and he denies them all.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) We will have an account of the matter, but I am obliged to say that it does not seem to refer to exactly the same place.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Does he deny it or not?

9487. (*To the witness.*) Will you give an account of the case in which you did hit a man at the same place as you mention?—I am not certain whether I hit him or not; I should have taken him into custody; if I could see him again I should recognize him; I should like to see the man.

9488. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I understand that he is a brewer's servant, and he cannot get away.—If I were to see him I think I could recognize the man who struck me; I was knocked down.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Shall I postpone this case?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No; let us have this man's account.

9489. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Were you during that day separating the crowd?—Yes, I was.

9490. Why were you interfering with them?—I was knocked down with a piece of a hurdle; with the thick end of it.

9491. Before that, had not stones been thrown?—A great number.

9492. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How were you knocked down by the blow?—It struck me at the back of the neck, in the carriage drive; it was thrown by the mob on the north side of the drive.

9493. It was a missile thrown at you?—Yes.

9494. It struck you while it was in the air?—Yes; a large thick piece, and it knocked me down on to the ground; and I was seen to fall.

9495. Where did it hit you?—Right between the shoulder and the neck, and I felt it for several days and weeks afterwards.

9496. Was it wood or iron?—Timber; one of the wooden hurdles that were broken up in the park; there were several broken up and thrown about; it was just at the top of the Serpentine, near the Apsley House end.

9497. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you suppose that you saw who had done it?—I did suppose him to be the man, and directly I jumped up I was stoned, and I made towards the railing on the north side of the drive, and I saw a man making his way away from the crowd; a short youngish man.

9498. You knocked him down?—I struck at him, but was knocked back again against the rails by the mob, and when the other constables which I described the man to went into the crowd, they saw him running away.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That cannot be the transaction that Vassie spoke to; he said that it happened to him on the side of the water.

9499. Were you in any party of police that cleared the path by the water-side at any time?—No; I was not off the carrriage drive from a quarter to 3 to about 6 o'clock; off the carriage drive.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Mitchell.*) Has Mr. Vassie been here, and identified this man?

(*Mr Mitchell.*) No, he has not.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then very likely we are giving ourselves unnecessary trouble, if that is true?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I can get him here to-morrow, I think. I think this is rather important, for there are two or three witnesses who speak to this man's conduct.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there anyone who has recognized him.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think he has been recognized by Mr. Floyd.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then confine him to Mr. Floyd's case.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) There is another charge by Mr. Couchman, on the 21st of July?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Has Mr. Couchman seen him?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, and he has identified him.

(*Witness.*) No, he believes me to be the man.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is Mr. Couchman here?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He came here this morning, and recognized the man.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He said he believed him to be the man, but he had not spoken positively.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, he did say so.

9500. (*Mr. Ellis, to the witness.*) Had you occasion on the 1st of July to disperse what you considered a mob of very bad characters and thieves?—Yes I had, knowing them to be thieves.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) You should not put words into the witness's mouth.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No doubt there were thieves, and it is very difficult to find a crowd in London where there are not thieves.

9501. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did they show any resistance?—They did; but first a gentleman spoke to me about one of them having his hand in his pocket, and that is the reason that

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I went to move them, then, knowing them to be thieves. Some of them went away, but some of them were obstinate.

9502. Had you occasion to use any force in removing them?—Not anything with my staff; that was latish in the evening, between 7 and 8.

9503. Did you put your hand against them?—Yes, I did, against one particularly.

9504. Was it with very great force?—No, it was not.

9505. Did it push the man down?—No, neither of them was pushed down at that time; it was in the park, that was from the drive, about 7 o'clock. I was going towards the magazine at the time.

9506. With the exception of that case, do you recollect anything that you did which would account for the charge against you, of pushing a man down with great violence?—No; nothing that I did would do so; I was not out of the carriage-drive up to that time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

9507. You say that you went up to a mob of thieves?—I was called there by a gentleman first; he said that one of them had his hand in his pocket.

9508. Do thieves generally go together in mobs?—Those were in mobs.

9509. They must have been robbing one another?—There were five or six together; I saw eight or nine together.

9510. Eight or nine thieves?—Yes, the swell mob; eight or nine together.

9511. How long have you been in the Force?—Twelve years, the 18th of next March.

9512. Has there been any report against you?—No.

9513. Not a police report?—There might have been something; I have been a sergeant for nine years, and there have been none during that time.

9514. Very trifling matters?—Yes; I dare say the same as everybody when they first come, until they learn the duty.

9515. You were never charged for assaulting anybody?—Not particularly.

9516. What do you mean by that?—I have known reports against me of only a trifling kind by my superintendent, or whoever it might have been, when I first joined the force.

9517. Not by the public?—No.

9518. Were you never taken before a magistrate for assault?—No.

9519. Have you never been fined?—Never.

9520. Nor your pay stopped?—Never in my life; I was never fined in my life.

9521. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were you employed in any of the clearances of the people from the rails?—I was never out of the drive from a quarter to 3 till about nearly 7; I never crossed through under the rails on either side; my duty was principally with a number of men; there was some going down facing the west, and some facing the east; but keeping the carriage-drive clear for the protection of the carriages passing, and the people on horseback, keeping the people back out of the drive behind the rails; that was my principal duty, which can be proved.

9522. Do you mean that you never did go over or under the railings on to the green sward out of the road?—I did not.

9523. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Nor on to the path next the Serpentine?—No.

9524. You never were out of the drive?—No, from the time that I was knocked down with this large piece of timber. I did just try to get through.

9525. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What do you mean by a piece of timber?—It was a thickish piece of a hurdle.

9526. Part of the post?—Yes, where the bars go into it, where the bars are morticed into. I was knocked down; that was the nearest that I was through on to the grass.

9527. Were you hurt?—Very much.

9528. Was there any wound?—There was a large mark between my shoulder and my neck. I do not suppose it is gone now; I feel it aching now very much, and I was hit with stones.

9529. Did you report your injuries to your superior officer?—He was there, my inspector, not many yards from me. I told him and they all knew about it.

9530. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Because Sir Richard Mayne gave us a report of the injuries. There were four injured; are you one of them?—I was not so disabled as that. I made no particular report, but I felt the effects of it very much.

9531. (*Mr. Henderson.*) When Mr. Floyd met you in Wigmore Street, was there another gentleman with him?—I did not know at the time, but another spoke very harsh when I spoke to this gentleman who was walking round me.

9532. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What happened on that occasion?—I was on duty in Wigmore Street, speaking to a person that was passing; he asked me a question, and another constable came up at that time in private clothes, while I stood answering this question to some person a stranger to me. Mr. Floyd it appeared to me walked round me twice or three times looking me up and down; I turned round, and I said, "I beg your pardon, do you want anything of me," seeing him walking round me in that way, being on duty. "I want nothing of you," he said; "I had enough of you; I believe you to be the damned ruffian who struck me on the shoulder last Sunday." I said, "If I had seen you in Hyde Park, I should have known you among a thousand." I said, "I am sure I never saw you in Hyde Park. I never struck you, and I never struck anybody. I did my duty in a different way to that." I said, "I was struck myself very violently," which

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I feel now; and this other person was some distance off, and he came towards Mr. Floyd, and he said, "It is a lie; I as a clergyman say it is a lie." I said, "Were you in the park?" "No," said he, "I wish I had been." Mr. Floyd went away shaking his stick, and he said, "I will have you now; I believe you to be"—making use of words of the same description.

9533. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was what the clergyman said addressed to you?—Yes; upon my saying that I should have known him if I had seen him in the park, he came back; he was some distance; I did not know that he was a friend of Mr. Floyd's. There is a person present who can corroborate my evidence in Court.

9534. This gentleman said that he had not been in the park himself?—Yes, he did; I asked him that; and he said it was a lie.

9535. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you notice anything remarkable in Mr. Floyd's voice when he spoke to you in Wigmore Street?—Yes; he seemed to be so irritated, and speaking in that way, calling me a d——d ruffian.

9536. What do you mean by something remarkable about his voice?—It is very seldom that a man has such a voice as he has; a very remarkable shrill voice; and if I had heard it, or seen that man, I should have known him again.

9537. Could you imitate his voice?—I could not.

9538. Do you swear that you did not in the park imitate his voice to him?—I swear that I did not; I swear that I never saw him in the park, and there are plenty here that never lost sight of me in the park; I know I never saw that man in the park.

9539. Did you hear any person say to you on that day, "Number 20 D, I shall mark you, and take your number"?—No; not in my hearing; not anyone. I had no altercation with any person in the park, no further than on my regular duty in clearing the people off the carriage-drive and other places.

9540. You do not recollect any person saying anything of that sort?—I do not.

9541. Where were you on duty in the drive? Had you men under you who cleared the people from the park-side of the drive?—No; to keep the drive clear for the carriages and people on horseback to pass; and to prevent them from being pelted with stones, as much as we could. I sent a certain number there to keep the carriage-drive as clear as I could possibly.

9542. Your men occasionally cleared away the people from the rails?—Yes; I had nothing to do with that; I had about 20 men with me.

9543. Was it no part of your duty to clear the people from the rails?—I had nothing to do with that; I gave no orders to keep the people from the rails; I kept the people in the drive back; when they were inside of the rails, I tried to get them outside, and keep them so, and prevent them from pelting stones at the carriages.

9544. Did not your men take a part in clearing the people from the rails on the park side?—I do not think any of the men with me; there might be one or two assist out of the 20 men; I could not always have my eye on them all.

9545. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you the sergeant of the party?—Yes; I had 10 in each lot; one 10 faced to the west, and the other faced to the east, to keep the road as clear as we could where the principal of the mob was; and where the stones were coming past towards the carriages as they were passing.

9546. (*Mr. Henderson.*) But many of the men who had to clear the drive could have also cleared them from the railings?—I had often to tell them to stand back from the railings, when the stones were coming in a very heavy shower.

9547. Did you not frequently see the people cleared back from the rails?—Yes, I did.

9548. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you also do that?—No.

9549. Why did you take no part in it?—There were men sent round to see where those stones came from, to get into the crowd, to get them back, and to find out those who threw them. I was ordered to keep the drive clear.

9550. How far along the drive did your duty extend?—From the turning into the dairy above the Receiving House to the top at the east end, about that distance; I went backwards and forwards about the length from the Receiving House to the top of the Serpentine; not a long distance.

9551. I understand that you had about 20 men under you, whose duty it was to clear the drive?—That was what I was ordered to do.

9552. Did any portion of them ever go out of the drive?—Not that I know of; some of them might, when the others were clearing back, go through to see if they could find anybody.

9553. Did you order them through, or did you see them go through?—I did not; but I had seen many go through.

9554. The men under you, did they take that duty or not?—No, not under my orders.

9555. One policeman described that he went tapping along the rails?—He was not one of my men. There was some portion aside of the rails as well as us; we went up the middle.

9556. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You had nothing to do beyond the rails on either side?—No, but to keep the carriages from being upset; one was very near upset, it ran right against Superintendent Martin's horse, and if the carriage had not been stopped it must have smashed him and the horse too; that was near the Receiving House. Then the mob was getting very great in the drive, and there was not room for a vehicle to pass. I was ordered

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then to get them back behind the rails, and keep the road clear; after a couple of hours we got the road, and kept it pretty clear.

9557. To get whom back?—The people; the mob.

9558. (*Mr. Ellis.*) If I understand you, you posted your men across the road?—Yes; in tens.

9559. You were not placed parallel to the rails, alongside of them?—No; to clear the road across the road.

9560. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say that you never crossed the railing, or intended it, on either side?—No; only when I was knocked down.

9561. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you ever say, "Halloa! is he not satisfied"?—No; I had no altercation with any person.

9562. Did you see Mr. Floyd have any altercation with anybody else?—I did not; I did not see him in that part.

9563. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You never imitated his voice?—No.

9564. You thought that it was a remarkable one when you heard it in Wigmore Street?—Yes.

9565. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You have some other witness that you wish to be called?—Yes; in Mr. Floyd's case.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) That was not on Sunday?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No; it was when Mr. Floyd recognized him, or thought that he recognized him.

The witness withdrew.

Henry Church.

HENRY CHURCH, Policeman 66 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

9566. Is there any evidence that you wish to give to the Commissioners?—On Sunday evening about 6, on the 7th of this month, I was walking down from the Marylebone Street police station, I met sergeant 20 D, at the corner of Wigmore Street, Marylebone Lane.

9567. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you in uniform?—No, I was not; I was speaking to him a few minutes, and a gentleman came between us, whom I never saw before, and he came a second time, and partly round a third time, and sergeant 20 D says, "Do you want anything with me, Sir?" He said, "No; I do not want anything of you, I had enough of you last Sunday, and I believe you to be the person that struck me with a truncheon." The sergeant made answer and said, "I never saw you with my eyes before, that I am aware of." A few minutes, it might be 2 minutes after, I was turning round, I heard another voice, said, "It is a lie;" a different voice to that gentleman's; he spoke with a sharp voice, whoever he was. I turned round to see, and a few yards off I saw a gentleman in black, and he said again, "It is a lie; I am a clergyman; it is a lie." He repeated that four or five times. The two gentlemen walked off together, and I saw no more of them; who they might be I did not know.

9568. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Policeman* 20 D.) What do you wish the witness to be asked?—I wish him to prove the words, "I believe you are the man;" he heard him say that several times.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) There is one of the witnesses who wishes to see 403 A.

William Reynolds.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, called again.

POLICEMAN 403 A was called, and stood forward.

9569. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the witness.*) Is this the man you meant?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Peter Frazer.

PETER FRAZER, Policeman 402 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

9570. How old are you?—Thirty.

9571. How long have you been in the force?—Nine years and eight months.

9572. Are you an Englishman?—A Scotchman.

9573. Were you in the carriageway adjoining the Serpentine on Sunday the 1st of July?—I was.

9574. About what time?—About a quarter past 3; I was sent for by Superintendent Martin, with 10 men.

9575. You are a sergeant?—Yes; I am.

9576. Do you know anything of James Calrow?—Yes; while I was clearing the car-

riage road, about half-past 3, he stood near the rails on the park side, and he began shouting as a carriage was passing, and clapping his hands.

9577. Did you speak to him?—I told him if he did not desist, and go away, I should be compelled to take him into custody.

9578. Did he desist?—He desisted then, and when I turned round he groaned.

9579. At the carriages?—No; he groaned at me, and I turned round and told him that he had better go away, but as another carriage passed he commenced shouting again.

9580. What was your manner in telling him to go?—I told him that he had better go away, and if he did not I should have to take him into custody; I advised him to go away; I also advised the people standing near to go away from the railings, and he told them not to go away. "They cannot touch you," he said.

9581. What did you do, when instead of going away he continued to make this noise?—When the second carriage or brougham came along he commenced shouting again, and I took him into custody. Superintendent Martin was there, and he witnessed his riotous conduct, and he told me to take him to the station, and I took him to the Vine Street station.

9582. You took him yourself?—With the assistance of another constable, 436 A.

9583. Did he complain of the way in which you walked him down the drive?—He did not. He wished to be allowed to walk instead of being led along by the arm. That is the only allusion that he made of any kind.

9584. Did you refuse to let him have a cab?—I was very sorry, but there was not one to be found, any of the cabs engaged by the station to be at the park gate; they were all engaged at the time; I wanted a cab myself very bad.

9585. Were you very much excited at the time?—Not when I took him into custody.

9586. Had you been doing any hard work?—No; I had not been in the crowd more than a quarter of an hour.

9587. Were you in a great state of perspiration?—None whatever.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The witness stated as one reason for being in a state of e citement that he looked very pale; he looks very pale now.

9588. (*Mr. Ellis.*) I think there are other constables that you mentioned who can swear to Calrow's conduct?—Yes, there was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

9589. You say that there were some cabs engaged by the Commissioners?—Yes; some were ordered to be there in readiness to take prisoners. I was instructed that there would be cabs in waiting up at the Triumphal Arch, and also at other gates; that was the only one in the way, the Triumphal Arch, there were none there.

9590. You were instructed that there were cabs in waiting at the Triumphal Arch and other gates?—Yes, I was.

9591. By whom were you instructed that there would be cabs in waiting? Who told you that?—That was the order from the Commissioner. That was in the orders that were received previously to going into the park.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Mr. Commissioner Mayne told us that.

9592. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) The Commissioners were fully prepared for every emergency?—I am not aware.

9593. How do you mean that you wanted a cab yourself?—I should have preferred a cab to walking.

9594. To take Mr. Calrow?—Yes.

9595. Did you walk all down Piccadilly without meeting a cab?—We did; there were a plenty passing by, but they all seemed engaged.

9596. Is there not a line of cabs in Piccadilly?—Yes; we came to a rank, and he said he declined having a cab then.

9597. But just as you get out of the park gates, is there not a row of cabs along the Green Park?—Yes, there is.

9598. There were none that day?—I expected to meet those that were engaged.

9599. Were there any that day?—Yes, I think there were.

9600. If you wanted one, why did you not get into a cab? there is a stand that will hold 50 or 100, is there not?—I had no instructions to pay for a cab.

9601. What do you mean when you say you wanted a cab?—I would sooner have had a cab than walked.

9602. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you refer just now to one of the cabs that had been hired by the Commissioner, when you said you expected to meet one?—Yes.

9603. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You had no instructions to take a cab?—Yes, some instructions that there were to be cabs in waiting.

9604. You had no instructions that if you did not see any of those that were engaged to take one?—I had not; I expected to meet one of those that were engaged.

9605. How were you to know them?—There was generally a constable on it, I think always, the cabs that I saw afterwards that were engaged there.

9606. Was it rather exciting going about with cabs with constables on the top. It is rather a prominent object, a policeman on a cab?—I think not; it is a very usual occurrence.

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9607. It was very usual on that day?—I saw two or three, certainly.

9608. You swear that Mr. Calrow never asked to be allowed to take a cab?—Yes.

9609. He did ask, did he?—Yes.

9610. When did he ask to be allowed to get into a cab?—Going down the drive, in the carriageway, he said he wished to have a cab.

9611. Did he offer to pay for one?—He did not.

9612. Will you swear that he did not say anything about paying for it? be careful what you say?—In Piccadilly he did, after we got some distance.

9613. Not in the park?—No.

9614. What distance down Piccadilly did he offer to pay?—I think about half way to the station.

9615. What did you say then?—When we came to the cab rank I said, if he wished to have one particularly he could have it, but he declined to have one.

9616. When did he decline to have one?—At the cab rank in Piccadilly.

9617. At Bond Street standing, in the middle of the road?—Yes, it is in the middle of the road, or at the centre of the road.

9618. Do you swear positively that he declined to have a cab?—Yes; he said he would as soon walk all the way then.

9619. How many policemen were there with this man, you and another?—Yes.

9620. You had got hold of him in Piccadilly?—Yes, all the way.

9621. Where had you got hold of him?—By the arm, just above the elbow.

9622. It was a fine sunshiny day, was not it?—The sun was shining.

9623. He was rather a respectable-looking man?—Yes, in appearance.

9624. I suppose he was well stared at, was not he, thus coming on a Sunday afternoon down Piccadilly, led by two policemen?—I have no doubt he was looked at.

9625. The crowd turned round, did they not, those that were going to the park?—Persons looked as they passed, I have no doubt.

9626. Did you strike anybody during that day?—No.

9627. Did you hear of any policeman that did?—I did not hear of anyone.

9628. Did you see any people bleeding from the head?—I did not. I saw two constables; that was the only persons I saw bleeding from the head.

9629. None of what you call the mob?—I saw none of the people there, private individuals, at all.

9630. How long have you been in the force?—Nine years and eight months.

9631. You are a sergeant?—Yes.

9632. Have you ever been fined? Have you ever been reported against?—Not by private individuals. There has never been any complaint against me.

9633. Only minor offences against the police regulations?—Three or four the first year or two that I joined.

9634. Minor offences against the police regulations?—Yes.

9635. Did you go under the rails at all to drive the people away?—I kept on the drive. I did not go under the rails at all, not at that time.

9636. But during the day?—After I came back from the station I passed in after some one that was hissing in the middle of the crowd.

9637. There was a large crowd there, was not there?—Yes; there were a great many there.

9638. You had several men under you?—Yes; I had ten.

9639. Did you make any rushes amongst the crowd?—None whatever.

9640. Sir Richard Mayne says that this crowd was likely to intimidate the Legislature. Do you join in that opinion?—There was very riotous persons among them.

9641. Did you hear any speaking in the park; any public speakers?—I saw some addressing the people, but I was not near enough to hear what they said.

9642. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did Mr. Calrow complain, as you went on, that you were holding him a little tight?—No, he did not.

9643. Which side were you on?—I was on the left side.

9644. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you remember a cab coming to the kerbstone, across the street near Hyde Park Corner, to which he beckoned?—No, he did not.

9645. Following you five or six yards?—No; I remember a cab coming and taking a fare up in Piccadilly, close to where we were going along.

9646. Mr. Calrow states this: "I said to one policeman, 'Is that far?' He said, 'Oh, you will find out.' I said, 'You will allow me the privilege of a cab?' He said, 'There are no cabs here.' I said, 'There may not be the cabs you ordered, but there is a cab there,' and I beckoned to the cabman with my hand. Of course my arms were not at liberty; I could not do so with them. The cabman came to the edge of the kerbstone and proffered his cab, and touched his hat. I said, 'Now, you will allow me to have this cab.' The policeman said, 'No, we cannot.' I said, 'Surely you are not going to drag me through Piccadilly in this state?'" Do you remember that?—No, I do not.

9647. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Will you undertake to say that it did not happen?—Nothing came against us; there was a fare taken up there.

9648. Can you undertake to say that no cab came, and offered to take you up?—I am positive that there was none.

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9649. None that were called up by Mr. Calrow, that he asked you to let him get into?—None whatever.

9650. You are sure of that?—Yes, quite sure; I am quite positive of it.

9651. You say that that is untrue?—There was no cabs; none beckoned, nor did any come up.

9652. Did he ask you to keep cool?—No, he did not.

9653. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Or "keep your temper," or anything of that sort?—No, he never addressed me anywhere; he spoke to the people not to go away, and said, "They cannot touch you," and he hissed and groaned; that was all.

9654. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did he say, "You are surely not going to drag me through Piccadilly?"—He said going along the carriageway, "Will you allow me a cab?" and I said, "You will have one directly." That was meaning when we got to the gate; when we got there I turned round and looked up the Knightsbridge road, and down the other way, and there was none to be seen.

9655. Did he at any time say, "You are not going to drag me through Piccadilly, are you, like a common felon?" or anything of that kind? did he use those expressions?—I do not remember.

9656. Did he say, "You are not going to subject me to that exposure"?—No.

9657. Mind what I am going to ask you: did you say this or anything of this, "We have had to put up with exposure; we have to stand that, and why should not you"?—No; I do not recollect ever saying anything of the kind.

9658. Will you swear that you did not?—I never did say anything of the sort.

9659. Nor the other policeman that was with you?—I did not hear him say so.

9660. You swear that you did not say anything of the kind?—I am positive that I did not.

9661. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Who was with you?—436 A.

9662. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You had been exerting yourself just before this man was taken into custody, had you not?—Yes; I had been active about. I was just on the side of the rails where this man was.

9663. It was a hot day?—Yes.

9664. Were you very warm?—No; I had been sitting on the grass, I think, 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour.

9665. Were you in a state of perspiration?—No; I am positive that I was not.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is 436 A here?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir.

The witness withdrew.

T. J. Spurin.

THOMAS JOHN SPURIN, 436 A.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

9666. How old are you?—41.

9667. How long have you been in the force?—Above 11 years.

9668. What part of the world do you come from?—I was born in Yorkshire.

9669. Do you know James Calrow by name?—No.

9670. Did you not take him to the station-house?—I assisted in taking him, but I did not know him by name.

9671. You do now?—Yes; I do now.

9672. Did you see his behaviour in the park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

9673. Will you describe it?—He was cautioned by 402 A when a carriage passed, and a second carriage passed.

9674. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What had he done that he was cautioned?—He had hissed and groaned and clapped his hands.

9675. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see that conduct, or only hear the caution?—I only heard the caution first. I did not see the conduct. I saw it secondly, afterwards.

9676. You heard the caution?—Yes.

9677. Then what was his conduct after the caution?—Hissing and clapping his hands, and he said, "Go home."

9678. What did policeman 402 A do on that?—He took him into custody, and I assisted him to Vine Street station.

9679. Did you go in a cab?—No; not in a cab.

9680. When you were walking along did he complain of the way in which you took him?—He stated that we would keep rather a regular pace, but the reason that the pace might be a little accelerated was that one part of the carriageway had been watered, and the other side was rather cleaner, and he named to the sergeant, "Suppose we cross the road, it will be better and cleaner." Then 402 might have stretched or might have caused his pace to be a little wider in crossing from one side of the road to the other.

9681. Did he ask for a cab?—He asked if he could ride; the remark was made that there would be cabs in waiting, and as soon as one came he could ride; there were three at the Triumphal Arch, and three at Stanhope Gate, but during that time the whole were engaged.

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9682. As you walked down Piccadilly, did he ask for one of those in the rank?—When we came to Piccadilly, he said if it was not much further he would walk.
9683. Did he say so at first?—When he was at the cab-rank.
9684. Which rank?—The central one in Piccadilly, near the Duke of Devonshire's or St. James Street.
9685. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Had he not asked for a cab before that?—He said he wanted a cab, but I did not feel myself justified in calling a cab, for those that we were waiting for were those that were employed by the Commissioner.
9686. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did he not call a cab himself?—I did not notice one.
9687. Did not one come up?—I did not notice it.
9688. Could you have helped it if one had come up?—In a case of that sort, with many parties passing, and cabs driving to and fro, you do not notice every one.
9689. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Do you think that he asked for one?—I cannot say whether he did or did not.
9690. Do you recollect his offering to pay for one?—I do not.
9691. Did he complain of the exposure of walking down Piccadilly?—I did not hear him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

9692. I suppose he rather enjoyed your company?—What company?
9693. The walk down Piccadilly?—He might have done so, for what I know.
9694. He did not complain?—I do not know what he had to complain of.
9695. You are certain that he did not complain of being taken down Piccadilly on Sunday afternoon with two policemen?—I did not see what he had to complain of.
9696. You think it was rather an honour?—It might have been.
9697. I suppose you and 402 A have been talking over this?—I do not know that we have.
9698. You and 402 A have been talking about it?—We had nothing to talk about.
9699. Have you ever talked about this occurrence since this Commission has been sitting?—I saw 402 A every day; we are on duty together.
9700. You have been chatting on this a little, have you not?—We have chatted over it many times.
9701. Have you ever put down the evidence that you meant to give?—I have done so.
9702. When did you first put it down?—I cannot say now.
9703. Brush up your memory a little?—I do not know.
9704. You have given an account of most minute occurrences that happened; this is all since. When did you first put down the evidence that you meant to give?—I cannot say.
9705. Was it a week ago?—I cannot say.
9706. Was it three days ago?—I cannot say.
9707. Was it yesterday?—I cannot say.
9708. Then I decline to examine you any longer. I do not believe your evidence.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) The other witnesses in this case are as to Mr. Calrow's conduct in the park. Shall I call them?
(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Yes, go on with this case.

James Edwards.

JAMES EDWARDS, Policeman 432 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

9709. How old are you?—Thirty-eight.
9710. How long have you been in the force?—Six years and eight months.
9711. Where do you come from?—Somersetshire.
9712. Were you in the carriageway in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July?—Yes.
9713. Did you hear a man, who was afterwards taken into custody, shouting and hissing at the carriages?—Yes, I did.
9714. Did 402 A take any notice of him?—He told him to desist, otherwise he would be taken into custody.
9715. Did that man continue to hiss?—The second time there was a carriage passing; the first time 402 A had cautioned him, and just after another carriage passed, and he still continued to hiss and hoot, and the horses were much frightened.
9716. After that was he taken into custody?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

9717. Do you know 402 A.?—Yes.
9718. And 435 A?—Yes.
9719. Did you ever put down on a piece of paper the evidence that you were going to give in this matter?—I never did.

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9720. Have you had any conversation with those two policemen about the evidence?—Not particularly; I might have mentioned it to them and they to me; nothing particularly.

9721. Have you ever seen them taking down their evidence together?—No.

9722. Have you ever heard them say that they had done so?—I never heard them say that they had done anything of the sort.

9723. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you hear any person say to 402 A, "Keep cool," or anything of that kind?—Nothing whatever.

The witness withdrew.

Henry Edwards.

HENRY EDWARDS, Policeman 434 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

9724. Are you a relation to the last witness?—None whatever.

9725. Where do you come from?—Buckinghamshire.

9726. How old are you?—Twenty-six.

9727. How long have you been in the force?—Five years; I was examined yesterday to that.

9728. Were you in the carriageway in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July?—Yes.

9729. Did you see anything of the conduct of the man who was taken into custody by 402 A?—Yes; I saw him standing a few yards from the rails, clapping his hands, and saying, "Go home." He was told to desist by the sergeant; upon which he stopped for a moment, till another carriage came past, he then commenced hissing and shouting again in the same manner.

9730. Then he was taken into custody?—Others were told to go back by the sergeant near him, to get back from the rails, which they did most of them; but he stood his ground and said, "Do not go back, do not go back, they cannot touch you, stand your ground;" and he was taken into custody.

9731. Have you been called upon to report what you could say on this subject?—I was called upon to come here.

9732. But before this?—Yes.

9733. Is the report that I have, in your writing, or that of your superior officer?—Yes; that of a superior officer.

9734. You sent in a written report yourself?—Yes.

9735. If it is not in very good writing it is copied, is it not?—I believe so.

9736. The one that I have, is not in your handwriting?—No.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have nothing to ask the witness.

9737. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You are sure that it was the same person who was clapping his hands and hissing?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

T. Edwards.

THOMAS EDWARDS, Policeman 344 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

9738. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are you any relation of James or Henry Edwards?—No.

9739. Where do you come from?—Hertfordshire.

9740. (*Mr. Ellis.*) How old are you?—25.

9741. How long have you been in the force?—2 years and 3 months.

9742. On Sunday the 1st of July, where were you on duty?—I was at the Stanhope Gate.

9743. From what time?—2 o'clock in the afternoon till 6 in the evening.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Whose evidence does this relate to?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Charles Daniels, Sir.

9744. (*To the Witness.*) During that time did you go to Park Street?—Yes.

9745. With that exception, you were from 2 to 6 at the Stanhope Gate?—Yes.

9746. Were you at any time of the day at 100 yards from where the Serpentine commences?—No, I was not anywhere near the Serpentine.

9747. Is your inspector here to say where you were on duty?—Yes.

9748. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where were you on duty?—I was at Stanhope Gate.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Has Daniels certified this man?

(*Mr. Ellis*) This is the evidence, that he is not certain as to the man, but is positive as to the number.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That was the original evidence.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) It is what he said yesterday, when he identified him.

9749. (*Mr. Armstrong, to the Witness.*) You were never within 100 yards of the Serpentine all that day?—No.

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9750. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you leave Stanhope Gate?—Yes; about 8 in the evening, I was marched across the park to the Receiving House, and there I stopped till I came home.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

9751. What time were you in the park? you left Stanhope Gate at 6, you say?—Yes, I went to Park Street at 6.

9752. Did you not go into the park at all?—Yes, I came back from Park Street to Stanhope Gate, and bided there for two hours.

9753. You were in the park?—Yes; at Stanhope Gate.

9754. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were you marched along with a body of police?—Yes, about 50 of us.

9755. Did you see anybody knocked down?—No.

9756. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you go along the drive?—No; I was not anywhere near the drive all the day.

9757. Not when you were marched to the Receiving House?—No; we were marched straight across from Stanhope Gate to the Receiving House.

9758. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You never were in the drive at all?—No.

9759. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you see any boy struck?—No, I did not.

9760. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you merely go across with a body of police?—Yes.

9761. Did anything happen as you went across?—No, I did not see anything happen; we marched right straight across.

9762. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What did you do at the Receiving House?—We stopped under the trees till we were marched home.

9763. Opposite the Serpentine?—Yes.

9764. What time did you get orders to go home?—I think it was near upon 10 o'clock.

The witness withdrew.

Inspector Lester.

Inspector ROBERT LESTER called again.

9765. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Was the last witness under your orders on the 1st of July?—Yes.

9766. Was he at Stanhope Gate?—Yes.

9767. When did he come to Stanhope Gate?—About 2, and he stayed there till near 6.

9768. For what part of London did he leave that at 6?—For Park Street.

9769. And he returned, when?—About 20 minutes past 6.

9770. At what time did you leave Stanhope Gate?—Close upon half-past 8.

9771. What did you do with the man after that?—I marched the man across, and he never went into the crowd; he went with the inspector to the lodge. My company never went into the drive.

9772. And waited till when?—Nearly 10.

9773. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you go across with them?—Yes; I led them; he is one of my company.

9774. Did he knock anybody down as you went along?—No.

The witness withdrew.

George Thorpe.

GEORGE THORPE, Policeman 363 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

9775. How old are you?—36.

9776. How long have you been in the force?—Nine years and ten months.

9777. Where do you come from?—Lincolnshire.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who speaks to this man?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Henry Austin, page 136, the 20th of July.

9778. (*To the Witness.*) Do you now know Henry Austin?—Yes.

9779. Did you see him in the park on the 1st of July?—I did.

9780. Did you strike him and knock him down?—I did not.

9781. Did you arrest him?—I did take him into custody.

9782. Will you tell the Commissioners what led you to do that?—About a quarter past 4 on the 1st of July, in the afternoon, I saw a man throw a stone and hit me on the side of the head; I got underneath the rails, and I was after him, and had my hand on his shoulder, when Henry Austin put his foot up and tripped me up, and I came down on the ground, and I asked him what he did that for, and he said "Oh, you dogs, you dogs!" I took him into custody, and in bringing him out he lost his hat, and he said, "I have lost my hat." I looked back, but I could not see his hat, the crowd was so great, and I took him from there to the park-keeper's lodge.

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9783. Was he on the ground at all?—No; he was not.

9784. You took him up for resisting the police?—I charged him with being riotous, and assaulting me in the execution of my duty.

9785. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) Did any other policeman come up at the time?—375 A.

9786. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did he help you to take him into custody?—Yes.

9787. Did you, or 375 A, touch Henry Austin with your staff?—I did not myself, nor did I see him do it.

9788. Was he brought up afterwards to Marlborough Street?—He was, from Vine Street.

9789. Were you present when he was brought up to Marlborough Street?—Yes.

9790. Can you say what became of the charge?—He was bound over in his own recognizances in the sum of 10*l.* to keep the peace for three months.

9791. Did he at Marlborough Street or at the station make any charge against you of having struck him?—Not at all.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I observe in his own evidence that he withdrew the charge of this man having struck him. In question 3852 is, "You were attacked by a policeman; just describe it?—I was standing on the north side of the walk when policeman 363 A rushed out of the road, and struck me, knocked me down, and seized me by the handkerchief, and put his foot behind me, and threw me to the ground, when two or three more rushed forward and commenced dragging me along the ground." I then asked him, "He did not knock you down?"—and he says, "He threw me down." He spoke uncertainly. He says, "He threw me down."

9792. (*To the witness.*) Was he down at all?—He was not.

9793. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not drag him along the ground?—No, I took hold of one arm, and 375 A took hold of the other, and we took him to the park-keeper's lodge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

9794. The man threw a stone at you, and you rushed at this man, and Henry Austin tripped you up?—Yes.

9795. Where were you standing then?—I was standing on the carriage drive.

9796. Near where?—About half way from this end of the Serpentine to the Receiving House.

9797. Where you standing in the drive?—Yes.

9798. Was Austin on the north side or south side of the drive?—The north side, inside the rails, on the green sward.

9799. Where was this man that threw a stone at you?—Close against him; he was making his way off, and I was going to take him into custody.

9800. There was a great crowd there?—Yes, very great.

9801. Was he standing on the right-hand side as you look off the drive on to the rail, or the left?—I stood facing the part where they was at, or else I should not have seen this stone.

9802. As you stood on the drive, and you looked at the people on the north side, was Austin on the right-hand side of the man who threw the stone, or the left?—I cannot say.

9803. There was a great crowd there?—Yes.

9804. How do you know that he tripped you up?—I am certain of that.

9805. You cannot say what side he was, but you are certain that he tripped you up?—I am.

9806. Do you swear to that?—I have done so.

9807. How could you be tripped up when there was such a crowd there? Was not it by great force that you had to get under the rails?—This was about 10 yards from the rails.

9808. You said that he was standing in front of the rails?—No, I did not.

9809. This man that threw the stone was standing in front of the rails immediately behind?—He was a little distance from him, about 10 yards, as near as I can say.

9810. Then you ran into the midst of the crowd?—Yes, I did.

9811. Austin was standing beside him?—He must have been pretty close to him, for I had my hand on the man's shoulder when he tripped me.

9812. You do not know whether he was on the right-hand side or the left?—The man was on the right-hand side of him when I took him into custody, and he was on the left.

9813. But even so far back as that there were many people standing round, were there not?—A great many.

9814. Might not somebody else have tripped you up?—I was told that he was the man; I saw his leg go.

9815. How did he do it?—He put his leg behind me, and wiped me up.

9816. Can you be kicked up as easily as that?—I was then. If I had been put on my guard, perhaps he would not have done it so easily.

9817. A man is not so light as a shuttlecock?—No.

9818. How could he do it with such a crowd all round?—He did do it.

9819. He kicked you up behind?—He put his leg behind mine, and wiped me up, and I came backwards.

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9820. Then he was standing behind you?—No, he was broadside of me; he put his leg behind mine, and wiped me up.

9821. I should like to know accurately how it was done. How was it done? He was standing on the side of you, you say?—I have stated.

9822. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He legged you down?—Yes.

9823. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He is not so strong as you are. He is a paralytic man?—I believe he is.

9824. You believe that?—I believe so; he told the magistrate so.

9825. He looks like it; he seems a delicate man?—Yes, he does.

9826. He is lame, is he not?—That I cannot say.

Mr. HENRY AUSTIN stood forward.

9827. (*To the witness.*) Is that Mr. Austin?—Yes.

9828. He limps. You swear that that man tripped you up by putting his leg behind you?—He did.

9829. There was a crowd around?—Yes, there was.

9830. How long have you been in the Force?—Nine years and ten months.

9831. Have any reports ever been made against you?—Not of a criminal nature.

9832. What do you mean by that?—I have never been before a magistrate, and there has not been any complaint made against me by civilians.

9833. Has no complaint been made by the public against you?—No, merely by our own authorities.

9834. How many times has that happened?—I cannot say; I forget.

9835. Forty times or fifty times?—I cannot say.

9836. You cannot say that it was not 100?—I cannot say.

9837. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How did he trip you up from behind?—He put his leg behind and wiped me up.

9838. What do you mean by that?—I came backwards flat on the ground.

9839. Did he put his arm across your chest?—No; he put his leg out as I was walking along.

9840. That would not trip you up?—It did. If he had put his leg before mine, I must have come over.

9841. How could that be done behind; I do not understand?—He catched me by the heel with his foot against my heel.

9842. And made you fall backwards?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

9843. You say that you are a Somersetshire man?—No, a Lincolnshire man.

9844. Do they wrestle there?—Yes.

9845. Could you show Mr. Mitchell, if he went on to the floor, how this man did it?—Yes.

9846. When you say that you cannot say how many times you have been reported upon, what do you mean by that?—I cannot say. It was some time since I was reported at all; a long while.

9847. Is the constant asking this question about how many times you had been reported upon creating any unpleasant feeling among you and the rest of the policemen?—No, I am not aware of it.

9848. What is your reason for your not wishing to say?—I was once reported for being drunk, and I was taken before the Commissioner and fined 5*s*. I had been in the force three years at the time.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Mr. Mitchell always puts this question.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I conceive it is my duty to my clients, in this case to do so.

(*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) In this case it is important, but some offences merely against police discipline do not reflect against the men's character at all; it may make them bad policemen, but it does not make them bad moral characters; and I do not think that we should attribute the slightest importance to the fact of their having been occasionally fined 1*s*.; that will not affect their evidence, in our judgment, the least in the world.

9849. (*Mr. Mitchell, to the witness.*) How often have you been fined for being drunk?—I cannot say.

9850. How often have you been fined for being drunk?—I cannot tell you.

9851. Ten times?—I cannot say.

9852. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You surely can tell that?—No, I cannot recollect.

9853. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do you mean to say that you have been fined very often for being drunk?—No, that was the only one.

9854. Then, why say that you cannot tell?—That was the only time I was fined for being drunk.

9855. Will you swear that that was the only complaint that has been against you for being drunk?—That is all that I can recollect.

9856. You may have been complained against half a dozen times, but you do not remember?—I was never complained against except such as gossipping.

9857. But for being drunk?—I never was.

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9858. You may have been complained of five or six times, but you do not recollect?—No.

9859. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You have told that gentleman, against yourself, that you may have been five or six times fined for being drunk, is that so?—No.

9860. How often have you been fined for being drunk?—Only once.

9861. Have you ever been complained against, for being drunk, by the police authorities more than once?—No.

9862. (*Mr. Henderson.*) How did that man's hat come off?—It was knocked off in the crowd. How it came off I cannot tell.

9863. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He lost his hat?—Yes.

9864. (*Mr. Henderson.*) When it was knocked off, you would see him without his hat?—He went with us without it.

9865. Why did not you stop to get it?—I stopped and looked behind, but could not see it, the crowd was so great—375 A is my witness.

The witness withdrew.

James Teasdale.

JAMES TEASDALE, Policeman 375 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

9866. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are you an Irishman?—Yes.

9867. (*Mr. Ellis.*) How old are you?—About thirty-two.

9868. How long have you been in the force?—I have been in this force about five years and five weeks, and I had been five years in the Irish constabulary at the time of the Irish rebellion.

9869. Were you standing in the road in Hyde Park at any time on the 1st of July?—I was standing in the road in Hyde Park about a quarter or twenty minutes past 4 on that day.

9870. Till how long?—I had been there from about 3 o'clock.

9871. For how long did you stay there?—Till from twenty minutes to a quarter past 4—up and down the drive.

9872. Were you in the drive at half-past 6?—No, I was not.

9873. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were you in the drive when Austin was taken into custody?—I saw him taken into custody by the other policemen, and I went across the railings, and went to the other constables' assistance.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I am examining him now as to his own case.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The last policeman wished him to be called—you had better perhaps, take the corroboration first.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have made a mistake. I know nothing about this witness.

9874. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Is that the gentleman you mean? (*pointing to Mr. Austin.*)—Yes; he was taken into custody by 363 A.

9875. What did you know about him, or how he came to be taken into custody?—I saw some stones throwing from the crowd, and I heard 363 A say he was struck. I did not see him struck. He then crossed the railings to take the party into custody that struck him, and on his way up to the man that he stated struck him, this man came as he was walking pretty quick, or rather running, and hit him, and tripped him across the foot—the leg or the foot, but I saw him trip the constable, and the constable fell upon his face and hands on the ground.

9876. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He did not throw him back?—No, he fell forward; when his foot was tripped, he fell forward.

9877. What happened after that?—I came up and took hold of Austin by the arm on one side, and the other constable on the other, and took him off to the Receiving House, and after a few minutes' delay there, we conveyed him in a cab to the Vine Street Station.

9878. Where did he lose his hat?—I do not know. I had not seen his hat at all.

9879. Was he without a hat when you first saw him?—Yes, he appeared to be the worse for liquor, as if he had been drinking.

9880. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What made you think so?—From his manner, and the violence he seemed to use.

9881. Had he his hat on when he tripped up the other constable?—No, he had not.

9882. He had no hat at that time?—No.

9883. Do you recollect his complaining of his losing his hat, and wanting to stop to get it?—I heard him say not a word about it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

9884. I think you saw him taken into custody?—Yes, by 363 A. He had hold of him; I took him by the arm; he was first taken by 363 A.

9885. You never saw this man before?—Never. I never saw him till I saw him put out his foot, and tripped the constable.

9886. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did he put his foot out?—As the constable was passing, he put his foot out, and struck him on the side of the leg or ankle.

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9887. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) On the side of the leg; did he strike at his thigh?—He struck at him down, just close by the ankle.

9888. Did he kick at his ankle?—I could not see; he gave him a kick just as he was passing the constable, and he fell right over his foot.

9889. Did he put his foot before or behind him?—He hit him as I tell you. He was at the constable's side, and he did it as he was passing at his side.

9890. He hit the side of the constable's ankle?—It was the leg above the ankle.

9891. The ankle goes all round the foot?—No; I do not think it goes round. You will find it at both sides, but you will find no ankle at the instep.

9892. Was it on the side of the foot, or in front, or behind?—It was on the side of the leg.

9893. Where the bone projects out, that is commonly called the ankle?—I said before that it was above the ankle, on the leg.

9894. Was it on the side of the leg?—I answered the question twice or three times. I said it was on the side of the leg, above the ankle.

9895. Where did he touch him? Did he touch him with his foot, or with his knee or where—this giant?—He hit him with his foot on the side of the leg.

9896 He kicked him?—He tripped him.

9897. How did he do it; just describe it?—I have done so twice. When a party is in the act of passing along fast, the least trip will hit the two feet together, and upset him.

9898. You say that he kicked him just above the ankle?—No; I said that he tripped him on the side of the leg, above the ankle

9899. What do you mean by tripping; just describe it?—Tripping his foot, and hitting him on the side of his foot.

9900. Did he touch him with his toe on the side of the ankle?—He tripped him on the side of the leg with his foot. I have answered that question as fair as a man can do it.

9901. He touched him with his toe?—Tripping is one thing, and kicking is another. Kicking is done by the toe or foot. You can trip a man with the side of your foot; and he hit him with the side of his foot

9902. Now I understand. You have fenced it for a good while. He hit him with the side of his foot just above the ankle?—He tripped him.

9903. That is what you call tripping?—Yes.

9904. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He came down on his face?—Yes; when the constable's feet came together, he came down.

9905. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did he appear to do it with violence?—He appeared to do it to prevent the constable going any farther.

9906. Did he appear to do it with great violence?—Yes, certainly, in my opinion.

9907. He is a perfect Hercules; he did it with great violence?—So far as his power seemed to go.

9908. You mean to say, that a man like Austin tripped the constable as you have described, and struck him against his ankle?—A boy of six or seven will do that when a man is going very quickly.

9909. Was not there a great crowd there?—Yes; a number of people.

9910. He was not going very fast amongst the crowd?—Not very quick.

9911. Can a man walk fast in a crowd?—Not if they close against him. He was going at a fast pace.

9912. In the crowd and through the crowd?—He crossed the rails; the crowd got on both sides.

9913. When this constable was tripped up, was he going fast through the crowd?—Pretty fast; the people cleared the way for him.

9914. He fell on his face, did he?—Yes, on his hands and face; his hands and knees.

9915. That you swear to?—Positively.

9916. You swear to this youth having done that?—Yes; I swear that he tripped him.

9917. He appeared to be drunk, you say?—Yes.

9918. What made you think that he was drunk?—I am generally a pretty good judge of a man when he is in liquor, when you come close to him. I thought so from the staggering state he was in, and also from the violent conduct of him. A man in his sober senses would not be so violent.

9919. Did he smell of liquor?—Yes.

9920. You swear that?—Yes.

9921. Did you go close to him?—So close that I had him by the arm.

9922. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What liquor was it?—It appeared to me to be a spiritous liquor.

9923. You say that he fell on his face?—Yes; I have said he fell down on his face, on his hands and knees.

9924. Do not you know that the other constable swore that he fell on his back?—I do not know. I cannot say what any man swore.

9925. Were you in Court when the other witness gave his evidence?—I was round at the back.

9926. What became of this man that was in liquor?—He was taken to the station, and locked up. He was not charged with being drunk; not at the station.

9927. Did you go with him to the station?—Yes.

James Teasdale.

27th July 1855.

9928. Did he not say that he had been paralyzed?—I never heard him say any such thing. I believe he repeated the words a day or two following, before the magistrate.

9929. Did you not observe that he was a cripple?—No.

9930. Did he walk lame?—No. I did not observe that.

9931. (*To Mr. Austin.*) How long is it since you were paralyzed?—I have been weak in my legs, but not paralyzed.

9932. The last witness on leaving the box said, "375 A is my witness." When did he speak to you first, and ask you to give evidence for him?—He never asked me to give evidence for him.

9933. Has he never asked you to come here and be his witness?—He never asked me till he mentioned my number in the box. I was here for another purpose.

9934. You did not know of it till this time?—I did not know whether I would be called or no.

9935. You did not put down the evidence that you were going to give in this man's favour?—No, never.

9936. You did not compare notes?—Not one.

9937. Have you ever been fined, or has any report ever been made against you?—Yes.

9938. Since you have been in the police force?—Never, by civilians but once.

9939. What was that for?—It was in 1847; I was reported by a farmer, I am sorry to say, a namesake of Mr. Mitchell's, for keeping company with his daughter.

9940. A farmer, named Mitchell, made a complaint of you?—In February 1847.

9941. Where were you at that time?—I was doing police duty in Clonmel.

9942. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was a complaint in Ireland?—Yes.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) This was a complaint by a civilian, and it may be an important one.

9943. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was it for keeping company with his daughter?—Yes; it was during my time in the force.

9944. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were you taken before the magistrate for it?—No; I was only removed to another station.

9945. Were you ever taken before a magistrate?—Never in my life.

9946. Are you quite sure of that?—Certain.

9947. That was the only complaint made by a civilian against you?—Yes; there was another made against me by an officer of the Home Troops.

9948. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) In England?—Yes; on Chobham Common, for not preventing two soldiers from fighting; there was a great crowd of soldiers assembled.

9949. For not interfering when two soldiers were committing a breach of the peace?—I was not authorized to interfere. I went for the picket, and he thought when he saw me going for a picket that I was going right away. I was going to do what it was our duty and orders to do, that is, not to interfere myself, but go to the force picket.

9950. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You like to see a little bit of a row, do not you?—The officer told me that I was going from the place, as he saw me going away.

9951. What other offences have you committed?—Two or three frivolous reports by our own authorities against me.

9952. Have you ever been had up for being drunk?—No.

9953. Are you certain of it?—I am sure of it.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We can go no further to-day. What shall we do to-morrow?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have not finished this list, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How far have you got with it?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Through more than two-thirds of it.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We must go on with it to-morrow. We can take Superintendent Hughes to-morrow, can we?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) If we get through this, we can.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) You would rather not have Mr. Hughes until you have got through that list?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I anticipate a long cross-examination by Mr. Mitchell, and I think that it will be better to postpone it.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) It strikes me that Superintendent Hughes is so implicated in this matter that I shall not cross-examine him at all.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We will not interfere with your arrangements.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We cannot promise you a day for him.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) As to the arrangement of the evidence, we leave that to you.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I must appoint one day for those civilians of the class examined the first day; there are a great many remaining, and I must necessarily fix a day for them, which I propose to be Monday.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Cannot we get through everything else to-morrow, Mr. Ellis? I should have thought that we might have finished everything to-morrow except them; you say you must have a day for them. We shall require to have Superintendent Hughes, Superintendent Martin, and Superintendent O'Brien examined.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) They will all be in attendance, Sir.

27th July 1855.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) You might as well appoint for those persons who come from a distance, Monday, and if we do not get through the other part of the business, it must be interrupted for the convenience of those who come from a distance.

Adjourned to to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Eleventh Day.

Saturday, 28*th July* 1855.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P.
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, ESQ.
GILBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) THE Commissioners desired me to get further evidence upon the subject of the sticks. I propose to put that in, in the first instance.

POLICEMAN 536 A, sworn.

Alfred Ing.

28th July 1855.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

9954. What is your name?—Alfred Ing.
9955. How long have you been in the Force?—About seven months.
9956. How old are you?—Twenty-two.
9957. Where did you come from?—Stebborn, in Bedfordshire
9958. Did you hear anything on the 1st of July about two sticks which Leach said he had taken?—I was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, and I saw 147 A between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening.
9959. That is Leach, is it not?—Yes; and he told me that he had taken two sticks away from a party.
9960. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*)—Did you see the sticks?—He told me that he had taken two sticks away from a party, and that he had deposited them at the milk-house, at Mr. Henbury's, and I went down along with him and saw the sticks.
9961. At Mr. Henbury's that evening?—Yes.
9962. You were not here yesterday, were you?—No.
9963. (*Mr. Henderson.*)—What sort of sticks were they?—I believe about 2 feet long.
9964. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*)—What colour?—Yellow, as far as I can guess.
9965. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were they both that length?—I took up one of them in my hand. I did not lay hold of the other.
9966. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Was either of them broken at that time?—I cannot say.
9967. Do you believe that they were whole or broken?—The one I laid hold of was whole.
9968. Did the other seem to be of the same length?—Very nearly.
9969. Was Leach with you when you saw these sticks?—He was.
9970. Did he point them out to you?—Yes.
9971. When were you asked to speak upon this subject? Who asked you?—One of the sergeants.
9972. Who was the sergeant?—Baldry.
9973. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*)—When, last night?—Yes.
9974. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you come to me yesterday?—I did.
9975. It was Mr. Baldry who sent you to me?—Yes; he came with me.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Armstrong, to Mr. Mitchell.*)—Is King the younger here?
(*Mr. Mitchell.*)—He has been sent for, Sir; he promised to be here; he will be here this morning.
(*Mr. Armstrong.*)—It is no matter, but it might be convenient to take him at this moment if he were here.

POLICEMAN 577 A, sworn.

John Manning.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

9976. What is your name?—John Manning.
9977. How old are you?—Twenty-five.
9978. How long have you been in the Force?—About nine months.
9979. Where do you come from?—Cambridge.
(*Mr. Henderson.*) Is this man spoken to by anybody?
(*Mr. Ellis.*) I am not aware that he is, Sir.
(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I do not think so.
(*Mr. Ellis.*) Nor the last, I believe.
9980. (*To the witness.*) Did 147 A on the 1st of July ask you to look at any sticks?—He asked me to look at the back of his ear, where there was a large blow.

John Manning.

28th July 1855.

9981. Are you in the reserve?—No. I felt, and there was a lump behind his ear, and then he showed me the sticks that it was done with.

9982. (*Mr. Ellis.*) The sticks that he said it was done with?—Yes.

9983. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Who was this?—147. Leach.

9984. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where did he show you the sticks?—In Mr. Henbury's yard; at Mr. Henbury's milk-house.

9985. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Where the sticks whole when you saw them?—Yes.

9986. Who brought you or sent you to me this morning?—Mr. Bray sent me to you.

9987. Inspector Bray?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

9988. When was it that Leach showed you these sticks?—On Sunday evening, the 1st of July.

9989. At the Dairy Lodge?—Yes.

9990. Did he tell you anything of what he had been doing all day?—He said that he took those two sticks from a party in the park.

9991. Were they whole at that time?—They were.

9992. You swear to that?—Yes.

9993. Did you ever see them broken?—I have.

9994. When were they broken?—I cannot say.

The witness withdrew.

James Gosnold.

Policeman 78 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

9995. What is your name?—James Gosnold.

9996. How old are you?—Twenty-two; turned.

9997. How long have you been in the Force?—About 16 months.

9998. What part of the world do you come from?—Northan, in Cambridgeshire.

9999. Did you see two sticks at the Dairy Farm on Sunday the 1st of July?—I did.

10,000. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Have you seen the sticks here?—I have not seen them here.

10,001. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Should you know them again?—I should.

10,002. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Show them to him (*the same were shown to the witness.*)—Yes, this is the stick that I saw there, and a part of the other one.

10,003. (*Mr. Ellis.*) When you saw them, the other was whole?—Yes.

10,004. Did you see them again after that?—I saw them on Monday morning at Vine Street.

10,005. Were they then whole?—They were whole then.

10,006. Is that the last you saw of them?—That is the last time that I saw them, to my recollection.

10,007. They were either those sticks or something so exactly like them that you believe those are the sticks?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,008. Are not the things that you take away from prisoners very carefully preserved?—They are; they are supposed to be, I believe.

10,009. When were those sticks broken, do you know?—I do not know.

10,010. Who has had the custody of them since the 1st of July?—That I am unable to say.

10,011. Who can say?—I do not know.

10,012. Suppose you took two sticks in the park, what should you do with them?—I should give them in at the station.

10,013. To the inspector?—Yes.

10,014. Then I suppose the inspector of the station has the custody of those things?—I do not know that.

10,015. How long have you been in the Force?—About 16 months.

10,016. Have you ever read the rules and regulations?—I have.

10,017. And you do not know a simple thing like that; do you mean to swear that?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there any regulation in the book about that?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have not had time to look, Sir.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) There may not be, but there is no doubt that everything is to be kept carefully, so as to be identified.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I thought from your question that you were assuming that there was a regulation.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I suppose there is an unwritten law, Sir.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I think we proved yesterday, Sir, in whose custody they were; I think that 147 A kept them himself.

10,018. (*Mr. Mitchell, to the witness.*) Then you do not know who keeps things at the station-house?—Sometimes the constable keeps them, I believe, and if they are valuable articles they are removed to the station.

James Gosnold.

28th July 1855.

10,019. Sometimes the constable keeps them in his own possession, and sometimes they are left at the station; you do not know then who kept those two sticks?—I do not.

10,020. And you do not know when one one of them was broken?—I do not.

10,021. If you had taken two sticks in the park that day what do you think you should have done with them; would you have kept them in your own possession?—I think I should.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) That is mere speculation.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Mitchell.*) If you show what his duty was, it will be very important.

(*Witness.*) I should have shown them to my superior officer, and he would have directed me what to have done with them.

10,022. (*Mr. Mitchell,*) You knew very soon after Sunday that there was going to be some complaint made against the police, did you not?—I did not.

10,023. You did not hear that there was a good deal of public discussion about it, did you?—No; I did not hear anything of the kind.

The witness withdrew.

T. A. Potter.

Policeman 84 D, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,024. What is your name?—Thomas Ambrose Potter.

10,025. How old are you?—Twenty-nine, the 10th of November next.

10,026. How long have you been in the Force?—About 6 years and 2 months.

10,027. From what part of the country do you come?—Within 2 miles of Colchester, in Essex.

10,028. Have you seen those two sticks before?—Yes; I saw this stick, and I believe this is a part of the other one which I saw at Vine Street Police Station.

10,029. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When?—On Monday, the 2nd of July.

10030. At the Vine Street Station, or the King Street Station?—At the Vine Street Police Station.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) The man himself, 147 A, lodges at the King Street Station-house, but Vine Street Station is where he would bring the sticks to.

10,031. (*To the Witness.*) Were you on duty at Vine Street Station, then, that morning?—No; I had a prisoner there.

10,032. Did anybody show you the sticks, or did you happen to see them?—I saw them in 147 A's hand; I took hold of one of them, and said, "Those are similar to sticks that I saw in the crowd in the park on Sunday." I was on duty in the park in plain clothes.

10,033. So that you noticed them?—I did; in fact, I had one of them in my hand in the crowd.

10,034. Do you happen to know whether those sticks were taken to Marlborough Street?—I saw them at Marlborough Street, in the Court.

10,035. Up to the last time of your seeing them, I believe they were whole?—They were.

10,036. That is to say, there was that stick, and there was the other fragment of the stick, *plus* that fragment?—Yes; they were whole when I last saw them at Marlborough Street Police Court.

10,037. Do you happen to know what became of them afterwards?—I do not.

10,038. You do not know who had the keeping of them?—No; I last saw them in 147 A's possession.

10,039. Who sent you to me this morning?—Inspector Bray.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,040. Do you say that you had one of those sticks in your hand in the crowd?—I had.

10,041. How came you to have it in your hand?—It was similar to this.

10,042. Not that stick?—I do not know; it might be.

10,043. A similar stick?—A similar stick.

10,044. Just hold up that other stick. (*The Witness did so.*)

10,045. You say you saw the whole of that stick at Vine Street on the Monday?—No; I did not say so.

10,046. What did you say then?—I said similar.

10,047. A similar stick?—Yes.

10,048. Not that stick itself?—It might be that; I believe it to be that.

10,049. That is rather a small piece to judge by as to the size of the whole stick, is it not?—It is.

10,050. Some people if they see a tooth can tell the size of the whole animal; I suppose from a piece of stick like that you could tell what the whole length and breadth of the stick was?—No; when I saw it whole I could judge a good deal better.

10,051. You mean to say that it was a similar stick to that?—Yes. I believe this to be a part of the stick which I saw, from the paint.

T. A. Potter.

28th July 1855.

10,052. There is a cut around it, had it a cut round it then?—No, it had not.

10,053. What makes you say you believe it to be the same? Is not that swearing rather loosely?—No.

10,054. What makes you say you believe it?—Because of the paint.

10,055. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Nothing but the paint?—And the size.

10,056. It had not that cut round it?—It had not.

10,057. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Your only ground of belief is the paint?—That is all, and the size of the end of the stick. I noticed the two sticks being painted of one colour, the same as those.

10,058. You saw a good many sticks of that kind in the park, did you?—No, I did not.

10,059. How many did you see in the park?—I saw only two of this colour in the park. I saw two others, but not of this colour, painted blue, of the same length; that was at 3 o'clock.

10,060. What sort of people were they that had hold of these sort of sticks?—Respectably dressed.

10,061. Is not that rather a curious stick for a respectably dressed man to be going about with?—They were not walking about with them. I saw them taking them from under their coats.

10,062. I suppose that attracted your attention a good deal?—It did.

10,063. Did you not keep your eye upon those men?—I did.

10,064. What did these men with blue and yellow sticks do?—After showing their sticks to several of their companions standing round talking to them, they put them under their coats again; one put one up his sleeve. I heard him say, "The buggers shall have it to-day." This was at 3 o'clock; as nigh 3 as possible.

10,065. Did you watch this man all day?—No.

10,066. Do you mean to say that after you heard a man use that expression and put the stick up his arm, you did not watch him?—No; not all day.

10,067. Did you not give anybody orders to watch him?—What do you mean? I was in a crowd of persons by myself.

10,068. Were you in plain clothes?—I was.

10,069. What were you in plain clothes there for?—To do my duty.

10,070. To watch such people as that, was it not?—No.

10,071. What were you there for? I should have thought it a very suspicious thing, if I had been a detective?—I was looking after pickpockets more than I was anything else, till I saw these, and they attracted my attention.

10,072. And you swear to that story which you are telling us now?—I do.

10,073. And you did not watch this man during the day, or give orders to have him watched?—I did during the day, or for a part of the time.

10,074. How long?—They dispersed. I might have watched one of them 20 minutes. I followed one of them on to the stones close to the dairy.

10,075. What was he doing there?—Standing on a stone heap, where I saw a great number of persons come and fill their pockets with stones, and put stones in their handkerchiefs.

10,076. What time was that?—It might be 5 minutes past 3, or it might be 10 minutes past 3. It was before the police were called into the drive.

10,077. And there was no one to watch this stone heap?—Not at that time; there was very soon after that.

10,078. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you give information of what you had seen?—I did.

10,079. At the time?—Yes.

10,080. To whom?—A constable. I got through the crowd as well as I could, and told a constable to go and tell the first inspector he saw where they were getting the stones from.

10,081. Do you know the number of that constable?—I know it was one of the A division, but I did not take his number.

10,082. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not come here to tell us that, did you?—No; I was sent for to speak about the sticks. I saw some stones thrown violently at a brougham that was going down the ride, of which the horse was very much frightened, and I saw stones strike the brougham; that was previously to the police being called out into the drive.

10,083. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What became of this respectable looking man that had got on to the stone heap, that had made use of this expression, and put the stick up his arm?—I have seen a great deal more respectable person.

10,084. What became of him afterwards?—That is when I lost him on the heap; when I went to give information about the stones, I left him there.

10,085. The man that had made use of that expression?—I did.

10,086. And as I understand, you did not tell anybody else during the day the expression which you had heard?—Yes I did. I was called for a report; all that were in the park were ordered to bring in a report, and I sent that in my report.

10,087. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In writing?—In writing.

10,088. To whom?—I was ordered by the sergeant to send in a report of what I saw in the park, and I did so.

T. A. Potter.

28th July 1855.

10,089. To whom did you report?—To the superintendent.

10,090. Mr. Hughes?—Mr. Hughes.

10,091. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What time of the day was that?—It might be ten minutes past 3.

10,092. You made a report, but did not watch the man?—Not at that time.

10,093. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When did you make your report?—I think it was not for one or two days after.

10,094. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Of men going with sticks up their sleeves?—I made a report of it. I told the constable that I saw the sticks at Vine Street; I said, "Those are sticks similar to what I saw persons have in the park."

10,095. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You only saw four you say?—Only four.

10,096. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Had you ever seen the men before?—I cannot say that; I was following two persons that I knew to be pickpockets at the time.

10,097. You have an extensive acquaintance with pickpockets, I suppose?—I know a great many, and have had a great many.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is a credit to him.

10,098. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were you certain that those men were not agents connected with the police—paid by the police?—I should think the police were not such fools.

10,099. Have you ever been reported against?—I have.

10,100. How many times?—I have been reported nine times, I believe.

10,101. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) By your superiors do you mean?—By my superior officers.

10,102. For police offences?—For trifling offences.

10,103. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Not by any civilians?—No; I think I was fined 6*d.* for being absent from drill. I was never drunk in my life.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I think we need not go into that.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) It certainly will not have any effect upon me.

10,104. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were you ever complained of by the public, by what you call civilians?—I have been.

10,105. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) I thought you said that you had not?—I never was reported for being drunk, and never was drunk in my life.

10,106. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What was this complaint made by a civilian?—A woman charged me with assault, and I answered to the charge before a magistrate.

10,107. When was that?—That I cannot say; I know it was about three years ago.

10,108. What became of it?—I was honourably discharged.

10,109. I am glad to hear it. Did you bring any witnesses in the matter?—I had plenty of civilians there to answer on my behalf.

10,110. How many witnesses were examined?—Only two, the others were not required.

10,111. Were they civilians or policemen?—One civilian and a constable.

10,112. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was the policeman a person who was present at the transaction complained of?—Yes; I had the woman's husband in custody, and the woman assaulted me in going to the station, but she charged me with an assault.

10,113. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The magistrate was satisfied after hearing evidence, and dismissed the case?—Yes.

10,114. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you strike anybody during the day on the 1st of July?—I did not.

10,115. You did not go about with a truncheon, I suppose, being in plain clothes?—No; I had a walking-cane in my hand.

10,116. You did not strike anybody?—No.

10,117. How did the people behave to you?—I do not know how they would have behaved if they had known who I was.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have no more witnesses as to the sticks, Sir. We will now go to another case.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Mr. Mitchell, here is a letter which we have received from a person of the name of Russell, who says that he was in attendance for some time here, but was not examined; and he states some facts in this letter; they do not appear to us to add anything to what we have already heard; but we have answered it by saying, that we have placed it in your hands; and that if he or anybody else insists upon being heard, or wishes to be heard, at any future time, after Tuesday, we will hear him. We are in hopes of bringing the evidence to a conclusion on that day. (*The letter was handed to Mr. Mitchell.*)

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) It may be some person that you have seen before; he said that he had been here for three afternoons.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I do not think it is, Sir; he has never communicated with anybody.

(*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) I think if he reads the newspapers and sees what has passed, he will very likely not wish to come; he may if he insists upon it or chooses to come; we will not refuse to hear anybody.

George Mackrell.

28th July 1855.

POLICE SERGEANT 349 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,118. What is your name?—George Mackrell.

10,119. What is your rank?—A sergeant in the police.

10,120. How long have you been in the Force?—Fourteen years and upwards.

10,121. How old are you?—Thirty-five.

10,122. Where do you come from?—Hampshire.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The evidence to which this refers, is at page 44. James Martin, that is the invalided sailor.

10,123. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You were on duty in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

10,124. Whereabouts was your duty?—In the ride principally.

10,125. Were you on the green sward north of the ride?—Not till after half-past 6, or from that to 7.

10,126. What was your particular duty?—In the first instance I marched down the ride, (that was about 3 o'clock,) with 24 or 25 men, in consequence of being sent for; we were sitting under the trees. On passing down the road, we were hissed very much by the crowd; on each side hooting and yelling, and stones were repeatedly thrown at us; I was struck in my leg with one. When we got down near the Receiving House, we met Superintendent Hughes, he was on horseback, with a few men across the road endeavouring to clear it; the road was quite blocked up with people; he stopped us, and we were formed across the road as well, and faced towards Hyde Park Corner; we were ordered to clear the road.

10,127. Under what inspector were you at that time?—Inspector Jackson was with me.

10,128. Am I to understand then that you did not leave that drive or ride until after 6?—Not till after half-past 6, or from that to 7.

10,129. Your duty during the whole of that time was in the road?—Yes; the greater part of the time I was standing in one place near the east end of the Serpentine with the inspector, I should say more than two hours; it was about a quarter to 4 when I first went up there with him, and there I stood all the while with a party of 12 or 14 men across the road.

10,130. Did you on that day come in contact with any man who appeared to be crippled?—No.

10,131. I suppose you know the names of those who were with you on this duty?—I know the sergeants who were with me, but I cannot recollect the constables.

10,132. The sergeants will recollect the other constables I suppose?—They may some of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,133. Did you strike any one during the day?—No.

10,134. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Nobody at all?—No one at all.

10,135. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were at the east end of the Serpentine; I did not catch at what hour you came in?—I went into the park in the first instance at about a quarter to 2, and sat under the trees near Hyde Park Corner till about 3, when we were fetched away.

10,136. There were very few people in the park about the time you went in, were there?—There were not many at 2 o'clock, not at that end at least; I cannot say what there were down in the other parts of the park.

10,137. Were your truncheons out when you went into the park?—No.

10,138. When did you first draw your truncheons?—When we met Mr. Hughes in the ride, as I spoke of just now.

10,139. You did not draw you truncheons till you first met Mr. Hughes?—No.

10,140. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you assist in clearing the crowd back from the rails at any time?—No; I did not go out of the road at all.

10,141. Did you keep them back at the rails?—On one or two occasions I did; after 4 o'clock carriages were passing on one or two occasions, and stones were thrown over; a great deal of hooting and hissing and so on was going on, so that the horses were very much frightened, and we found it necessary to put the people back; the constables did so but I did not see any occasion to get the other side of the rail myself. I walked down the road a short distance alongside of the rail calling out to the people to stand back.

10,142. Did you not strike any one under the rail?—No.

10,143. Did any one stand that ought to have moved away from the rail?—Yes; I remember seeing one man and a woman stand still, they would not move, it was rather an elderly man, and I left them.

10,144. You saw the sailor here the other day?—I did.

10,145. You heard him say that you were the man?—Yes.

10,146. Do you recollect seeing that sailor?—I should say that I never saw him, and as for any altercation or his calling out in the manner he said he did, I never heard it.

10,147. That you might not have heard?—I might not certainly.

10,148. But unknowingly may you not have touched or struck that sailor?—I really do not think it possible that I could have done so without knowing it. In fact, I am sure that he could not have called out saying that he was a wounded sailor without my knowing it.

10,149. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say you struck nobody that day?—I struck no one

10,150. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You do not recognize his person at all as having seen him that day?—Not the least whatever. I would have suffered myself to have been cut to pieces before touching him.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He seems, according to his own account, to have had great difficulty in taking the number.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He speaks, I think, very clearly to the number.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He does.

(*Witness.*) I was standing in the road for two hours.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I can quite fancy that he got the number of the wrong man?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He says "I will swear to him in any dress."

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He was asked by Mr. Henderson, "How do you know his "number? You took his number at the time?—No; I was obliged to keep hobbling about. "I kept sight of him as long as I could till I got an opportunity of taking his number, I never "lost sight of him all the time.

"(*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean in order to give you an opportunity of seeing his number? "—Yes; he kept walking about, and I could not take his number till he went to speak to "the inspector in the middle of the crowd, and I then took his number.

"(*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you take it down at the time?—No; I had not the means of "taking it down, but I have it in my memory."

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I should be very sorry to fix it upon the wrong man, Sir; we must leave it with the Commissioners; there is the man's evidence.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We will hear everything we can, and come to the best conclusion we can.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We have no doubt that the sailor was hurt by somebody.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think the man's statement was so perfectly artless that it is to be relied upon.

(*Witness.*) I have a witness here, if you will be kind enough to hear him.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have a note, Sir, of what can be said by that witness, and he would carry the case against Mr. Martin or Mr. Devereux, or whatever his name is, to the extent of saying, that he has some doubt whether he was struck at all; my only object is to clear the police.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We have every disposition to believe, at present, that the sailor was struck by somebody, but whether he was struck by this man or not is another thing.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then, shall we go to some other case?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Shall I call the witness?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is impossible for us to judge, because we do not know what he will say; all I can say is, that at present I believe our disposition is to believe that it was another man who struck him.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) The next case, Sir, which comes in the list I must notice, but I am afraid I can do nothing in it; the policeman is so ill in the hospital that we can get no information from him; it is a vexatious case to me, because, I believe, it is one of the cases of alibi.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If it is an alibi you can prove it without him.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I cannot, Sir, without himself. There was so much confusion that I have no other witness but himself; but they say that his duty, the whole of that day, was keeping the gate at the Receiving House yard.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You can give us that.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Can nobody prove it but himself?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Nobody can prove it but himself, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They can speak to where his duty was.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) His duty was near the spot; his duty was at the Receiving House, and I believe the charge was near the Receiving House. It was a duty which precluded him entirely from clearing the crowd.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) But he was close to the place.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There must be somebody who can say that he had a specific duty, which, if he performed, he would not be allowed to be clearing the road; somebody can speak to that, I suppose?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have not been able to find anybody, Sir, to do that.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then, it would only amount to his denying what is imputed to him.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) That is all, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I understood you to say that it was a case of alibi.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) If he were examined himself, he would say that his particular duty precluded him from doing what is charged against him.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) As I understand you, he was near the spot, but had a particular duty attributed to him which would prevent his interference.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Exactly, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then he would have that duty assigned to him by some superior?

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(*Mr. Ellis.*) That is the line I have taken, Sir, but I am not able to find anybody who can say that.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then it comes to what I said, a denial.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Unless it was shown that he was employed on some duty which precluded him, it would not amount to much, it would merely amount to a denial of the fact. However, if he is so sick that he cannot come, we cannot do more.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) We cannot communicate with him, Sir.

John Greaves.

POLICE SERGEANT 31 D, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,151. What is your name?—John Greaves.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who spoke against this man?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Joseph Albert Blanchard, Sir, on the 21st of July.

10,152. (*To the witness.*) How old are you?—Twenty-five.

10,153. How long have you been in the Force?—Two years this month.

10,154. Where do you come from?—Surrey.

10,155. Do you know that you have been charged with falling or being on a boy who was down?—Yes.

10,156. Did anything happen to which you could attribute that charge?—I was taking the boy out of the crowd; he had been throwing stones, hooting and hissing; as I was taking him through the crowd he fell; the suddenness of the movement behind caused me to fall upon him; in falling his elbow struck the lower part of my stomach; I lay there several minutes before I could get up; when I did so I went away to the railings to recover myself.

10,157. Did any one in the crowd want to take your number?—A gentleman in the crowd, previous to my falling, wanted to take my number. I turned round and said it was 31 D.

10,158. Did you evidently appear ashamed of yourself?—I did not; I felt more hurt than ashamed. I have been suffering for some years past from a palpitation of the heart, and the blow in my stomach caused me almost to faint.

10,159. What made you go after the boy?—He had been throwing stones, hooting, and hissing in the crowd. I saw it myself. Had I not been hurt I should have taken him into custody.

10,160. Did you remonstrate with him at all?—I did; I told him first of all three times to go away home, to go out of the crowd. He refused to do so; he gave me a volley of abuse; he called me a "peeler," a "rabbit pie," and many other things.

10,161. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are you a sergeant?—Yes.

10,162. Was the boy bleeding at the mouth?—I did not notice it. If he had been bleeding, I think I must have seen it. I did not see it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,163. You say you were taking this boy out of the crowd; what was the apparent age of the boy?—I should say he was 18, from 17 to 18; he was a full-sized lad.

10,164. He had not a pinafore on, had he?—I did not see it; if he had I should have seen it.

10,165. Or a turn-down collar?—That I did not notice.

10,166. You say that in taking him out of the crowd you fell?—The boy fell first, and the suddenness of his fall and the pressure of the crowd behind me caused me to fall on the top of him.

10,167. And his elbow struck you in the stomach?—His elbow struck me in the lower part of my stomach as I was falling; we both came with our full force right upon the ground.

10,168. Was he on his back?—He laid on the flat of his face, and I likewise on the top of him, on the flat of my face.

10,169. Then the boy did not do this; it was the pressure of the crowd?—The boy's falling did it first, and the crowd behind threw us both down together.

10,170. You went down then with some violence, I suppose?—We both came down pretty heavily, or else I should not have been hurt.

10,171. You are troubled with palpitation of the heart?—I am.

10,172. How long have you been troubled with that?—Six years. I was in the army previously to being here; my health was not good then, and I purchased my discharge. I have been two years in the Force, and I am now drill sergeant of the D division.

10,173. You swear to that being the cause of your going away to the rails?—I do swear it.

10,174. You did not take the boy into custody?—I did not. I did not see him afterwards.

10,175. Did you leave the drive at all during the day?—It was about fifty yards from the drive where this happened, at about half-past 6 in the evening.

10,176. I think you say you are a sergeant?—Yes.

10,177. You have the command of so many men, have you not?—I have.

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10,178. Did you clear the drive at all during the day?—I was amongst a portion of the men that cleared the drive at about ten minutes or a quarter-past 3.

10,179. Did you get under the rails at all to clear the people away?—I did not, till half-past 6 o'clock; then I got over the rails, and went amongst the crowd for this boy.

10,180. You were not employed in clearing the crowd that was standing on the north side of the drive, were you?—My men that were with me were part of the number that helped to clear it.

10,181. And you headed your men?—No, I did not.

10,182. You went with them?—I received orders from Superintendent Hughes, the same as the men, and I and the men obeyed them in concert together.

10,183. Then you go together, do you not; you at the head of them?—Yes.

10,184. When you were going over or under the rails along with your men, what did you do? just describe what you did as well as you can; did you first form?—I did not get over or under the rails till half-past 6 o'clock.

10,185. You did at some time during the day?—I did then.

10,186. Whenever it was, when you and your men got under the rails, what did you do?—We persuaded the people to go home as much as we could.

10,187. Did you make a rush amongst them?—No rush whatever.

10,188. Then you did not make first a spring; you did not attempt to run up hill?—No; running up hill does not agree with me.

10,189. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where was this that you fell upon the boy?—About fifty yards from the road, on the greensward, and about midway between the east end of the Serpentine and Mr. Henbury's lodge.

10,190. At what time?—About half-past 6 in the evening, I think, as nearly as I can judge, from that to 7.

10,191. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you strike anybody during the day?—I did not.

10,192. Did you hear of any policeman that did during the whole day?—No, I have not.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,193. You do not mean that you have not heard some reports of the policemen striking people?—I had heard reports that people have been struck by the truncheon, but I did not know personally of any policeman striking anybody.

10,194. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did they flourish their truncheons much?—Yes; in clearing the crowd back from the rails the truncheons were flourished over their heads in the ordinary manner, and pushing the people back.

10,195. Just show us what you call the ordinary manner [*the witness did so*]?—Pushing the back rows back first, and the front ones afterwards.

The witness withdrew.

James Teasdale.

Policeman 375 A, called again.

10,196. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You are on your oath; you were sworn yesterday; it is on the same inquiry?—Yes.

10,197. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Do you remember kicking a man who was on the ground on the 1st of July?—No.

10,198. About 5 o'clock where were you?—I was in Vine Street police station.

10,199. What took you there?—I went there to assist with another prisoner; I went there in company with another constable, as a witness in a charge in the case of a man of the name of Austin, who was examined yesterday; I went and assisted the constable to the Vine Street Station with a man of the name of Austin.

10,200. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You took him into custody?—Yes.

10,201. (*Mr. Ellis.*) As nearly as you can state, at what time did you go from the park?—I left the park about half-past 4.

10,202. As nearly as you can state, about what time did you return?—I returned about a quarter to 6; when I reached the station there were several other charges there, and we had a long delay before the charge was taken.

10,203. Did you on that day strike any man over the temple with your staff?—No.

10,204. Or kick anybody?—No.

10,205. Have you seen in the charge against you the words which are put there? I do not wish to repeat them?—Partly; a copy of it, I believe.

10,206. Did you use those words?—No; I never used such an expression in my life.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,207. You are an Irishman, as you told us yesterday?—Yes.

10,208. You are used to these little sort of shindies, are you? you think nothing of knocking people about?—It is not my practice.

10,209. Were you ever at Donnybrook Fair?—Never.

10,210. Did you see a policeman strike a man during the day?—I cannot say that I did.

10,211. When did you enter the park?—I first arrived in the park at a few minutes to 2.

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10,212. When did you leave it?—The first time I left it, I left it at half-past 4.

10,213. And you returned at a quarter to 6, I think?—Yes.

10,214. Whereabouts were you principally stationed?—I was up and down the drive.

10,215. You did not see a policeman strike all day, did you?—No.

10,216. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you not at one time pursue a man; had you not occasion to run after a man after you returned from Austin's case?—About 6 o'clock, or a little afterwards, after I arrived on the drive, there was a great crowd of people behind the railing, and there was a cry of "pickpocket," or something to that effect, in the rear; there were two or three, I might say two, of our constables who crossed the rails where this described pickpocket was; the crowd opened on both sides, and in the act of running up several stones were thrown at the men, one of which hit me in the shoulder; as soon as I was hit with the stone I halted and looked round, and saw a chap or boy of the name of Henry Field throwing a stone, which hit one of the constables in attendance; I then took him into custody and conveyed him to the Receiving House, and from that to the Vine Street station.

10,217. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you strike him?—No.

10,218. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you pursue him over the green?—No; I was before him when I was struck with a stone, and then when I turned round to see where it came from I saw him turn round and hit another constable; I then took him into custody.

10,219. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was it a boy that you took away?—Between a boy and a young man.

10,220. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Will you swear that you did not chase a man over the green?—Yes.

10,221. Do you recollect any man falling when you were near him on the green?—No; this chap that I took into custody, as soon as I took him into custody, threw himself down, but I lifted him up off the ground, and he was the only man that I saw fall on the ground that day.

10,222. Did you kick him?—No.

10,223. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say that there was a boy whom you took later in the evening, who lay down?—Yes; when I took hold of him he threw himself down and would not go.

10,224. And you got him up?—I got him upon his feet and marched him off.

10,225. About what age was that boy?—He gave the age of fourteen on the charge sheet, but I took him to be more from his size and appearance; he was taken before a magistrate.

10,226. Whereabouts was it?—About ten or fifteen yards from the drive, on the north side of the Serpentine, not more than fifteen yards from the drive.

10,227. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was the man rough when you took him into custody?—Very rough, and he threw himself down on the ground.

10,228. Had you to use much force in taking him?—No, not when I caught hold of him by the arm and lifted him up; he walked along quietly afterwards; I told him what I charged him with, throwing stones.

10,229. What age was he?—He gave the age of 14 at the station.

10,230. Did not you strike him as you were taking him?—No; I should be ashamed to strike a chap of his age, or any other man.

10,231. The witness who identified you has stated something on that point?—At the time at which he charges me with doing so, I have four or five witnesses to prove that I was in the station.

10,232. No; you have just stated that you took the man, and the witness says that as you took him along you cudgelled him?—I did no such thing.

10,233. Did you strike him at all?—No; I did not strike him. If I take a party into custody I never do that. I leave him in the hands of justice.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Austin fixed the time at half-past 4 that he was taken out of the park; that was the time this man went with him in custody. Then, on the other hand, Blanchard does not fix the time of the transaction very accurately; he says, "It was as near as could be 5 o'clock; I cannot say exactly what time;" so that the controversy between them, to some extent, resolves itself into a question of time.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) There is a denial of the witness that he did strike him.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Taking Austin's evidence and this man's together, I think it may be taken for granted that this man went away with Austin before 5 o'clock.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) The police deny everything; I really do not know what to say to it.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No, this man does not deny everything; he admits having taken the boy late in the evening, but he denies violence.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I mean with regard to the violence.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It seems to me to be a question of time very much, and the man's own denial.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) It is a difficult matter to fix the precise time.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Therefore, the upshot of the observations which I am making is this, that if those additional witnesses which the present witness speaks of are merely to fix the time when he went to the Vine Street station with Austin, I do not think that that is worth spending time upon, because, as far as my judgment goes, I take for granted, putting this man's evidence together with Austin's, who was making the complaint, that it is quite

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clear that he did go to Vine Street before 5 o'clock; therefore, if Blanchard had fixed it at 5 o'clock precisely, it would have been a perfect answer; Blanchard does not fix it at 5 o'clock precisely, therefore it rests upon the denial of the present witness at last.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) No person is exact about the time, and particularly when this hubbub was going on.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have given you an explanation of where he was at the particular time as far as I can.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No doubt; and he is entitled to the benefit of that, but I do not think it is worth while spending time in calling people to show that he was at Vine Street at 5 o'clock.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I do not intend to do it, Sir.

10,234. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the Witness.*) You said that you had four or five witnesses?—Yes.

10,235. Were those to show that you were at Vine Street at that time?—Yes.

10,236. Nothing else?—Nothing else.

10,237. (*Mr. Henderson.*) At what time did you take this boy named Field into custody?—About 10 or 15 minutes after 6, somewhere about that time.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr Ellis.*) The next witness, Sir, is 387 A, and the evidence is Mr. Ayrton's.

Hugh Pigot.

Policeman 387 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,238. What is your name?—Hugh Pigot.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Mr. Ayrton wishes not to be held to a distance of 400 or 500 yards, but what he meant was an open space.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is Mr. Ayrton here?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) No, Sir; he told me yesterday that he thinks it was a greater distance; what he means is, getting into the open part of the park.

10,239. (*To the Witness.*) How old are you?—Thirty-six.

10,240. How long have you been in the force?—Six years and eight months.

10,241. Where do you come from?—The north of Ireland.

10,242. You were on duty in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

10,243. Did you accompany a party upon any duty which took you to the barracks?—Yes; I had to picket some soldiers.

10,244. In discharging that duty, how were you treated by the crowd?—The crowd hissed and threw a great many stones; and after we got there, the soldiers ran to the guard room and the mob remained; we were called out to disperse them.

10,245. Were you requested by the soldiers to get the crowd away?—Yes.

10,246. Will you describe what you did to get the crowd away?—I waved my staff and told them to go back.

10,247. Did you run after them?—Yes.

10,248. Did you use your staff in a menacing and threatening manner to them?—Yes; the same as we do in any crowd.

10,249. Were there a great many boys among them?—A great many; 300 or 400.

10,250. Did you strike any of those boys?—No, not one of them.

10,251. You pursued them and made gestures of striking?—Yes, that is it.

10,252. You did not strike the backs of boys who were running away?—I struck at them, but did not hit them.

10,253. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What do you mean by striking at them?—Waving the staff to keep them away.

10,254. Waving the staff and striking at them are two different things. Which do you mean? Did you try to strike them?—No.

10,255. Striking at them means trying to strike them. Do you mean that?—I waved the staff, but did not strike them.

10,256. Then you do not mean to say that you struck at them?—I waved the staff to frighten them away.

10,257. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You did not strike with the intention of hitting?—No.

10,258. But you made a gesture of striking?—Yes, to frighten them away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,259. Were you attacked at all during they day?—There were a great many stones thrown, but I was not struck.

10,260. Were you attacked just at that time by anybody?—No.

10,261. Did you take anybody into custody at that time?—No.

10,262. You used your staff in a menacing manner, and you struck at them?—To frighten them away.

10,263. Do you ever read these police regulations?—Sometimes.

10,264. When you have a little leisure, I suppose, not very often, I think, do you? You do not carry it in your memory much, do you?—I do not carry it in my pocket.

10,265. But do you carry it in your memory, that is better than your pocket?—Yes.

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10,266. You think that you have this in your memory pretty well, do you?—Some of it.

10,267. Do you remember a clause like this: "It is highly desirable that the constables "should not use their truncheons in any manner that may cause annoyance or irritation, "except when absolutely necessary in self-defence, or to prevent the escape of a prisoner." —It was perfectly necessary to get the boys from me.

10,268. Do you remember that clause?—Yes.

10,269. You either used your truncheon in self-defence, or to prevent the escape of a prisoner, when you used it in this menacing manner?—It was perfectly necessary; they were breaking the windows of the guard-room; the sentries were put in when we went out.

10,270. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were there any windows broken?—Yes.

10,271. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Where was that guard-room?—At the Magazine, in Hyde Park.

10,272. (*Mr. Henderson.*) The Magazine Barrack?—Yes.

10,273. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I will not ask you how many offences you have committed against the police regulations?—Five.

10,274. I say I will not ask you that, you need not tell me that. Were you ever complained of for being drunk?—Never.

10,275. Were you ever complained of by what you call civilians?—No; never.

10,276. No complaint was ever made?—None, whatever.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) The next witness, Sir, is 109 B. The evidence is that of Mr. James Bowstead. I have a letter from Mr. Bowstead, that is to say, I cannot prove that it is Mr. Bowstead's letter; but I have a letter professing to come from Mr. Bowstead in answer to my summons; he says that he has nothing against Mr. Butcher.

Joseph Butcher.

Policeman 109 B, sworn.

10,277. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is your name?—Joseph Butcher.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) The letter is as follows, Sir,——

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He says, "When they dragged hold of me, I remonstrated with "one of them; and I said that they ought not to hold me so tight, and he let go; his name "was Joseph Butcher; I do not know his number; but he was a very civil man indeed, "particularly so." That is not a charge.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) That is the full extent of it. He says, "My complaint was for being taken "from the park without a reason, and being shut up in a dark cell."

10,278. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did you take him for?—Rioting.

10,279. What did he do?—Hissing and shouting to the utmost of his voice.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Ask him any questions you like, Mr. Ellis; there does not appear to be any complaint against this man personally; but the complaint of Mr. Bowstead was, that he should be taken into custody at all.

10,280. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was his wife with him?—Yes.

10,281. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Will you say what it was that made you take Mr. Bowstead into custody?—For shouting and hissing.

10,282. When you wanted to take him into custody, did he go with you at once?—No; he resisted very much.

10,283. In what way?—He hung back, and got over the railings.

10,284. Were you obliged to get assistance to take him?—I was; and persuaded him to go quietly.

10,285. After a little while he did go quietly?—No.

10,286. Did he not?—No; we were compelled to lift him over the railing; then we persuaded him to go quietly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,287. You heard Mr. Bowstead hissing and shouting, did you?—I did.

10,288. About what time was that?—About 4 o'clock, as nigh as I can recollect.

10,289. Was he standing right in front of the rails?—He was.

10,290. And his wife on his arm?—I cannot say whether she was on his arm or not.

10,291. His wife was standing by the side of him?—She was standing there.

10,292. By the side of him?—She was at the side of him when I was there.

10,293. When you saw Mr. Bowstead the first time you did not know anything about Mr. Bowstead before, did you?—I had never seen him before to my knowledge.

10,294. When you saw him the first time hissing, what did you do?—Mr. Hughes cautioned him first.

10,295. Before you spoke to him?—Before I spoke to him.

10,296. What did Mr. Hughes say to him?—He told him to be quiet.

10,297. In a pleasant, agreeable voice, no doubt?—Yes, and then he began hissing again directly, as some prisoners were going along.

10,298. Mr. Hughes was on horseback, was not he?—He was.

10,299. Standing in front of him?—He was in front of him.

10,300. Right in front of him?—He was.

10,301. Then do you swear that though there was a mounted policeman standing in front of him, he hissed over his horse at the cab that was going along?—Mr. Hughes was in front of him, and he hissed at a cab that was going along.

10,302. Was Mr. Hughes between him and the cab, or was the cab between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Bowstead? Brush up your recollection.—The cab was going along one side, and Mr. Hughes was on the same side as Mr. Bowstead was.

10,303. Betweeen Mr. Bowstead and the cab?—Yes; and I was between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Bowstead, right in the middle of them, standing against the rails close to him.

10,304. How long before the cab went by had Mr. Hughes spoken to him?—He spoke to him before the cab went along.

10,305. I say how long before?—I took him into custody directly after.

10,306. How long after Mr. Hughes had first spoken to him did the cab go by?—Perhaps two or three minutes.

10,307. Did not Mr. Hughes have a little more conversation with him?—No; not that I am aware of.

10,308. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was it the cab which took Mr. Mair away?—No.

10,309. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Mr. Hughes had no more conversation with him; he merely told him to be quiet?—Yes.

10,310. He said nothing more to him?—Nothing more.

10,311. And then he began hissing again?—He did.

10,312. Notwithstanding that Mr. Hughes's horse was right before him; was Mr. Hughes's horse quiet?—It was not quiet.

10,313. There was a prancing horse in front of him?—Yes.

10,314. Mr. Hughes was a good deal excited, was not he?—He was not.

10,315. He was very cool, was he?—He was very cool indeed.

10,316. Extremely cool?—Yes.

10,317. That statement you swear to?—I will swear to that.

10,318. You did not talk to Mr. Bowstead at all then, you acted directly from Mr. Hughes's instructions?—I did.

10,319. How long before Mr. Hughes came up had he been hissing, do you think?—It might have been perhaps two or three minutes, or it might have been longer.

10,320. How was it that you did not advise him to be quiet?—Because I was standing by the side.

10,321. Is that a reason why you did not speak to him?—I was then helping another person that was along with a cab keeping the people back as the prisoners were going along.

10,322. Then you did not turn round and give him a little friendly warning, and say, "Here comes up Mr. Hughes, you will catch it"?—I did not.

10,323. Do you not think it would have been advisable to do so, considering the very great forbearance which you are directed to use by these regulations?—(*No answer.*)

10,324. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did Mr. Hughes order you to take him into custody?—Yes.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) This gentleman does not accuse him of any particular violence in taking him into custody; if he took him into custody by the order of his superior, this person is not responsible.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Exactly so, Sir.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) On the contrary, he says that Butcher was a very civil person.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) And he writes a letter saying that he does not wish to make a charge against him.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) And in the evidence he does not make a charge against him.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were his clothes torn?—Not that I am aware of.

10,325. Did his watch fall out of his pocket?—No; certainly not.

10,326. I do not mean whether he lost his watch, but did his watch fall out of his pocket?—Not that I saw, and if it did fall out of his pocket at all, I must have seen it. I am certain it never fell out, and he never made any complaint to me about his clothes being torn or anything of the sort.

10,327. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) When men are taken into custody, who have their wives with them, do you provide for taking care of them? Do you take them home?—I had not time.

10,328. There is no regulation that you are to look after their wives?—No.

10,329. They are to help themselves, I suppose?—I had enough to look after him.

10,330. Had Mr. Hughes a riding whip in his hand?—Yes, he had.

10,331. There were a good many ladies about there at that time, were not there?—I believe there were.

10,332. Do superintendents usually clear the drive themselves, or do they leave that to the policemen?—I cannot say what the superintendents generally do.

10,333. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You are certain that he was hissing?—I am certain of it.

10,334. Did he cry out anything?—He hissed and groaned to the utmost of his voice.

Joseph Butcher.

28th July 1855.

10,335. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you strike anybody during the day?—I did not. I do not think I had my staff out of my pocket five minutes all day.

10,336. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see anybody struck in the course of the day?—I did not.

10,337. You never saw any one struck?—I never saw any one struck.

10,338. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) Did you remain in the same part of the park all day?—I was away about two hours.

10,339. At the station?—Yes.

10,340. That would be between four and six, would it not?—I was back in the park a little after six.

10,341. It was about the time that Mr. Mair was taken, that this occurred of your taking this gentleman, was not it?—Just afterwards.

10,342. It was about the beginning of the row, was not it?—I think it was.

(*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) He would be away the greater part of the time during which the violence has been spoken to.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) We have no complaint against this man, Sir; it is Superintendent Hughes who is responsible.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You put it to him if there was any violence; he was away for two hours, even supposing that it happened.

The witness withdrew.

M. P. Barton.

POLICE SERGEANT 403 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,343. What is your name?—Main Price Barton.

10,344. How old are you?—Thirty.

10,345. How long have you been in the force?—Nearly 10 years.

10,346. Where do you come from?—Suffolk.

10,347. You were on duty in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Whose evidence does this refer to?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) The evidence of William Reynolds, Sir, on the 21st of July, at page 185.

10,348. (*To the Witness.*) Did you take William Reynolds into custody?—I did.

10,349. Why did you take him into custody?—For hissing and shouting at carriages passing by.

10,350. Did you caution him before you took him?—I did.

10,351. Will you describe the way in which you took him into custody, the manner in which you behaved?—He was standing about two or three feet from the railings, hissing and shouting at carriages passing. I cautioned him a few minutes previous; I cautioned him, and took him into custody. When I got to the railings he prevented my getting him over; other constables assisted me, and in trying to get him over he slipped on the ground and got underneath himself.

10,352. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was he straddling on the railings at any time?—He prevented us from getting him from the railings.

10,353. Was he astride upon the railings at any time?—No, I did not see him; he was with his stomach on the rails, but I did not see him straddle across the rails.

10,354. (*Mr. Ellis.*) He was not straddling with his legs, but he was with his body, then?—His stomach was against the railings.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He says, "I caught hold of the railings to protect myself from "falling down, and they wanted to pull me over, and I got straddled across the railings; "No. 403 had me, of the A division, and another policeman, I cannot tell his number, had "me straddled against the railings."

10,355. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He says that the other policeman struck him, and that you desired him not to be struck?—I did not see anything of the sort.

10,356. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did not see anybody strike him?—I did not.

10,357. Did you desire any other policeman not to strike him?—No; he was very violent going down, and he called out several times to the mob, "Do not let them take me, do not let them take me!" I advised him to go quietly.

10,358. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He says that the policeman struck him twice across the back, and that you interfered and said, "Do not strike him"?—I saw no one strike him.

10,359. (*Mr. Ellis.*) The other policeman who assisted you is here, I suppose?—Yes.

10,360. Did he ask for assistance from the crowd when you took him?—No.

10,361. He did not ask to be rescued?—No.

10,362. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You have stated what is tantamount to that, you have said that as he was carried away he called out, "Do not let them take me, do not let them take me."—Those were the words which he used.

10,363. The gentleman asked you whether he asked for assistance when he was taken?—I understood him to ask me whether I asked for assistance.

10,364. Who was the other constable?—31 G was with me at the time.

10,365. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you take Reynolds in a cab to the station?—Yes.

M. P. Barton.

28th July 1855.

10,366. Did you ill-use him in the cab?—No. He put his hand out of the cab with a handkerchief waving to the mob. I pulled his hand with the handkerchief into the cab and bade him sit down.

10,367. Did you strike him in the cab?—I did not. The constable is here who went in the cab with me to the station.

10,368. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is his number?—A 354.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,369. What was the fate of this man that you took into custody? he was locked up all night in Marlborough Street, was not he?—Yes: at Vine Street station, he was locked up.

10,370. I do not think he got any bail, did he?—I believe he was bailed on the Monday evening.

10,371. Then he was brought up the next day at Marlborough Street, was not he?—He was there on the Tuesday.

10,372. About what time was it when you took him into custody?—About 5 o'clock, I think.

10,373. On the Sunday?—Yes.

10,374. He was bailed out at what time?—I cannot say at what time.

10,375. About 8 or 9 o'clock on the Monday morning?—I cannot say.

10,376. Late in the day?—It was between 6 and 7 in the evening when I had him at the Vine Street station.

10,377. And afterwards he was bailed?—I believe he was.

10,378. Then he was brought up on the Tuesday?—Yes, and discharged.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I should say that he was discharged; that he did not even enter into his own recognizances.

(*Witness.*) No evidence was given against him.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He was one of the lot against whom the Government declined to make any charge?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Very probably he was, Sir.

The witness withdrew.

John Murphy.

Policeman 31 G, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,379. What is your name?—John Murphy.

10,380. How old are you?—Twenty-four.

10,381. How long have you been in the force?—Four years and a half.

10,382. Where do you come from?—Greenwich.

10,383. Did you assist in taking into custody William Reynolds on the 1st of July?—I did.

10,384. It is said that another constable than 403 A struck him; did you strike him?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,385. Did you strike anybody during the day?—No.

10,386. Did you hear of any policeman that did?—I did; not personally. I heard a report that a policeman did strike a person.

10,387. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not see any policeman strike anybody?—No.

10,388. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Not during the whole day?—No.

10,389. How long were you in the park?—From 2 o'clock till half-past 9.

10,390. Where did you go during that time?—We lay down on the grass till 3 o'clock.

10,391. Had you your truncheons drawn?—No, not till 3.

10,392. Did you draw your truncheon then?—I did.

10,393. By whose order?—By my own order: it was requisite to do so to clear the mob; we all had them drawn.

10,394. Was not the mob pretty quiet at 3 o'clock?—No; it was very riotous.

10,395. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You never saw any policeman in the course of the day strike anyone?—I did not.

10,396. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) After 3 o'clock where did you go?—Clearing the drive.

10,397. Whereabouts did you remain during that time? Did you stand or walk about?—I stood at the place where Mr. Reynolds was taken from.

10,398. Where was that?—In the drive, about half way from the receiving-house down to the end of the Serpentine.

10,399. That was where the greatest part of the affray was going on, was not it?—Yes.

10,400. You stood there during the greater part of the day?—Yes, nearly so.

10,401. You did not see a policeman strike a single man?—No.

10,402. Did you take anybody into custody?—I did.

10,403. Who was that?—I assisted taking one for throwing a stone at Superintendent Martin.

10,404. Besides this Reynolds?—Yes. Two plain-clothes men brought him out, and I assisted them.

John Murphy.

28th July 1855.

10,405. What was that man's name? do you know what became of him?—I do not know.

10,406. Did you not appear against him?—No; he belonged to the plain-clothes men; the plain-clothes men charged him, I believe.

10,407. Then you were not brought up as a witness?—No.

10,408. Were you brought up as a witness against anybody?—No.

10,409. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When you took Mr. Reynolds into custody, did you do it of your own accord, or by the order of your superior?—By the order of my superior. I assisted the constable; he was in custody with him; he had his hand on the railings, bearing over to prevent his coming over the railings; he threw himself back afterwards and came on to the railings.

10,410. You went to assist 403?—I did.

10,411. Was he ordered to be taken into custody by the superintendent, or did you take him into custody of your own accord?—No; the sergeant had him in custody.

10,412. 403?—Yes.

10,413. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Had you seen him doing anything previously?—I cautioned him previously to being in custody for hissing and shouting at the carriages passing by.

10,414. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He did hiss and shout?—He did.

10,415. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you go in the cab with him?—No.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) 403 A says that the policeman is here who was in the cab with him; we had better examine him.

George Andrews.

POLICEMAN 354 A sworn.

10,416. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is your name?—George Andrews.

10,417. What is your age?—28.

10,418. How long have you been in the force?—8 years and 4 months.

10,419. What countryman are you?—Buckinghamshire.

10,420. Did you go in the cab with Mr. Reynolds?—Yes.

10,421. He says, referring to the time he was going in the cab, "I was looking out of "the window, and I saw some one that I knew, and I put out my handkerchief to him, "and the policeman caught hold of me by the coat and hit me right back in the cab." Do you remember his putting his handkerchief out of the window of the cab?—I do.

10,422. What was done upon that?—He took his handkerchief in again. The sergeant laid hold of his arm and pulled his arm into the cab.

10,423. What was done to him?—Nothing more was done.

10,424. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He did not strike him?—No.

10,425. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did he push him back into his seat?—No; he merely laid hold of his arm and pulled his arm into the cab.

10,426. He was not struck at that time?—No; not in my presence.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I hardly know what he means by "hit back." He does not say that he had any wound or injury.

10,427. (*To the Witness.*) However, you saw no blow struck?—No.

10,428. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He did nothing more than was necessary to pull his hand in when he was waving a handkerchief?—He did nothing more than was necessary.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,429. Did you strike anyone during the day?—I did not.

10,430. Did you hear of any policemen who did?—I did.

10,431. Did you see any policeman do so?—I did not.

10,432. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How long did you remain at the station after you got there?—About half an hour, or it might have been a little more.

10,433. And you then went back to the park?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Robert Davy.

POLICEMAN 554 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,434. What is your name?—Robert Davy.

10,435. How old are you?—Twenty-five.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is the name of the witness who spoke against this constable?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Mr. George Payne, Sir.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) At page 196, Sir.

10,436. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) How long have you been in the force?—Seven or eight months.

10,437. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What countryman are you?—Somerset, Bristol.

10,438. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you on the 1st of July receive an order from Superintendent Martin to take a man into custody?—I did not.

Robert Davy.

28th July 1855.

10,439. On that day what was your post?—On the 1st of July I went first to Mr. Henbury's lodge, and about half past 3, between 3 and 4, I was taken out with Sergeant Butt. Six of us were taken to the carriage-drive to keep the people clear; we remained there about 5 or 6 minutes. After that I was taken away and put back behind the grass on the north side of the Serpentine inside the railing, and there I remained for some time. After that I went back to the lodge again, and remained on the footway to keep the people back from the lodge gate.

10,440. When you say the north side of the Serpentine, do you mean the north side of the drive?—Yes.

10,441. Then were you on the south side, the Serpentine side of the drive?—I never crossed the road during the day.

10,442. Do you think that your behaviour on that day entitles you to be described as "characterizing yourself by your brutality"?—Not that I am aware of.

10,443. Or as if you "seemed actuated by periodical fits of something or other"? did you "fairly jump" at the people?—No; I never put my hand near one, nor did I strike anyone during the day, and no one ever struck me the whole of the day.

10,444. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Answer 5502 is the principal charge; "This man rushed "at the people, and poked them and pushed them and struck them, and so on, while the "man adjoining him, who likewise received the same order, turned quietly round where I "was standing and said, 'You heard what the superintendent said; I must do my duty; "'you may as well fall back quietly;' and they went back quietly, and I do not believe "that man struck a blow during the whole day, and I feel ashamed to say I did not take "his number."

(*Witness.*) I never received any orders from Superintendent Martin or from Mr. Hughes the whole of the day.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I think he has been identified in this way, which is rather oddly. Mr. Payne said, "I cannot identify the man, but I am quite sure as to the number."

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When he was originally examined he said that he was not sure of the number.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) "It was either 354 or 554 of the A division, but I cannot speak posi-"tively upon that point."

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He said that he was quite sure it was either a 3 or a 5.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Do you think there is a case to call 354, Sir?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) None whatever; Mr. Payne has identified this man.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He afterwards said, "I am prepared to say it was 554; I have no hesitation;" he said so yesterday.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He said that he had talked to several of his friends, and that he was sure now of the number.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,445. My friend asked you whether you fairly jumped at the people; did you unfairly jump at them? did you jump at them at all?—No.

10,446. Did you make a spring at anybody?—Never.

10,447. Did you run after anybody?—No, I did not; I had no altercation with anyone.

10,448. Did you caution anybody not to hiss or hoot?—No; I cautioned them to stand back inside the rails; to keep themselves back.

10,449. As far as you were concerned, the people behaved very well to you?—They did where I was stationed,

10,450. Where do you say you were stationed?—Do you mean from the time I returned from the carriage-drive?

10,451. Yes.—At the back part of the railings.

10,452. Near the receiving-house?—It was not far from the receiving-house.

10,453. At half-past 3 you were there?—Between 3 and 4; I could not say the time exactly.

10,454. The people were behaving pretty well for a crowd that day, were they?—Where I was stationed, they were.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,455. Was that a large space where it was cleared?—It was a large space cleared back from the railings.

The witness withdrew.

William Horne.

Policeman 20 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,456. What is your name?—William Horne.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Whose evidence does this refer to?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Henry Horton's, Sir.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) At page 200.

10,457. (*Mr. Ellis.*) How old are you?—Twenty-six.

10,458. How long have you been in the force?—Seven years.

William Horne.

28th July 1855.

10,459. Where do you come from?—Hythe, in Kent.

10,460. Where were you on the 1st of July?—At home until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

10,461. Where is that?—Grosvenor Terrace, in the Horseferry Road.

10,462. Why were you at home?—I had no business to go; I had leave on that day.

10,463. What did you do after 4 o'clock?—I went from home over Westminster Bridge to see some friends, where I remained the whole evening.

10,464. Were you in Hyde Park?—I have not been in Hyde Park these last 4 or 5 months.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I think I should say, Sir, that it is odd enough that, in some of these cases in which we prove that the men were not there, the parties have not appeared to identify them. I beg to say that the brief of their examination was in my hands long before the persons were to be here to identify them.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You gave notice to Mr. Horton?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir, twice.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) And he has not appeared.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have received no answer.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He is a clerk.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He was one of the witnesses who volunteered to come.

10,465. (*To the Witness.*) Have you any other witness here?—No; I did not think it requisite to call anybody.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) The inspector of the A Division is here, who knows that he was not there.

(*Inspector Bray.*) I know that he was on leave that day; that he was not on duty at all, and that if he had been, he would not have been there.

Inspector Bray.

Inspector ROBERT BRAY, sworn.

10,466. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You are inspector of the A Division?—I am.

10,467. Was 20 A on duty on that day?—He was not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,468. Where is your place of business?—At our station.

10,469. How many inspectors are there attached to the station-house?—Two to some; more to others.

10,470. Where do you usually transact your business?—At King Street Station, Westminster; that is the station of the A Division.

10,471. Did you receive any orders from Sir Richard Mayne about this Hyde Park affair?—No; I was in Manchester on the 1st of July, and on the following Sunday the 8th.

10,472. When did you go to Manchester?—On the Saturday preceding the Sunday

10,473. Did you receive no orders from anybody?—No, I had nothing whatever to do with the Hyde Park affair.

10,474. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You were out of town at the time?—Yes.

10,475. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If you had been in London you would have had the command, I suppose?—I should have had some command, no doubt. I am not a superintendent, I am an inspector.

10,476. What are the gradations?—The gradations are these: the superintendent is the first of a division, the second is the inspector, the third is the sergeant, the constables are then divided into two classes, first and second.

The witness withdrew.

William Spencer.

POLICEMAN 380 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,477. What is your name?—William Spencer.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) This is again upon the evidence of Mr. Henry Horton, Sir.

10,478. (*To the Witness.*) How old are you?—Twenty-seven.

10,479. How long have you been in the force?—Seven years.

10,480. What countryman are you?—Staffordshire.

10,481. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July last?—I was.

10,482. Do you recollect on that day rushing on a little boy about 14 years of age and beating him?—I did not; I never did anything of the sort.

10,483. You are described as having beaten him in a very severe manner across his back and likewise his shoulder with your truncheon; did you do so?—I did not strike a boy on that day with my truncheon.

10,484. Had you occasion to strike with your truncheon at all?—I did strike one man in the afternoon that was attempting to rescue a prisoner from another constable. I struck him across the arm as he had hold of the prisoner, and trying to get him away. He let go his hold, and went away, and I saw no more of him.

William Spencer.

28th July 1855.

10,485. You are charged with having used language which I do not like to repeat: it is very coarse language. Did you on that day use language which is described here as disgusting language?—I did not.

10,486. Do you recollect a remonstrance addressed to you as if you had so done?—No.

10,487. Do you recollect upon any occasion, whether of remonstrance or not, telling a man that he should "have it" if he did not go?—No; there was no one remonstrated with me at all for language of any kind.

10,488. If anybody really did this, I suppose you think it is another mistake in the number?—It must be a mistake in the number altogether.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,489. I need hardly ask you whether you ever stole a goose?—No; I never did.

10,490. There was some observation made of "Who stole the goose," did you hear that?—I heard several observations made during the day.

10,491. About "Who stole the goose?"—Yes.

10,492. Did you hear about the rabbit pie?—Yes.

10,493. That is a very common expression, is it not?—Very common.

10,494. I suppose when you hear any observations about a rabbit pie, you treat them as something rather amusing?—Rather so; we never take any notice of them.

10,495. You do not think it justifiable to take a man into custody for that, do you?—No; I impute it to their ignorance.

10,496. Ignorance of what do you mean?—Ignorance altogether for making use of such remarks.

10,497. They are improper. Were you in the drive during the day?—I was.

10,498. My friend did not ask you what time you were there; what time was it?—I went in there about 3 o'clock, and remained in the drive until past 6, and half-past 6.

10,499. You did not take anybody into custody, did you?—Not myself. I assisted several constables to take prisoners out of the drive, to keep the crowd back from them.

10,500. Did anybody assault you?—I was hit by stones several times.

10,501. Did you see Superintendent Hughes riding about?—I did.

10,502. Did you receive any orders from him?—Not personally.

10,503. You cleared behind the railings, did not you?—No; I was in the drive all the afternoon.

10,504. You did not leave at all?—No.

10,505. You saw the policemen clearing behind the railings, did not you?—Yes, I did.

10,506. Going amongst the crowd that were there?—Yes, walking along.

10,507. There is a little rising ground just the other side of the rails, is not there?—It is slightly on the rise; it is some distance from the rails.

10,508. You did not see any policeman rushing up that rising ground, did you?—No.

10,509. Supposing you had to get up that rising ground, do you consider it necessary to make a grand rush to get up?—Not in the least.

10,510. You could walk up quietly, could not you?—Yes.

10,511. So I should think; Sir Richard Mayne appears to think differently. That was the only instance in which you struck a man, rescuing a prisoner?—Yes, it was.

10,512. I do not want to ask you anything about police fines; was any complaint ever made against you?—Not by any civilian.

10,513. Nothing but what is trifling?—Frivolous.

10,514. You do not call a fine by the police frivolous, do you?—(*No answer.*)

The witness withdrew.

J. T. King.

John Thomas King answered to his name, and Policeman 147 A was called, and stood forward.

10,515. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to* 147 *A.*) Is that the lad you said you used your truncheon to?—I cannot swear to him, but he is just about the same size.

10,516. (*To John Thomas King.*) You say that this is the policeman who hit you?—As far as I can recollect the man.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have sent for the father, Sir.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) But the boy is the person we wish for.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The father used an odd expression; he said that if the policeman had only hit his son once, he should not have minded. I suppose he thought that he had been doing something or other.

10,517. (*Mr. Armstrong, to John Thomas King.*) Did you take the truncheon from the policeman?—No.

10,518. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Had you his truncheon in your hand at any time?—No.

10,519. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You are quite sure you never had his truncheon in your hand at any time?—Yes.

10,520. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You were pushed forward by those who were trying to rescue the boy?—Yes.

10,521. Had any of those got hold of the constable's truncheon at any time?—I never saw it.

10,522. What had the constable in his hand?—He had his truncheon.

J. T. King.

28th July 1855.

10,523. Did you see any other stick with him except the truncheon?—No.

10,524. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What did he strike you with?—His truncheon.

10,525. (*Mr. Henderson.*) How did you happen to get in front of those persons?—The mob collected round at the back of me.

10,526. Did you wish to get the boy away from the constable?—No.

10,527. Were they making a rush behind you at the time upon the constable?—Yes.

10,528. Were they trying to do anything to him; were any of them with sticks?—No, I did not see them with sticks; they were merely trying to rescue the boy.

10,529. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) And then you say that he struck you with his truncheon, and that you never had his truncheon in your hand?—Yes.

10,530. And you were struck afterwards, while you were on the ground?—Three times while I lay on the ground.

10,531. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Might he at the time have supposed that you were trying to rescue the boy?—I cannot say.

10,532. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You are sure that he struck you with his truncheon, and you are sure that you never had his truncheon in your hand?—I am.

10,533. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The policeman was knocked down, was not he?—I never saw him.

10,534. Your father was asked, "The policeman was himself knocked down after striking the woman;" and your father stated, "The man that was with the female got him down;" did you see him down?—That was after he struck me; while I was being taken to the hospital.

10,535. He was struck down, was he?—That I am told; I never saw him.

10,536. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see the policeman's truncheon out of his hand at all; whether you had it or not?—No.

10,537. Did you see it on the ground?—No.

10,538. Or in anybody else's hand?—No.

10,539. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You are seventeen years of age, are you not?—Yes.

10,540. You did not go into the park with the intention of rescuing everybody that you saw taken into custody, did you?—No.

10,541. (*Mr. Henderson, to* 147 *A.*) Do you or do you not know whether that is the boy who took your truncheon in his hand?—I am certain that the boy that I knocked down had my truncheon in his hand; I can swear that the boy that had my truncheon in his hand I knocked down.

10,542. Whether this is the boy or not, you cannot say?—No, I cannot say whether this is the boy or not; but I can swear that the only person that I struck that day was the person that took my truncheon.

10,543. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to John Thomas King.*) You are not able to swear that this is the man who knocked you down?—No; I cannot positively swear that it is the man.

10,544. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You think it is, but you cannot positively swear that it is the man?—Yes.

10,545. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Your father is the man who speaks to that?—Yes.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) And Charles James, Sir; they both speak to it.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) It was with reference to the staff that I wished him to be re-called.

The witness withdrew.

James Vassie.

James Vassie answered to his name, and Policeman 20 D was called, and stood forward.

10,546. (*Mr. Mitchell, to James Vassie.*) Is that the man who assaulted you?—Yes.

10,547. You will swear to it?—I will swear to it.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) His evidence, Sir, is at page 66.

10,548. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to* 20 *D.*) I will ask you again, did you strike that boy?—I did not; I believe it to be the same, as I said yesterday, who was making his way in the crowd when I was hit; he was a short man, and he was about dressed as he is now.

10,549. Did you strike at him?—I did strike at him, but I do not believe I hit him. I was pushed back against the rails; there were other policemen in the drive; they made their way at the same time, but they could not identify him in the crowd, as there was such a crowd at the time.

10,550. (*To James Vassie.*) You were struck on the shoulder, you say?—Yes.

10,551. Had you any doctor?—No; I was my own doctor.

10,552. What do you call your own doctor?—I had some farrier's oil to rub it with.

(*Policeman* 20 *D.*) I was pushed back by the crowd; the crowd came with such force, and I being knocked down just shortly previous; it was a little rising from under the rails, and very slippery.

10,553. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Are you sure that he did not fall?—I am sure he did not fall; I struck over several people's heads, but I did not strike so hard as to hurt any person, because I did not wish to hit any person who was not in fault.

10,554. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Not hard enough to do any permanent injury; you do not mean that you could hit a man with your staff at all without hurting him, do you?—Those in front said that the piece of timber which knocked me down came from behind them.

James Vassie.

28th July 1855.

10,555. (*James Vassie.*) Do you say that I have the same dress on as when you struck at me?—You have every appearance of the same man.

10,556. (*Mr. Mitchell, to James Vassie.*) What dress had you on upon that day?—I had my slop on that day.

10,557. A jacket?—Yes.

10,558. (*To 20 D.*) You say he was dressed as he is now?—I think he was; he was a shortish man. I have every reason to believe that that is the man.

10,559. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did your best to hit him; not hard, as you say, and you do not know whether you hit him or not?—No: I should have taken him into custody had I been able to have got through the crowd to have caught him.

10,560. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Why?—Thinking that he was the man, who had thrown this piece of timber which knocked me down.

10,561. Then you did not see the man throw the piece of timber?—No; I was standing with my back to him. I could not see him.

10,562. How long have you been in the Force?—Eleven years and five months.

10,563. Do you consider yourself justified in taking a man when you only think that he threw a piece of wood at you?—He was running away.

10,564. Do you consider it your duty to take a man into custody if you only think that he has been throwing a piece of wood at you?—If I have been knocked down, and rise up and see a man running away, I consider that he is a man who has done something; that is the reason why I should take him into custody.

The witness withdrew.

William Smith.

WILLIAM SMITH, Policeman 551, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Ellis.*) Before you go on, you said something about a letter which you have received from Mr. Bowstead. Will you just let me look at that letter (*the same was handed to the learned Recorder*)? This is only a repetition of what he said; he had no charge to make against that man Butcher, but on the contrary, that he treated him with kindness. He said that his complaint was of being taken without a reason, and confined in a bad cell; he does not repeat the charge of violent conduct, and it need not be read, I think.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Mr. Marsh speaks to this witness.

10,565. (*Mr. Ellis, to the witness.*) How old are you?—Twenty-four.

10,566. How long have you been in the Force?—Two months.

10,567. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What were you before?—A farm servant.

10,568. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Where?—In Lincolnshire.

10,569. Were you on duty in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July?—I was.

10,570. Where?—Against Mr. Henbery's milking-house.

10,571. About 2 o'clock, what had you to do?—When we entered the park, and was marched across to the Magazine Barracks, and from there to Mr. Henbery's; there we remained till a few minutes after 3, and then we were ordered, a half-dozen of us, to keep the ride clear. We found that impossible. When we spoke to the people, they commenced hissing, hooting, and shouting; we were allowed to stand still while more policemen came up.

10,572. I suppose you displayed your staff?—Yes; waving them before our heads.

10,573. Did you knock the people down?—No.

10,574. Did you poke them in the stomach?—No.

10,575. Did you send them under the rails?—I did not; I laid hands on no man not at the time that I was in the drive.

10,576. Were you striking everybody down?—I struck no man at all.

10,577. Do you recollect anything taking place, or anything being said as to the Beer Act?—I do not.

10,578. Were you very much agitated at the time?—Not at all.

10,579. Were you very much heated?—Not that I am aware of; the day was hot and that caused a little heat.

10,580. Did you express a wish for a quart of beer? Did you say "I wish I had it"?—I did not say any such a word.

10,581. Did you nearly push a poor man down in a brown hat?—No.

10,582. That is said to have been near the opening; you were stationed near the opening, were you not?—Yes.

10,583. Did you take anybody into custody that day?—Yes; a man was brought out of the mob by two respectable people, and given into my custody for stealing a watch, and we conveyed him to Vine Street, and there no one appeared against him, and I then charged him on suspicion of stealing a watch: so he was tried at the Court and dismissed.

10,584. You did not leave the park with that man till after 6, did you?—It was about a quarter past 6, and I returned to the park about half-past 8.

10,585. You were in the park from half-past 4 till that time, but you deny those charges?—Yes; I do.

William Smith.

28th July 1855.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,586. Nothing was said about the Beer Act?—I do not remember anything of the sort.

10,587. Or about the Sunday Trading Act?—I do not remember anything being said about it.

10,588. Did you walk about the park much?—No, I did not; I was stationed near Mr. Henbery's most of the time while I took the charge.

10,589. Did you walk down the drive;—No; I never walked down it above 300 yards.

10,590. You say you have been in the Force two months?—Yes; I have been in the Force two months.

10,591. What were you before?—A farm servant.

10,592. I suppose you have not been fined during that time?—Not at present; I cannot say how long it will be before I shall; I have not yet.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) There is nothing at all against him.

10,593. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It was something novel for you to take a prisoner into custody, was it not?—Not much novelty at all.

10,594. Have you been used to take prisoners into custody?—No; I never took one before.

10,595. Then it was rather a novelty?—I am not much learned, and I cannot answer you if you talk in that way.

10,596. Are you sure that you did not strike anybody?—I did not.

10,597. Had you your truncheon drawn?—Yes, the same as the rest.

10,598. You struck at somebody, did you not?—No, no more than waving it over my head, and requesting the people to stand back.

10,599. Would they not have stood back as well without waving them about?—I cannot say; I was never in a crowd before, and I cannot say how they would have gone on.

10,600. What sort of people were they that you waved your truncheon before?—Some were respectable, and some were not; some decently clothed, and some not.

10,601. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you poke any of them?—I did not.

10,602. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were there not a good many decently-clad people?—Some of them, not all.

10,603. Rather superior than the people you see in Lincolnshire?—Yes.

10,604. Rather better dressed?—I dare say they were, some of them.

10,605. The ladies were, were they not?—I did not notice but very few ladies; there might have been plenty in the park.

10,606. There were some females there?—I dare say there might have been some; I do not recollect noticing any.

10,607. Did you request them to stand back before you waved your truncheon?—Yes, I quietly told them to stand back, and they resisted then.

10,608. In what way?—They said that they would not go back, that they had as much right there as I had.

10,609. The ladies did?—No, the gentlemen.

10,610. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What did you do upon that?—I told them that they really must stand back.

10,611. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did they eventually stand back?—Some of them.

10,612. When they did that, I suppose you came back into the drive?—I stood still then.

10,613. Then they closed to the rails again?—No, not while we stood there.

10,614. When you went away, you did not go inside the rails and make a line and keep them back, did you?—Yes, inside the railings, on the sward.

10,615. You formed a line there, did you?—Yes, to keep them back, at a distance, I should say, of thirty yards.

10,616. From the rails?—Yes.

10,617. What time of the day was it?—About a quarter to 4.

10,618. How long did you keep this line?—Not above a quarter of an hour, I should say.

10,619. How came you to abandon that mode of procedure?—We were ordered to do so.

10,620. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Which side of the drive was this?—The north side, at the corner.

10,621. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) When you got underneath the rails what did you do?—We did not go under, we went round the end of them.

10,622. I suppose you went alongside the rails?—Yes, first; while the people stood back.

10,623. There is a little elevation there?—I did not notice it.

10,624. You did not feel compelled to rush from the rails?—Not at all, we went quietly along.

10,625. It has been said that it was necessary to rush; you did not see that that was necessary?—I did not rush myself, and I did not see anyone else.

10,626. Then no rushes took place?—I did not see any.

10,627. You are not a part of the reserve?—No, I belong to the King Street Station.

William Smith.

28th July 1855.

10,628. What should you have been doing that day if it had not been for this little affair at home?—I should have gone on evening duty at a quarter to 5 o'clock.

10,629. What time did you go on?—About a few minutes before 1.

10,630. It was a very hot day, was it not?—Rather warm, I dare say.

10,631. That made you a little out of temper, and poke about a good deal, and act with a good deal of vigour?—No, it did not.

The witness withdrew.

Edward Spearing.

EDWARD SPEARING, Policeman 113 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who speaks to this man?

(*Mr Ellis.*) Robert Ward. I beg to hand up to the Commissioners a letter with his name to it.

10,632. (*To the witness.*) How old are you?—36.

10,633. How long have you been in the Force?— About 12 years.

10,634. What countryman are you?—Hampshire.

10,635. Where were you on Sunday, the 1st of July, at 1 o'clock?—I was at Gardiner's Lane Station.

10,636. What happened there?—My name was not called, and I went home.

10,637. Where did you go to duty?—At a quarter to 5, I went on duty at the House of Lords.

10,638. Till that time did you remain at home?—Yes, all the time.

10,639. Who is Martha Loader; is she your landlady?—No.

10,640. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You were at the House of Lords on Sunday?—Yes, I do duty there, at the entrance of the Victoria Tower.

10,641. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Who is Martha Loader?—A tenant of mine; a lodger of mine.

10,642. Is she here?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Martha Loader.

MARTHA LOADER, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,643. Do you know Edward Spearing?—Yes.

10,644. Do you know where he was on the 1st of July?—Yes.

10,645. What means had you of knowing?—I brought the paper down to him at half-past 3. I saw him twice during the hours of 3 and 4. It was nearly half an hour both times together. I spoke to him and his wife.

10,646. Where was he?—Lying down on the hearth, resting himself, with a pillow under his head.

10,647. In his own house?—Yes.

10,648. He was at home?—Yes.

10,649. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do you know what time he left your house?—As near as I can tell, at half-past 4.

The witness withdrew.

John Hole.

JOHN HOLE, Policeman 58 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,650. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is your age?—26.

10,651. How long have you served in the Force?—Two years and seven months in the Metropolitan Police, and previous to that, three years in the Bristol Police.

10,652. What countryman are you?—Somersetshire.

10,653. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Were you on duty on the 1st of July in Hyde Park?—I was.

10,654. At what part?—Near the Receiving House and the Magazine Barracks principally.

10,655. At what hour?—From 3 o'clock up to principally about 8 o'clock.

10,656. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What time were you at the Magazine Barracks?—I should say it might be 7 o'clock.

10,657. (*Mr. Ellis.*) From 3 to 8?—Yes.

10,658. What took you out of the park at 8?—I had a boy in custody for throwing a stone. I took him to the Receiving House, or rather to the Lodge, Mr. Henbery's Lodge, and from there I took him to Vine Street Station-house; and I was never in the park afterwards.

10,659. Did you strike anyone that day?—I did not.

10,660. Had you occasion to make a show of doing it?—Yes; I flourished my staff several times during the day.

John Hole.

28th July 1855.

10,661. You do not know Robert Ward?—No, I do not.

10,662. Do you recollect coming into collision with any man with a cigar in his mouth?—No, I do not.

10,663. And that bobbed his head down to save himself from your blows?—No; I never knocked any man's hat off.

10,664. Between 8 and 9 you were not in the park?—No; near 8 I had a boy in charge for throwing a stone, and I took him to the Lodge, and afterwards to the Vine Street Station; afterwards I was not in the park.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,665. What was the name of the boy?—I do not know; he was not my prisoner.

10,666. What became of him?—I do not know; I never heard; a man in plain clothes had him prisoner.

10,667. Do not you take any interest in a person that you may have charge of?—If I had the charge of him myself, decidedly I should, but I had not the charge of him myself.

10,668. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you at the Magazine Barracks?—Yes.

10,669. Did anything happen to a soldier there?—They were throwing stones at the soldiers there. I saw stones thrown at different times during the day, and one struck me in the back.

10,670. (*Mr Henderson.*) Did you go with the other policemen?—I did not. I was in the park with others, keeping the people back from the drive near the Receiving House.

10,671. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How did you go up to the barracks?—We were following up a picket that had been out after some soldiers.

10,672. Did you go alone?—No; there were other policemen with me.

10,673. How many, then?—Seven or eight; perhaps more.

10,674. A party of police had been called up before you, and then you went to assist, 7 or 8 of you?—Yes, about 7 or 8.

10,675. Were any stones being thrown at the soldiers still, when you got up?—Yes, I saw several thrown at that time, particularly at one of the serjeants.

10,676. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Why was that done?—I know nothing more than that they had been after them with a picket.

10,677. The stones were thrown at the serjeant who had come with the picket to bring some soldiers home?—I believe they were thrown at him.

10,678. Was that what he had come out for?—Yes, certainly.

10,679. Then the crowd, you say, threw stones at the serjeant for doing that?—Yes, they did.

10,680. Did you see any soldier collar any of the police?—I did not.

10,681. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) About how many soldiers were there belonging to the picket as well as those they took?—I believe four or five, the picket.

10,682. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What number of soldiers were there?—Three or four together in one place, and six or seven at another.

10,683. There might be 20 altogether?—Yes, at different parts of the park.

10,684. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) But the men that were taken in by the picket?—I believe there were six or seven at the time.

10,685. You mean that the picket were a smaller number than the men that they took in?—Yes; the sergeant brought in two or three more of them.

10,686. The picket were armed, were they not?—No; I believe they had their bayonets, but I will not be certain.

10,687. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did any superintendent tell the police to put their truncheons in their pockets?—No.

10,688. At this time, when the soldiers were there?—No, I have no recollection of that. I saw no superintendent there.

10,689. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If I understand you, you went to assist in protecting the picket who were taking the soldiers in?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

I. Gillmore.

Irwin Gillmore, Policeman 392 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,690. How old are you?—About 28.

10,691. How long have you been in the Police Force?—I am in my seventh year.

10,692. From what part of the country do you come?—The west of Ireland.

10,693. Do you remember being in the park on the 1st of July?—Yes, I do.

10,694. Where were you at different times that day?—I was principally stationed at this near end of the Serpentine; about 10 minutes to 2 I think we went into the park.

10,695. Where did you take up your station?—This near end of the Serpentine, on the north side of the rails.

10,696. When did you leave that place?—I left it, I suppose, about 7 o'clock; between 7 and 8.

10,697. Then you went on to the grass?—Yes.

10,698. To clear the park?—No, I sat down awhile.

10,699. Do you recollect having any conversation with a soldier upon that occasion?—None, whatever, at that time.

10,700. But at any time?—I did, later in the evening.

10,701. Will you state what led to that conversation with the soldier?—Yes; I was assisting in clearing the mobs of people, and also assisting in clearing the park, and I saw a great number of persons assembled about 150 yards at my back. I was on the green then, and I ran down immediately, thinking it might be a prisoner being rescued from one of our men; I got into the centre of the crowd, and I saw a Horse Guardsman with a boy in his arms, and the boy was bleeding from the temple. As soon as I entered the crowd, I saw a man who appeared to be drunk, and he said "392." I said something, I think it was, "You drunken ruffian, do you allege me for striking that boy?" or something to that effect. There was a boy wounded in the soldier's arms at the time, and the soldier said, "See what some of you have done; should you not be ashamed of yourselves?"

10,702. The soldier did not accuse you?—No, only the drunken man.

10,703. Had you hit the boy?—No, I had not. I had not hit a man on that day.

10,704. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see who did hit him?—I did not. I have witnesses to prove that I had been clearing the park at the time I ran down to this crowd, and they saw me go down.

10,705. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you say to that drunken man that if he was not off, you would crack his nut?—No, I never made use of that expression to any man.

10,706. A man called out your number, and then you said "You drunken ruffian, do you mean to accuse me of having hurt this boy?"—Yes.

10,707. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did the Life Guardsman say to o , "You scoundrel, you want a licking?"—He did not.

10,708. Something to that effect?—He did not; he said "See what some of you have done, should you not be ashamed of yourselves?"

10,709. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He did say that?—Yes, he did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,710. You say that the drunken man spoke to you before you spoke to him?—Yes.

10,711. What did he say to you?—He said when I went into the crowd "392" as loud as he could shout, and I said "You drunken ruffian do you accuse me for striking that boy," or something to that effect.

10,712. Was that an answer to "392"?—I considered it was; I was astonished to think a man should accuse me of striking the boy when I was not near the place.

10,713. Did he accuse you?—I consider he did.

10,714. You think if the man called out "392" that was accusing you of striking that boy?—I certainly understood it so then.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The witness said he meant it so at the time.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He did not say that till afterwards.

10,715. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the witness.*) What Ward was this, that the Life Guardsman said "You scoundrel, you want a licking, and you ought to be severely punished for this;" I hallooed out the policeman's number, but before I could get his number out he made an attempt to hit me, but I hallooed out 392 A Division." Therefore he does not disguise that he meant to accuse him of being the person who struck the boy, and this man so understood it at the time?—I did.

10,716. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You understood him to mean that?—Yes.

10,717. Because he cried out "392"?—Yes.

10,718. He did not say anything before that?—No.

10,719. Had anybody said anything before that time in that crowd?—No; none.

10,720. In that crowd no one had spoken to you before?—None that I heard.

10,721. That man called out "392"?—Yes.

10,722. When you turned round, and called him a ruffian?—I said "You drunken ruffian, do you accuse me for striking that boy."

10,723. He had not accused you then?—When he had called out my number, I believe he did accuse me.

10,724. You called him a drunken ruffian?—I did.

10,725. Have you ever read the Police Regulations?—Yes, part of them.

10,726. You have been in the Force seven years?—Not quite; I said I was in my seventh year.

10,727. Do you recollect this clause in the instructions to the police constable, that he will be civil and attentive to all persons of every rank and class, and insolence or incivility will not be passed over?—Yes.

10,728. Is it not both uncivil and insolent to call a man a drunken ruffian?—Rather so; but when a man is drunk, and accuses me of what I am not guilty of, it is a great crime.

10,729. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You were there when the soldier used those words?—Yes.

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10,730. You said that you had some witnesses to show that you went there?—I have witnesses to prove that they saw me leave when I was clearing the park for the crowd, from there.

10,731. They saw you going towards the crowd, where the soldier was?—Yes.

10,732. Whereabout was that?—Near the Receiving House.

10,733. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean that they saw you going towards the place where the boy was wounded, after the boy was wounded?—No; when I left the park where I was dispersing the crowd.

10,734. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where was that?—It was a few hundred yards, on the right of the Serpentine in the park. I looked back 150 yards, and I saw a great number of persons assembled. I left where I was then to go to the crowd, thinking it might be a prisoner rescued from one of our men, and I have persons to prove that they saw me leave for that crowd.

10,735. That you went to that crowd where the boy had been injured, after he had been injured?—Yes.

10,736. Who is your witness?—Thomas Wade.

10,737. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were there other policemen near at the time, when the soldier spoke to you?—I had not noticed any then, but when I came out of the crowd, Wade said, "I can clear you of that."

10,738. I was asking you of the fact, answer me. Were there not other policemen close by you at that time?—I had not noticed any.

10,739. If the boy was hit by a policeman at all, cannot you say where that policeman was?—I could not say that the boy was hit at all by a policeman.

10,740. Now as to this man that you addressed as a drunken ruffian, did you make any attempt to strike him?—None whatever; I did not strike a man in the park on that day.

10,741. I did not ask you that. What happened then after you made that remark to him; what did you do or what did he do?—He went away, and I did not see him afterwards.

10,742. Did you not use any sort of threat to him?—None whatever.

10,743. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) All that you said was, "You drunken ruffian, do you accuse me?"—That is all.

10,744. Did you say what you would do to him if he said that?—I did not.

The witness withdrew.

Thomas Wade.

THOMAS WADE, Policeman 385 A, called again.

10,745. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see Gillmore come out of this crowd where the soldier had the boy?—I saw him in the crowd, when the soldier accosted him.

10,746. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) How near were you to him?—Close to him; I went into the crowd with him.

10,747. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where did you come from?—From the open space in the park, it might be 100 yards.

10,748. With him?—Yes.

10,749. You got up together?—Yes.

10,750. At the time that you got up to that part of the crowd, had the boy been already injured?—He had.

10,751. That had been done before you and Gillmore got up?—Yes.

10,752. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you see any sods, or anything, being thrown about at the time?—I did not.

10,753. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You heard a remark made to him?—I did. I heard a gentleman accuse him, at least, call out, "392;" and he said, "That is the man." I spoke to the gentleman myself.

10,754. Was he sober?—I do not think he was; he had the appearance of a man who had been drinking. There were two of them together.

10,755. Had he a cigar in his mouth at any time?—No, he had not then.

10,756. Or in his hand?—No, not that I am aware of; I did not see it.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have no questions to ask the witness.

10,757. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Irwin Gillmore.*) Did you understand my brother Commissioner, when he asked you whether there was any policeman near you?—I had not noticed any.

10,758. The witness you have called says that he was with you?—I did not see him at the time; he might have been; he was with me clearing the park.

10,759. How did you know that he could be your witness, if you did not see him?—When I got out of the centre of the crowd, I saw him again, and I told him what I was accused of; and he said, "I can clear you of that."

10,760. You met him as you came out of the crowd?—Yes.

10,761. You did not know that he had been in the crowd with you?—I did not.

The witness withdrew.

INSPECTOR WEBB, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who speaks to this man?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Mr. Franklin, at page 213.

10,762. (*Mr. Ellis.*) How old are you?—Thirty-five.

10,763. How long have you been in the force?—Sixteen years, and some months.

10,764. What part of the world do you come from?—From Gloucestershire.

10,765. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You are an inspector?—Yes.

10,766. When were you promoted?—In October 1844.

10,767. Were you a sergeant first?—Eleven years. I joined the police in 1839; I was promoted to a sergeant in 1844; and I was promoted to inspector in 1854.

10,768. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Were you in the park on Sunday the 1st of July?—I was.

10,769. Did you form a part of the body that was brought up from Stanhope Gate?—I did not.

10,770. You were there before?—I went to Park Street at 2 o'clock with two sergeants and twenty men for the protection of that neighbourhood.

10,771. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where were you posted?—I had ten men and a sergeant, with myself, at No. 5, Park Street, and I had ten men and a sergeant at 31 A, Park Street.

10,772. Was either of these houses next door to Lord Robert Grosvenor's?—Neither of them; No. 5, Park Street, I think, was 300 yards from Lord Robert Grosvenor's; No. 31 A, Park Street, was, I should think, about 200 yards from Lord Robert Grosvenor's house; independently of those twenty men, I had three others patrolling the neighbourhood of Park Street, Grosvenor Street, and Grosvenor Square.

10,773. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You would not give the order for the body that was brought up to charge and to clear the street?—No, I did not.

I do not think it is imputed to this witness, as I read the evidence?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No.

10,774. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Do you recollect taking Louis Franklin into custody?—I do.

10,775. Will you say what he was doing, and how you came to take him?—About 6 to half-past 6 I received information from one of the constables that there was a crowd of persons assembling opposite and near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 107, Park Street; I went out and looked round, and saw the description of persons that were there, and they were then hissing, and some were hooting, hallooing, and shouting; and I desired the constable who fetched me to go down and bring up ten of the men, and when they came up I desired them to request the persons to move on.

10,776. By ten of the men, you mean ten of your own men?—Yes. By that time the doorways were full, and some persons were upon the railings, and the pavement was partly stopped up. I desired them, and I persuaded them, to go away and keep moving. The crowd continued to increase, and some of the parties in the crowd made use of very bad language. They often called out "Chuck him out; pitch him out," when some persons appeared at the windows of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house.

10,777. I was asking you what Louis Franklin did?—I will just tell you the cause of it. At this time I observed Franklin near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house. The crowd continued to be so riotous, that I sent to Stanhope Gate for the superintendent to come up with the reserve, not feeling myself in sufficient force there to clear the street, which at that time I considered necessary. In a few minutes the superintendent came up with a body of men and an inspector; a crowd was following them from behind, coming from South Street in the direction of Stanhope Gate. Franklin was then hissing, and when they come up to Reeves' Mews the superintendent with the men, the men that were with him, commenced to clear the street. I was some distance, and I could not hear what orders were given.

10,778. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What part of the street were you in then?—At the corner of Park Street and at Grosvenor Street. They were at Reeves' Mews, that would be a distance of, I should think, 100 yards, but Lord Robert Grosvenor's house would be from me about 20 yards.

10,779. Where you were standing when the other policemen came up?—Yes; some of the police went backwards from the way in which they came, and others came towards me, taking the centre of the road; there was room for persons to pass; some went one way and some the other; and when Franklin got opposite Reeves' Mews I heard him hissing, and hollooing, and making a great noise, and I apprehended him, and took him by the collar of his coat.

10,780. You went down from the corner of Grosvenor Street to Reeves' Mews?—Yes; I followed Franklin as he passed down Park Street to Reeves's Mews, where I apprehended him, a little past Reeves' Mews. I took him by the collar of his coat; a woman had hold of his arm at the time, and when I took him by the collar of his coat he threw himself back, and he was nearly down; I called the assistance of another constable, he plunged backwards to the side, and the woman struck the constable several times with her parasol over his arms and shoulder: I told her to go away and go home, but she still hung to his arm, at least she hung to it for some few yards, and she then let go. I desired the constable to take him to the station-house, and then I returned to my men.

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10,781. You took him into custody for hissing and yelling?—Yes; hissing, and yelling, and exciting the crowd to resist the police, and I sent him to the station-house with the constables.

10,782. At the time that you took him into custody was he going down the street towards the police?—He was between the two bodies; one was going one way, and the other came this way, and he was hissing.

10,783. You had seen him near the corner of Grosvenor Street?—Before then I had seen him opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house. I gave him to one of the policemen, and desired him to take him to the station, and I saw no more of him.

10,784. You did not see any policeman strike him?—No, I did not.

10,785. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was he hurt at the time that you gave him over to the policeman?—This is the first that I have heard of it; I was not aware that he had his head broken at the station nor at the police court. When at the police court on Tuesday morning I was standing waiting to go before the magistrate, and Franklin said, in the presence of one of the inspectors with me, "You are the inspector that apprehended me?" and I said, "I was;" he said, "Well, you see I am a different man now to what I was on Sunday."

10,786. You say that there was nothing amiss with his head when you delivered him over to the policeman?—No.

10,787. You saw him at the police office afterwards did you not?—I went back after giving him to a constable.

10,788. You saw him at the station-house, did you?—I did; shortly afterwards.

10,789. In what state was his head then?—I saw no blood, neither did he complain of his head having been cut.

10,790. Was his hat off when you saw him?—Yes.

10,791. Do you mean to say that you were not aware that afternoon, or at any time before this investigation, that his head was cut on that occasion?—I do; when at the police court, I was waiting to go before the magistrate, and he was standing outside, and he said to me in the hearing of another inspector, "I think you are the inspector that took me into custody on Sunday?"—I said that I was, and he said, "Well, you see I am a different man now to what I was then." I said, "Yes, I see you are a little more quiet; I was under the impression that you had been drinking." He replied, "I had had a little." In the course of two or three minutes, his case was called on, and no other conversation ensued.

10,792. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you give any orders to take his wife into custody?—I did not; I ordered his wife home.

10,793. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you inquire for her when you got to the police office?—I asked the policeman if the wife had followed; finding her so violent, she having struck him several times over the arm and shoulder, I inquired what had become of her, supposing that he had had some difficulty with her after I left.

10,794. What policeman did you give her in charge of?—337 A, a reserve attached to the C division, one of the men that came from Stanhope Gate,—that is the man that I desired to take him to the station.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,795. This female that was with him was his wife, was she not?—I do not know.

10,796. Did she not say so?—Not to me.

10,797. Did you not know that she was his wife?—How could I know that?

10,798. Did you believe that she was his wife?—No; not at that time.

10,799. Was he not a very decent looking man?—Yes; he was.

10,800. Is it a usual thing for men of that class who come out with their wives, to kick up a row?—I cannot say that; I know that he did so; I cannot say what is usual; I know that he did so.

10,801. Do you think you might have used a little forbearance with a man out with his wife?—I cautioned him opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house; I saw that his conduct was such as to cause resistance to the police, and I apprehended him.

10,802. How long after you cautioned him was that?—It might have been two minutes.

10,803. It followed very shortly afterwards?—Yes; I saw his conduct, and I did not lose sight of him.

10,804. First you said you desired him to desist, and then afterwards you said you persuaded him?—I cautioned him; I told him to be quiet.

10,805. It was more desiring than persuading?—I told him to be quiet, and go home.

10,806. At first you said that he was hissing, and hallooing, and making a great noise?—Yes.

10,807. That was your first complaint against him?—Yes.

10,808. Afterwards you said that he was inciting the crowd to resist the police?—It was by the same means.

10,809. He only incited the crowd by hissing and hallooing?—And shouting.

10,810. What became of this man; he was taken into custody, you say?—He was locked up.

10,811. All night?—He was; at least, I believe so.

10,812. And taken to Marlborough Street the next day?—Yes.

10,813. Did he find bail?—Yes; he was bailed.

10,814. At what time?—I really cannot answer that, only it was some time in the evening; I cannot say what time.

10,815. What time was it that you took him into custody?—From 6 to half-past.

10,816. He was kept in custody all that night; and all the next day, up to 6 o'clock?—Yes.

10,817. Then he came up the next day and was discharged, no charge being entered against him; is not that the fact. Was any complaint entered against him by the police?—No; there were some seventy or eighty persons apprehended from the park, and this one from Park Street. On the Tuesday, when they were taken before the magistrate, they were classed under various headings, some for throwing stones, others for inciting the mob, and resisting the police, and so on; and in consideration of Franklin, with others, having been in custody from Sunday and Monday, and having to come up on Tuesday, the counsel for the Crown, Mr. Clarkson, made some statement to the magistrate, and they were discharged in a body; Franklin was one of them. I was there to substantiate my charge.

10,818. Was there not a very strong article in "The Times," against the police, on the Monday morning?—I did not read it.

10,819. There was a great deal of talk about the conduct of the police the next day, was there not?—There was. I paid no heed to it myself.

10,820. Was the poor man discharged?—He was.

10,821. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I understand that you and your party were sent to be in charge and protect Lord Robert Grosvenor's house that day?—Not Lord Robert Grosvenor's house only, but the neighbourhood, anywhere.

10,822. You expected something to happen at Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—Yes; we expected that some assemblage of persons might be there.

10,823. Your attention was particularly directed to that house?—Yes.

10,824. What time did you go there?—At 2 o'clock.

10,825. Was there any crowd there?—No; not till 6 o'clock.

10,826. About that time did they begin to collect?—Yes; about that time they began to collect.

10,827. In which direction did they come?—I could not see; I kept myself out of sight; I remained in doors.

10,828. Those were your orders?—Yes; to create no excitement in the neighbourhood.

10,829. You had officers stationed in the street to give you information, had you not?—Three officers were patrolling in the neighbourhood of Park Street, Grosvenor Street, and Grosvenor Square, to give me immediate information.

10,830. Can you give us the number of those policemen?—184, Walker; 68, Croker; 121, Panson, letter C.

10,831. Those were the three men?—Yes; that were out patrolling.

10,832. Were they all of them C?—Yes; they were in plain clothes.

10,833. In consequence of some information that you got from one of them, you took your men out?—I went out myself first.

10,834. When you did go out yourself, what did you see?—I saw a number of persons assembled opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house.

10,835. What number do you think?—I should think they were extending round, not exactly opposite the house, some thousand people.

10,836. Was that the largest number that you ever saw assembled there?—No; they continued to increase.

10,837. What was the largest number that you ever saw assembled there?—I should think there were 2,000, or 3,000, or 4,000; I should think so; not opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, but distributed round Grosvenor Street, and the other side in Park Street.

10,838. I suppose you include all the strangers, who came from curiosity, to see what was going on?—Yes; as far as I could see.

10,839. You say that there was a disturbance. What number do you think the turbulent part of the crowd were?—I should think about 1,000.

10,840. How long after you went out did you call out your men?—About five minutes.

10,841. Did you send for the reserve before that?—No; I called out my own men first.

10,842. How many did you call into action?—Those from No. 5, Park Street,—ten men.

10,843. What orders did you give them?—To mix themselves up with the crowd, and, if possible, to keep them moving and not to let them assemble, and to do so as quietly as they could, and to keep their truncheons in their pockets.

10,844. Did you observe how they carried out your orders?—I observed that they did so, and they did not take out their truncheons.

10,845. Did you call out the other ten men?—I sent for them.

10,846. Did they come?—No; they did not come up till after the reserve.

10,847. You had ten men in the crowd before the reserve came—before you called out the other ten?—Yes.

10,848. You saw that they obeyed your orders to keep the mob moving, and without using their truncheons?—Yes.

10,849. Did they succeed in that in any degree?—No; for every one appeared to be obstinate and would not move. When a constable spoke to them they hissed him, and said that he had no right to interfere, and that they had as much right as he had; and

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others said, I pay rates and taxes, and so on; and there were others that used some low expressions.

10,850. Before you sent for the reserve, in your judgment, had the men under your command done their utmost to persuade the people to go away quietly?—They had; but I found instead of the parties going away by persuasion the crowd appeared to get more excited and more irritable, and I considered it advisable to send to Stanhope Gate for Superintendent O'Brien to come up with his reserve.

10,851. Had you been made aware that they were there if you wanted them?—Yes; I had.

10,852. And you sent for them?—Yes.

10,853. What were the crowd doing—the turbulent part of it in front of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house when the reserve came up?—They were hissing and making use of the words that I told you before—some "pitch him out," and others "chuck him out" hissing, hallooing, and such conduct as that, and I was informed before I sent for them that some person had thrown some stones.

10,854. There were no windows broken?—No; I saw nothing.

10,855. Did Superintendent O'Brien come in command of the reserve?—Yes.

10,856. From the time that he came did he take the command of the police in the street, or did you retain a portion of the command?—I commanded my own men.

10,857. He had merely the command of the men that he brought up?—Yes.

10,858. You did not take any orders from him?—No.

10,859. After he came what orders did you give to your men?—To compel the persons to move.

10,860. And to draw their truncheons?—No.

10,861. Did they draw them?—The men at the time that Superintendent O'Brien came up were not acting in a body—they were intermixed with the people, and I could not extend my voice to them.

10,862. Could you collect them?—No.

10,863. Did you call out the other ten?—Yes.

10,864. What orders did you give them?—The reserve came up; before they came up they were not called out, then I assisted to clear the crowd and they came out and kept order after the street was cleared.

10,865. Did you give them orders to that effect?—I did.

10,866. Did they draw their truncheons?—Not the men under my charge—not after the street was cleared. The men under my charge did not draw their truncheons, but they kept the people moving without exhibiting them.

10,867. So far as you know they had not drawn them at all?—I have no doubt that when the reserve came up and found that we had sufficient force to clear the street that their truncheons were drawn. I have no doubt that many drew them.

10,868. Where were they placed with their drawn truncheons, those ten men in the house No. 31?—They did not come out of No. 31 till after the reserve had acted.

10,869. After the reserve came up what did that body of which you had the command do?—That I cannot say, because, as I said before, they were intermixed with the people.

10,870. That was only half of them?—Yes; the other ten were in the house; I brought them out of the house after the reserve had cleared the street.

10,871. Not till then?—No; the ten I brought out first retired into No. 5, and I brought those out of No. 31 to take their places.

10,872. Before the reserve had cleared the street?—No; after the reserve had cleared the street.

10,873. Your men were never all at the same time in the street?—No.

10,874. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you see the street cleared?—Yes.

10,875. Can you describe how it was effected by the reserve?—They came and followed the crowd that was following the police that came from Stanhope Gate, the other portion of the police came towards me and desired the persons to move, but they would not; some were shoved and pushed, and others went away, and that is how it was done.

10,876. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were any struck?—I have no doubt there were. I saw one man bleeding at the corner of Reeves' Mews; I saw him remain there some time; my attention was called to him by two gentlemen who said they thought that he was remaining there unnecessarily to excite persons. I called a sergeant and desired him to take him at once to the hospital, but the man refused to go, and remained there after being persuaded by me and the sergeant for some ten minutes.

10,877. Was that the German?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think it was.

10,878. Have you found out his name?—I believe he was a German, at least a foreigner, he remained there for some ten minutes, and I insisted, at last, upon the sergeant removing him at once to the hospital.

10,879. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see that there was a great quantity of blood on the ground?—Not a great quantity; there was blood on the pavement, not a great quantity; I should think there was about twenty or thirty drops of blood.

10,880. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I suppose he must have been pretty severely injured for you to recommend him to go to the hospital?—It was from the appearance of blood.

10,881. Did you observe his clothes?—Not to describe them.

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10,882. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Can you say who struck that man?—I cannot tell you.

10,883. Did you see Stevens?—I do not know him.

10,884. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you see any other man that was seriously hurt?—No, that was the only one that I saw or heard of.

10,885. Colonel Lindsey stated that he saw two persons clinging to the lamp-posts, and that they were struck.—I did not see that. I do not think that anyone can speak accurately as to what really did take place ten yards from him; the crowd was very great and the sensation, just at the time. I do not think that anyone can describe accurately what really did take place.

10,886. There was no attempt made by the reserve to clear the street without their truncheons, in the first instance, by walking abreast; they drew their truncheons?—I was not in charge of them; I was some seventy yards from them, and I cannot describe what took place between them and the people.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Mitchell.*) If there is anything that suggests itself to your mind arising out of what I have asked him, I will put it for you?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No.

The witness withdrew.

Edward Oliver.

EDWARD OLIVER, Policeman 337 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Stuart Wortley.

10,887. We hear from Inspector Webb that you are the man into whose custody he gave Mr. Franklin?—Yes.

10,888. Was there any other policeman who assisted you?—There was a rush made, and several other policemen came round and assisted.

10,889. Did anybody assist in taking him to the station?—Yes, several.

10,890. What number?—I cannot give you that.

10,891. Not of any of them?—No. I think there is one, 340, Smith.

10,892. How many went with you to the station?—To the best of my recollection there were three.

10,893. Cannot you give the names of those three?—I can give the name of one. I was the second; the third I did not notice.

10,894. Which do you name?—340.

10,895. What is his name?—Smith.

10,896. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you take Franklin from the hands of the inspector?—I did.

10,897. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You accompanied him to the station all the time?—I did.

10,898. During the time that you took him along was he struck?—I did not see any marks of any violence whatever, neither did Franklin complain to me.

10,899. Did you strike him?—No.

10,900. Did you see him struck?—No; I did not.

10,901. Are you sure that nobody struck him as he went along?—No; no one did while he was in my custody.

10,902. Must you have seen it if he had been struck?—Yes. I had hold of him.

10,903. (*Mr. Henderson.*) He said he was struck with a constable's staff a few paces from Inspector Webb, after he was delivered into custody. Upon your oath, is it true or is it not true, or what do you know about it? He says, that he was struck on the head, and his head was cut?—I never saw any blow struck.

10,904. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say that a number of policemen came about you; might any of those have struck him without your seeing it?—I think not. I think I must have seen it. I was close to him. There was a great crowd, and I suppose they wanted to rescue him.

10,905. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He said that he was actually wounded, and the blood came. Did you see any blood?—No, I did not, neither did Franklin complain to me of receiving a blow. I was with him previously to his going before the magistrate.

10,906. (*Mr Ellis.*) You are a married man?—Yes, I am.

10,907. You do not live at the station-house?—No.

10,908. Do you know the names of all the men in your own division?—I could not repeat them.

10,909. Do you know the men in the A reserve?—Yes, I think I know every one of our Force; sometimes a young man joins it from the C division; but as we do not parade at the station at the same time, we are not brought to mix with them much.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,910. Did you see this man before Inspector Webb handed him to you?—Yes, I did. I recollect a lady, I suppose it was his wife, in company with him; she had a parasol, and she was waving it about, and she was hissing.

10,911. The lady was?—Yes, and so was Franklin.

10,912. He was sympathising with this lady a little?—Yes, he was.

10,913. And joining in a little?—Yes, they were.

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10,914. Did that excite a great disturbance; this lady and gentleman hissing?—A great number of people took notice of it, as well as I.

10,915. The parasol was a little distinguishable?—Yes, it was.

10,916. You considered that parasol a little revolutionary?—It caused a little excitement.

10,917. You thought that you would have the owner of the parasol or her husband?—I thought nothing of the kind.

10,918. If you had waited a little while, do not you think that the parasol would have been put down, and would have gone away?—I had nothing to do with that.

10,919. As a general rule, do not you think it as well to let a man alone with his wife?—I always find persuasion goes a great way in the police.

10,920. Persuasion is better than force in the police, as everywhere else?—Decidedly.

10,921. Do not you think that if a little more persuasion had been used, and a little less force, it would have been better that day?—I cannot say; I never struck any one. I persuaded persons, and it had effect with those respectable persons; there were some low, lawless people.

10,922. There were a great many respectable persons about there, were there not?—Yes, there were; there appeared to be a great many of them; and what made it appear more so was, it being Sunday, they had their Sunday clothing on.

10,923. They appeared to be out for a holiday?—Yes; or for a walk.

10,924. You did not strike anybody?—No.

10,925. You approve of persuasion?—Yes, in a great measure.

10,926. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you in the reserve that came up from Stanhope Street?——

10,927. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you take anybody into custody, except this man?—No.

10,928. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were you under the orders of Inspector Webb?—No; I was under Superintendent O'Brien, at Stanhope Gate.

10,929. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You came down Park Street frequently in the day, did you not?—I was with the reserve.

10,930. Al day?—Not in the morning part. I was with the reserve in No. 5, Park Street; then we were sent home, and had to parade again at the station, I think, at 2 o'clock, and then we marched up to Stanhope Gate.

10,931. And you were kept there the principal part of the day?—Yes.

10,932. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You were sent for by Inspector Webb?—I do not know.

10,933. You remained there till you were taken up by Superintendent O'Brien?—Yes.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) In this charge that was led on by Inspector Webb, how many constables were there about?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They were not led on by Inspector Webb, but by Superintendent O'Brien.

10,934. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How many constables were there?—I think upwards of forty altogether.

10,935. How long was it from the time that you left the reserve at Stanhope Gate to the time that you came back again, altogether?—I should think nearly an hour from coming from Stanhope Gate, taking Franklin to the station, and returning.

10,936. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) How long were you dispersing the people?—At the time that that dispersion took place I went to the station, and I cannot say; they were attempting to disperse them when I left.

10,937. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Whereabout did you receive Franklin into your custody? near Reeves' Mews?—Yes; Mr. Franklin followed.

10,938. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How long was it from the time of your leaving the reserve at Stanhope Gate to the time that you left with Franklin?—I should think about 10 minutes.

10,939. That is a good distance to go?—Not so great; I should not think it was more than 700 or 800 yards.

10,940. You must have gone pretty quickly to have done it in 8 or 10 minutes?

10,941. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It cannot be as much as you have stated?—I think not, perhaps.

10,942. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You walked pretty smartly down the street?—We walked quickly.

10,943. It was a very crowded street, Park Street?—Very crowded.

10,944. You had your truncheon drawn, had you not?—No.

10,945. Not a truncheon drawn?—No, not when we marched up.

10,946. When you got to the crowd, did you draw your truncheon?—When we got to Reeves' Mews, there was a great hissing and yelling.

10,947. Then you drew your truncheons?—Superintendent O'Brien said, "Clear this street"; that is the best recollection I have; then the policemen appeared to be—some of them—using persuasion, and some of the people said, "I have as much right here as you have."

10,948. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you draw your truncheon when the superintendent said, "Clear the street," or was there an express order to draw them?—I did not hear any express order.

10,949. Did the men draw their truncheons when the order was given to clear the street?—I saw some truncheons out.

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10,950. Did you draw your truncheon?—I did not.

10,951. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not draw your truncheon?—No.

10,952. Some used force and some persuasion, and you used persuasion?—I persuaded persons.

10,953. Still you must have gone pretty rapidly to have done it all in 10 minutes and walked these 700 or 800 yards?—The moment I got up there was not a lapse of more than a minute and a half before this man was given into my custody.

10,954. I suppose the people flew right and left, did they not, the police having their truncheons in their hands?—They had not their truncheons in hand when the order was given to clear the street. I saw truncheons in some of the men's hands.

10,955. The people flew right and left, did they not?—They certainly dispersed.

10,956. That produced a great deal of confusion, did it not?—It did; they were dispersing very quickly.

10,957. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) When you went away, the people were dispersing?—Yes; I saw a little of it, they were dispersing very quickly.

10,958. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) They did not stop to fight the police, or anything of that kind?—I cannot say. Not where I was.

10,959. You did not see the people stop to fight the policemen—they got off as quickly as they could?—Apparently they did.

10,960. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I understood you that the only word of command that you heard Superintendent O'Brien give was "Clear the street"?—Yes.

10,961. You had had no instructions before you left Stanhope Gate as to what you were to do when you got to Park Street?—I heard Superintendent O'Brien and the inspectors all the morning tell the men to use great forbearance, and not to strike nor pull out their staves unless it was really necessary.

10,962. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was at Stanhope Gate?—Yes, and likewise at the station-house.

The witness withdrew.

Inspector Coombs.

Inspector George Coombs, C Division, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,963. How old are you?—I am 42, I think.

10,964. How long have you been in the force?—Nearly 16 years.

10,965. Where did you come from?—Axminster, in Devonshire.

10,966. Were you on duty in Vine Street Station on the 1st July?—Yes.

10,967. Do you remember Franklin being brought there?—Yes, I remember the case being brought in.

10,968. Did he have any wound?—I saw no wound.

10,969. Did he complain of any wound?—He did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,970. You are not a medical man?—No.

10,971. The man might be wounded without your taking notice of it, and you know nothing about it?—He might be.

10,972. They do not tell the inspector all their troubles?—We see them and visit them during the night, and if I saw anything in him, or he had a complaint to make, he had an opportunity. He made none. I saw no wound.

10,973. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was there any blood on him?—There was not.

10,974. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not see any?—No; if there had been any I should have seen it.

The witness withdrew.

John Bray.

John Bray, Policeman 63 A, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

10,975. How old are you?—Twenty-two.

10,976. How long have you been in the Force?—Just upon two years.

10,977. Where did you come from?—Acton Bottom, Uxbridge Road, Middlesex.

10,978. Were you on duty in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—No; I was on duty in front of Buckingham Palace up to 5 o'clock. I went into Hyde Park on my own accord, and as I got between the Serpentine Bridge and the Receiving House, I was surrounded by a mob of people, and I was identified yesterday.

10,979. What time did you go into the park?—About 5, and when I left the triumphal arch I was in uniform, but off duty.

10,980. Had you your truncheon with you?—Yes, in my pocket; I never drew it out; I had no cause to draw it out.

10,981. Did you fall into conversation with any person during the day?—Not that I am aware of: I was half way between the Serpentine and the Receiving House, when I was

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surrounded by a number of people, and stones were flying in all directions; one struck me at the back part of my head, and when I recovered, I was going towards the Magazine Barrack, I was surrounded, and pushed one way and then the other by a number of people, and they kept hallooing out, "Who stole the goose?" "How about the rabbit pie?" "Who stole the rabbit skins?" One said, "Get out of the way, you Hyde Park butcher!" I never drew my truncheon out to anyone; this was about half-past 5, and I got out of the crowd as soon as I could; I had no business there.

10,982. You do not recollect using any expression that would excite the astonishment of anybody as coming from a protector of the peace?—Not at all. I was there; when I recovered after being hit with a stone, I never stopped; I tried to get out of the crowd, but I could not; I might have shoved several people, I do not deny that.

10,983. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you say, "Go along, you bloody barber," to anybody?—I have not the slighest recollection of it.

10,984. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Are you positive of that?—Yes; I did not—I could almost swear that I did not.

10,985. What do you mean by that?—I did not stop to speak to anybody, neither did I hear anything like that.

10,986. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Was there anybody who said that he would take your number?—Not that I am aware of. I did not know anything about it till I saw it in the newspaper.

10,987. Were any soldiers near you?—Not then; I saw them when I was going to the Triumphal Arch at Hyde Park Corner—that was the time the picket was fetched. I was in front of Buckingham Palace up to 5 o'clock.

10,988. Nothing happened except that they used those offensive words—then you turned round and went away again?—Yes; I was not in the park an hour.

10,989. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You did not see any soldier there?—Not at the time I was struck with a stone. I was making my way through the crowd.

10,990. Did any person say that he would take your number, and did any soldiers say that they would protect him while he did so?—I did not hear that, neither did I see any soldiers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

10,991. What were you before you became a policeman?—A barman in Whitecross Street, St. Luke's.

10,992. There are some roughish people come into a public-house sometimes, are there not?—Yes, there is.

10,993. Sometimes you are obliged to talk a little strongly to them?—Yes, sometimes; they sometimes get over and get them out. I have done that.

10,994. Do you know that a highly respectable gentleman has come here and sworn positively that you made use of those words that the Commissioner repeated to you?—I do not know. I never knew anything at all of it till I saw it in the paper, neither have I any recollection of seeing the gentlemen who swore to me yesterday.

10,995. You say that you have not the slightest recollection of it before, you spoke as if you were not quite positive?—I feel quite positive.

10,996. Can you swear to it?—Yes, I will honestly swear to it.

10,997. Just now you said, "I could almost swear to it"?—Yes, then I called my words back. I will swear that I did not say so.

10,998. How came you to be walking about the park?—I came off duty in front of Buckingham Palace at 5 o'clock, and I came to the Triumphal Arch, and one of our men said, "Will you take a walk in the park?" I said, "I do not mind," and as he walked in and did not come out again, I walked towards the Receiving House, and I was stoned and surrounded by a mob of people.

10,999. You did not go to sympathize with the people as to the Sunday Trading Bill?—Not at all.

11,000. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Who went with you?—No one.

11,001. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You went from curiosity, as other people did?—Yes, just the same.

11,002. Perhaps Sir Richard Mayne's notice attracted you?—Not at all.

11,003. Did you see it before you went?—No, I did not.

11,004. Not anywhere?—No.

11,005. Are you sure of that?—Yes, quite sure.

11,006. Not at the entrance of the park?—I did not go to the entrance of the park.

11,007. Did it not attract you?—Not at all.

11,008. Did you not have a little conversation with the people going along about it?—Not at all.

11,009. They said, "Who stole the goose," and you said something about a barber, did you not?—Not at all.

11,010. Have you ever been fined since you have been in the police?—Never.

11,011. Have no complaints been made against you?—By my own superiors.

11,012. Not for being tipsy?—Never. I never had such a complaint, after being five years in a public-house.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,013. You live at the Triumphal Arch?—Yes.

11,014. You went there as your own residence?—Yes.

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11,015. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you see the name of the man that you are reported to have addressed as a barber?—I saw it in the paper.

11,016. Have you ascertained if there is such a person?—No.

The witness withdrew.

POLICEMAN 376 A was called, and did not answer.

The Inspector stated that he was not present, as he was very ill.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Ellis.*) Have you not exhausted this class of evidence?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir; but in consequence of what has fallen from the Commissioners, I will, with your leave, call a witness or two as to Martin's case.

William Cole.

WILLIAM COLE, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,017. Where do you live?—No. 9, Fitzroy Road, New Road.

11,018. What are you?—A bootmaker.

11,019. Do you know James Martin?—I know a person passing by that name.

11,020. He also goes by the name of Devon?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I know nothing of this Martin. Mr. Ellis says that there are some imputations agaist his character. I think that nothing of that kind should be gone into in his absence.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Or without asking him previously.

11,021. (*Mr. Ellis.*) I also said I was not going into it. (*To the witness.*) Did you see this James Martin on the evening of the 1st of July?—I did.

11,022. Had you any conversation with him?—Yes.

11,023. What was it?—On the 1st of July, on Sunday evening, between 8 and 9——

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) This is a matter that ought to have been cross-examined upon.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes. I understand that this man has been in the service of the Government, and for all that I know he is receiving pay from the Government, and it really may affect his position very much.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I do not think that.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) If you are going to inquire about conversations with reference to this, some questions ought to have been put to the man when he was here.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I give way to that.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We do not say that it is unimportant. We do not know what it is.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) He ought to have been cross-examined about any matter that you are going to prove.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then that exhausts that class of evidence, does it?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, with the exception of the man who is so ill in the hospital.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then I think it is not worth while to enter upon a new head of evidence this evening. You have given notice, I believe, to some merchant gentlemen to be here on Monday.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Then we had better not alter that arrangement. Then I apprehend there will be only the superintendents and the inspector in charge of the stations. I do not know anybody else that we shall require to be produced. Is there anybody else, Mr. Mitchell, connected with the police whom you require to be produced?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No, I think not.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Or anybody that might throw a new light upon the matter that has not been called?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Though Mr. Ellis conducts the case on the part of the police, we consider that we have power to order the attendance of any of the police that we might consider necessary.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I should say that I have a mass of evidence from the police themselves as to the conduct of the crowd.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You had better get it from independent witnesses, I think.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I should like just to reserve to myself the privilege of calling one or two

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Certainly.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We do not wish to limit you in any way.

Adjourned to Monday, at 11 o'clock.

Twelfth Day.

Monday, 30th July 1855.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P.
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, ESQ.
GILBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Mitchell.*) MY public duty prevents my being here before 2 o'clock. My colleagues will go on in my absence; I therefore wish to ask you whether you have any application to make?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No, Sir.

MR. JOHN HARFORD, sworn.

Mr. John Harford.

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Examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,024. You reside, I think, at Bristol?—I do.

11,025. What are you?—I am one of the officers of the corporation, the Deputy Treasurer of the city of Bristol.

11,026. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.

11,027. At what time were you there?—I think, as far as my recollection goes, about half-past 6.

11,028. At what part of the park were you?—I really cannot describe to you precisely. I am a perfect stranger to the park, but, as far as I recollect, it was near about where the Crystal Palace was.

11,029. That would be south of the Serpentine?—It was near the Serpentine.

11,030. On which side of it, south or north?—I will not pretend to say.

11,031. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you know the locality sufficiently to know the points of the compass?—If I had a map I think I should know.

11,032. You know where the Crystal Palace was?—Yes.

11,033. Was it on the Crystal Palace side of the Serpentine?—Yes.

11,034. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Not very far from some cavalry barracks?—I think the barracks were to the left.

11,035. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you know Rotten Row?—Yes.

11,036. On which side of Rotten Row was it?—On the right-hand side.

11,037. Between Rotten Row and the water?—Between Rotten Row and the water.

11,038. (*Mr. Ellis.*) What did you see there?—There were great numbers of people, and apparently a great deal of talking and confusion. I looked on without any other intention but just to see what was going on, when my attention was directed to a person who was apparently about to say something; he might have been about 200 or 300 yards from me. The police walked up very leisurely to that person, and upon that there was a general hooting, and sticks and small stones were thrown towards the police; I do not know that the missiles were intended to do them harm, perhaps more to strike them than to do anything else. They were not large stones, but small stones, but it struck me that the police on that occasion had quite enough to excite them to use their staves, and to use any force which they might consider necessary; but they did not do so, and I was very much pleased to see their forbearance.

11,039. Was there any crowd round this man?—A great crowd.

11,040. How did this crowd behave?—They hooted and uttered all sorts of noises, to the annoyance of the police.

11,041. Did the police take that man into custody?—They took him into custody; one of the men went up and took him into custody.

11,042. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The man who was about to address the people?—Yes; and I thought then that the police might have been overpowered, there was such a number of people, but some of them made a sort of body-guard and the people began to retreat, and he was taken off.

11,043. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did the crowd press on them, then?—The crowd was pressing on the police.

11,044. Did you see any other man taken into custody?—There was another man under very similar circumstances.

11,045. And in the same part of the park?—Yes.

11,046. How did the police behave on that occasion?—Remarkably well.

11,047. Was there anything to call for forbearance on that occasion?—I thought there was quite enough to provoke the police to use their staves if they had been inclined to do

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so, and particularly after what I had heard of the conduct of the mob before; I did not see it.

11,048. Did you see anything else on that day which you think the Commissioners ought to know?—I saw great forbearance upon one or two occasions; I particularly recollect one of the police on horseback; he was a very pale-faced man, who so kindly spoke to the people to beg them to get out of the way.

11,049. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At what time was this?—About that time.

11,050. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What coloured horse had he?—A black horse.

11,051. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) And in the same place?—Nearly in the same place.

11,052. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Is that all you wish to state to the Commissioners?—I have nothing more to say; I believe you perfectly understand that I had no particular wish to come.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I am quite aware of that; I dare say it is not pleasant to come from Bristol.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

11,053. I think you are a banker at Bristol?—No, I am not.

11,054. Did you live at Bristol during the Bristol riots?—I was there during the Bristol riots.

11,055. You were an inhabitant there?—Yes.

11,056. There was great destruction then, was not there?—Very great.

11,057. I suppose that rather alarmed you, you always have that a little on your mind?—My mother's house was burnt down.

11,058. You have been always alarmed at mobs since that time?—No.

11,059. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You were not alarmed on this occasion?—No; not personally.

11,060. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You rather expected that there would be something of a riot there, did you not?—No; I merely went there as a spectator to see what a London meeting was.

11,061. I understood you that you rather expected something from some observation that you made?—No; I had no idea of going to the park whatever. I came to Westminster, and I saw a policeman very near here, and I asked him how they were getting on at the park, and he said he had heard that there was a very great row there, and upon that I walked down; I do not know the locality.

11,062. You rather went expecting to see a row?—Yes, I did.

11,063. You were not disappointed then?—I was disappointed at seeing the forbearance of the police.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not expect to see any forbearance of the police, and you were disappointed at seeing the forbearance of the police.

11,064. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They took the man away, I think you said?—They took the man away, as far as I know.

11,065. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) The police are rather rough down at Bristol, are they not?—No, I think not, unless there is occasion.

11,066. You say you were rather disappointed to see the conduct of the police, as if you did not quite expect to see it?—The man at the door and several people here said that the police had been used roughly, and that they were obliged to use their staves, and I was very much very much surprised to see them so quiet.

11,067. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There were no staves used at that time when you saw it?—Certainly not.

11,068. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say that you saw a man addressing the crowd there?—A man stood up with the apparent intention of doing so, and a little knot at first gathered round him, and it increased very much in a few moments.

11,069. You did not hear him address the crowd?—I did not.

11,070. There was nothing in the man's manner, so that you could positively swear that he was addressing the crowd?—He took off his hat and stood up as if he was about to address them.

11,071. Where did he stand?—On the ground.

11,072. If you were at a distance, and he stood up, how could you see him if he was not elevated?—I was not so far but that I could see him.

11,073. Then he was not elevated above the others?—No, not at all.

11,074. So that for all you know to the contrary, it might have been a conversation?—For all I know it might have been a conversation.

11,075. Between two or three people there?—No, not exactly so. I mean that if you had been standing up, and had seen a knot of people coming round you, I should have thought that you would have had something to say to the multitude.

11,076. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He took off his hat as if in the attitude of addressing them?—Yes.

11,077. You did not hear him begin?—I heard something.

11,078. But he was immediately removed by the police?—Yes.

11,079. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It might have been an open-air preacher, for all you know to the contrary?—It might have been.

11,080. They are adopting open-air preaching now?—Yes.

11,081. Or a temperance lecturer?—It might have been.

11,082. You say that when you observed this man, you saw his hat off?—He took his hat off, and a number of people ran towards him, and upon that the gentleman upon the black

horse directed the attention of the police to him, and a body of them walked quietly up to him, and formed round the man, and one of them walked him off, and then there was hooting at the police.

11,083. From what you saw they did not seem to give him any sort of notice; this man on the black horse gave the policemen orders, and they surrounded him and took him off?—They took him off.

11,084. It seemed rather sharp work, did it not?—I thought it very proper work.

11,085. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) One man took him away?—Several were round him.

11,086. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did he resist when he was taken into custody?—No; it was of no use to resist.

11,087. They did not seem to give much caution, then?—No.

11,088. You did not see the sticks which you saw thrown strike the police, did you?—I think they must have struck them, but I did not see any violent blows; I saw some of the people put their hands behind them to throw; the stones were little stones.

11,089. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You thought that it was rather to insult than to injure?—Yes; I thought it was more to provoke than to injure.

11,090. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you say that you did not see any of those sticks strike any policeman?—No.

11,091. They might have been throwing them at one another, you could not swear that they were thrown at the police?—Yes; I do that most distinctly.

11,092. But they do not appear to have been well aimed; none of them appeared to have struck?—My idea was that they were intended to annoy more than to hurt the police.

11,093. Were not there a great many persons all round these policemen?—Yes; behind.

11,094. So that it was quite a chance whether the stick hit a policeman or one of the spectators?—It might have hit one of the spectators.

11,095. Boys are rather fond in London of throwing sticks and stones at one another; is not that the custom with boys in Bristol?—It was not that sort of thing.

11,096. How long were you in the park; you went in at half-past 6?—I should think I was there about an hour.

11,097. You kept yourself to the south side of the Serpentine?—I walked through; I really cannot tell you where; I was going to Islington.

11,098. Then you went out at the Marble Arch, I suppose?—Yes.

11,099. You walked, no doubt to the end of the Serpentine. You saw the Serpentine at your left hand when you were walking, and you walked on to the Marble Arch?—I suppose so.

11,100. You saw a great many well-dressed people about, did not you?—Yes.

11,101. Rather more than you would usually see in a crowd of that sort?—A great deal more than usual.

11,102. You saw ladies and children walking about?—Yes.

11,103. Did you see any of those ladies woh appeared at all frightened?—They were frightened because the police were then running, and they rushed towards the railing.

11,104. Then they rushed away from the police?—Yes; and then it was that this gentleman on horseback cautioned the people to get out of the way.

11,105. This gentleman on horseback was dressed in a blue uniform, was not he?—Yes.

11,106. Did you hear anything referring to the Sunday Trading Bill when you were there?—No; there was general conversation.

11,107. After being by the Serpentine you began to get to the north side of the park. Did you see any speakers at that part of the park?—No, I did not.

11,108. Had you anybody with you?—No one.

11,109. I suppose you would not have felt much fear in going there the next Sunday if there had been a similar thing?—No.

11,110. Crowds are rather humourous in London. I do not know how they are at Bristol; they joke one another when they meet together?—I did not see much joking.

11,111. They did not appear to be very spiteful, did they?—No.

11,112. They were pretty good-tempered; it was a fine day?—It was a lovely day.

11,113. When people get their Sunday out, they are generally pretty good-tempered, after being hard at work all the week. You saw no sticks or stones thrown at the north side of the park?—I will not pretend to say what is the north or the south; I am a perfect stranger to the place.

11,114. You must have past the Serpentine on your left hand, then you must have got to the north side. You remember where the Serpentine was on your left hand?—Yes.

11,115. You must have passed very close to the Serpentine?—Quite close.

11,116. After you got to the north side, as I understand you, you did not see any sticks or stones thrown?—After I left this particular locality, I saw the police lying on the grass.

11,117. They appeared to have done their day's work?—I do not know what they had done.

11,118. Did you see several of the police lying on the grass?—There were several knots of the police lying on the grass.

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11,119. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) During the time this was going on?—No, afterwards; after I had left that spot.

11,120. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That would be about 7 o'clock?—Between 7 and 8 o'clock.

11,121. You say you were only there about an hour?—Perhaps not.

11,122. And the police seemed to be lying about quite at their ease?—Yes.

11,123. Did you see Sir Richard Mayne's notice?—I did, at the gate; I do not know that I read it; I saw the name of "Mayne."

11,124. I suppose that induced you to go, did it not?—No; the policeman here induced me particularly.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,125. You do not know how you crossed the Serpentine, do you, was it by a bridge?—I went across a park here, which I believe is St. James's Park. I then got into the Green Park, and from thence into Hyde Park.

11,126. That would be by what we call Apsley House?—I went towards that way, and being a stranger I lost my way; I asked a man to direct me towards Islington, which he did. I had no wish to stop there any length of time.

11,127. You were asked whether the crowd were in a good humour, do you consider that they were in a good humour when the police were acting in the way you describe?—I think the police acted with very great forbearance; there was a great deal of grumbling on the part of the people, but I saw nothing on the part of the police that required the grumbling on the part of the people; on the contrary, I think the police acted with very great forbearance indeed, although provoked.

The witness withdrew.

T. E. P. Lefroy, Esq.

Thomas Edward Preston Lefroy, Esquire, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,128. What are you?—A barrister, a member of the Northern Circuit.

11,129. Where are your chambers?—5, Pump Court, Temple.

11,130. Were you in the park on the 1st of July last?—I was.

11,131. During what hours?—I think from 3 until 5.

11,132. Whereabouts were you?—I first went on to the north side of the Serpentine; on to the grass outside the drive.

11,133. Was there a large crowd about there?—There was a very large crowd there.

11,134. Will you tell the Commissioners how you saw that crowd behave at that time?—The crowd appeared to me to consist of three different classes of persons. There was an immense number of thieves, and what I should call vagabonds, not working men. There was also a very large number of respectably dressed working men and clerks and shopmen, and there was a third class consisting of persons who like myself were drawn there from mere curiosity, or from accident. The first class seemed to me to be bent upon making a riot, with a view to plunder. The second, the working men, seemed to be there with the honest intention of expressing their disapprobation of the Bill, by shouting and making a noise without any personal violence.

11,135. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What Bill do you mean?—The Sunday Trading Bill.

11,136. (*Mr. Ellis.*) How did the middle-class, which you describe, behave towards the class which you describe as rioters?—They rather encouraged them, by cheering at their violent proceedings; unintentionally, I dare say; they did so, certainly.

11,137. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean that it had that effect?—It had that effect.

11,138. (*Mr. Ellis.*) How did they behave when carriages passed?—The riotous part of the mob acted with great violence; they blocked up the road, and seemed to me to do their best to upset the carriages; one instance in particular, I can mention; a boy rushed out before a carriage drawn by one horse, and waved his cap in the horse's face; the horse swerved; the carriage continued to proceed; he then repeatedly struck at the horse's nose with his cap, and the horse held his head in the air to avoid being struck; that carriage contained women, and the mob cheered him.

11,139. (*Mr. Ellis.*) When you say "the mob cheered him," how far do you extend that in the way you have classed the mob?—I should say the riotous portion of the mob principally.

11,140. Did you afterwards go to the south side?—I then went to the south side, and stood against the railings.

11,141. While you were there, were the crowd on the south side removed?—They were; whilst I was there the police cleared the railings; a body, I suppose, of a dozen or 20 of them came down in line with their truncheons in their right hands; there was a tremendous rush.

11,142. (*Mr. Henderson.*) A rush of whom?—Of the mob, a long way a head of the police; a very unnecessary one for the purpose of self-preservation.

11,143. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) I do not quite understand what you mean by saying that they were at the head of the police?—When the police advanced to clear the rails, the mob ran away from the rails, some time before the police came near them; that portion of the mob in that instance did.

11,144. They were alarmed at the police coming up in that manner, and got out of their way?—My impression was, that it was not from alarm.

11,145. At all events they did get out of the way?—They did get out of the way; they came down with a tremendous rush; they would have knocked anybody down that they hit, and, I dare say, a great many people were driven into the water to get out of their way.

11,146. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was that clearance, then, a clearance made on the river side of the drive?—On the river side of the drive.

11,147. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At what time of the day?—It was near the period when that man leaped into the river, and was taken out; within ten minutes of the time that the man was taken out of the river.

11,148. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Between 3 and 5 certainly?—Certainly. In order to get out of the way of the mob, I found that I must either go with them or be knocked down, and I stepped behind a tree.

11,149. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There was no very great distance for them to rush back?—No; but they swept straight down the walk parallel with the river.

11,150. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Towards the east?—Towards the east.

11,151. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There were a good many women amongst them, were not there?—Yes; there were people walking about, who were caught in the rush.

11,152. And children?—And I dare say children; I did not see many children; I dare say there were children.

11,153. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You got behind a tree?—I got behind a tree until the rush nearly passed me, and I then walked out; instead of going with the mob, I walked forward (I think I was the only person who did so), and met the line of policemen.

11,154. (*Mr. Ellis.*) How did they behave to you?—They offered no obstruction; they opened their rank; no one said a word to me or offered me the least obstruction; and I walked through them and immediately took my place at the railing again.

11,155. Did you see any instance of resistance to the police?—I did; I may say a passive resistance—several instances of it; obstinate persons—well-dressed persons—who would not move when they were told to do so; I saw one instance in particular, when I was leaning against the rails on the south side.

11,156. Where was that man?—He was standing nearly opposite me.

11,157. On the north side?—On the north side.

11,158. How did the police behave to him?—The man apparently refused to go back; the policeman upon that, with his truncheon in his right hand (I believe he held it in his right hand), with his left hand gave him a shove on the chest as hard as he could.

11,159. He did not use his truncheon?—Certainly not; the man spun back a yard or so.

11,160. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see any use of the truncheon?—I never saw a blow with the truncheon; I saw the police flourish their truncheons several times when they were in distress, surrounded by a great mass endeavouring to rescue their prisoners; but I never saw a blow struck; this man was repeatedly pushed, and at last he threw himself on his back rather than go back.

11,161. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see more than one instance of policemen acting in the way of which you have spoken?—I did; about that spot there were a number of soldiers standing when the rails were cleared; they went back without the least hesitation; I believe they were not Guardsmen; they were Infantry of the Line, I believe; the 68th regiment, I think; and the moment they went back about 10 yards, the police allowed them to come forward again; they came forward and took their places at the rails again, and any respectable person might come forward too.

11,162. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Can you explain what the object of clearing the rails at that time was?—The pelting, hissing, hooting, and noise I should imagine; the riotous character of the mob.

11,163. Then you consider that the mob were driven back to get rid of that?—To get rid of that.

11,164. But that quiet persons like those soldiers were allowed to return?—There was not the slightest obstacle offered to their remaining there. I took my place again there in the sight of the police.

11,165. Was it possible at the time to discriminate between those who were engaged in riot and the others?—Utterly impossible; they could not move one set of men without the other. As I mentioned in the instance of the soldiers, they all fell back, and it was necessary that they should.

11,166. But when you, walking along quietly, went up to the police, they allowed you to pass?—Not an observation was made; the men opened their ranks and let me pass. I may also state that, whilst I was leaning on the rails, a man near me, one of the riotous portion of the mob, called out to the boys and the people near him; they were then crying "Go to church."

11,167. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was that man leaning on the rails by you?—Yes; he said, "Do not say 'go to church,' say 'go to hell,'" and that he continued to cry out.

11,168. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Do you think interference by the police was called for?—Undoubtedly.

11,169. What do you think would have been the consequences if they had not in-

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terfered?—I believe that that portion of the mob would have proceeded to the destruction of property, and that it would not have been stopped without loss of life.

11,170. Do you think that it was an occasion which called for great energy on the part of the police?—I do.

11,171. Did you see that shown?—I did. They showed great firmness and great forbearance.

11,172. Did you see Superintendent Hughes on that day? Do you know him?—I do not. I saw a superintendent on a chesnut horse, and I think a superintendent on a darker one, riding up and down the drive.

11,173. Did you pass either of those officers, and observe any thing intemperate in them?—Certainly not. I saw them pelted; they did not seem to take the least notice of it; there was not the slightest sign of excitement about either of them.

11,174. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Pelted with what?—With small stones.

11,175. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see anything else which you wish to communicate to the Commissioners?—No, I do not remember anything else.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

11,176. There were a great many well-dressed persons there during the day, were not there?—A great many.

11,177. Ladies and children, and so on?—I will not say a great many ladies and children, they were chiefly gentlemen.

11,178. You call them a mob?—Yes.

11,179. Is that a correct definition of a number of respectable people?—I did not call those a mob; I mean the crowd.

11,180. Were not there a great many well-dressed people in the crowd?—I have said so.

11,181. Is it usual to call a crowd of that sort a mob?—I have not called them so.

11,182. They were all mixed together, you say?—Yes.

11,183. Then amongst the crowd was a mob?—Certainly; a part of that crowd was a mob. I do not know that I have used the term.

11,184. You divided these persons into three classes; you gave a very accurate distribution of these persons; the first class, you say, were composed of thieves and vagabonds?—Yes; I should say they were.

11,185. Do you know a thief when you see him?—I think a person who has been in London for 20 years, and seen all the mobs, can form some idea of what a thief is.

11,186. They are dressed very well sometimes, are they not?—They were not the swell mob; they were the lowest class.

11,187. If a man's pocket is rather low, his appearance is obliged to be a little seedy?—If a man is in the habit of working hard he must have symptoms about him, particularly in his hands.

11,188. Did you go up and examine their hands, and see if they were smooth?—No.

11,189. You did not shake hands with them?—I saw the hands of the man who made the remark about "going to hell," and he certainly, I should say, had not done a day's work for six months.

11,190. How did he carry his hands?—On the rails.

11,191. Do not you generally judge whether a man is working from the inside rather than the outside?—Yes; generally, certainly.

11,192. Would not a baker have white hands, and might not he have been working hard all the week?—I should say not.

11,193. Do you not think that you have made rather a fanciful distinction here?—No; it is according to the best of my judgment; it may be incorrect.

11,194. A great many of these thieves and vagabonds might have been working about the docks?—No; a great many were working men. I make a distinction between that class of persons and the working men.

11,195. You did not see anybody steal anything?—I did not; but I saw every attempt made to do it; for instance, I saw the usual practice, as anybody has, of London thieves, without any object whatever they made rushes into crowds of well-dressed persons, 50 and 100 together.

11,196. And the policemen after them, I suppose?—No.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) There were 10 apprehended for picking pockets.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir.

11,197. (*To the Witness.*) Of this crowd or mob, or whatever you call it, or intermixed crowd and mob, how many thieves and vagabonds do you think there were? just give us some rough notion?—I really cannot give you the number; but I should say probably one fourth where I was.

11,198. There were about 40,000 people in the park?—I have not the least notion.

11,199. I suppose yours would be a sample of the rest; do you think there were 10,000 thieves and vagabonds in the park?—No; where I was, was about the Receiving House; and, probably, the worst class of persons were there assembled.

11,200. What makes you think so?—Because when I went into the other parts of the park the crowd of persons were of a much more respectable class; on the outskirts they were much more respectable.

11,201. But there were more policemen about the Receiving House than at any other part, were not there?—Yes.

11,202. But, I thought, a thief and a vagabond generally avoided a policeman, if he could; you have had a good deal of experience in London, is not that your experience?—They did seem to avoid the policemen; they seemed exceedingly shy.

11,203. I understand you that the thieves and vagabonds were principally about the Receiving House?—In that neighbourhood.

11,204. And in that neighbourhood there were more policemen?—There were.

11,205. Then the thieves and the policemen were very near together; I think you are rather fanciful in your distinction?—That is a matter of opinion.

11,206. I admit that. Then there was a boy who did something which attracted your attention?—He did.

11,207. Where were you standing then?—On the north side of the Serpentine.

11,208. On the north side of the drive, or the south side of the drive?—The south side of the Serpentine, the left-hand side as you go up.

11,209. Whereabouts was it there, near the Receiving House?—I cannot say to within 100 yards. I should say about 100 yards from the Receiving House.

11,210. What was the age of this boy?—He might have been 14.

11,211. He might have been 12, I suppose?—No, certainly not; I should say he was more likely to be 16 than 12.

11,212. You think he was about 14?—Yes.

11,213. Had he got a pinafore on?—No.

11,214. Or a turndown collar?—No; I did not observe that.

11,215. He ran out into the drive, and took off his cap, did he?—He did.

11,216. Boys are rather idle generally about 14, are not they?—Of that you are as good a judge as I am.

11,217. You say the people cheered him? which of these three classes cheered him? the respectable portion?—No, certainly not; I should say the working men, and the vagabonds cheered him.

11,218. The working men, then, joined in this?—They did.

11,219. Did the respectable portion ever join? There appear to have been a union of two classes here?—Yes.

11,220. Did the three classes ever join together?—I did not observe it.

11,221. Some of these working men might have gone out of curiosity, as the gentlemen comprised in the third class, might not they? the third class went out of curiosity?—Exactly.

11,222. Some of the working men might have gone out of curiosity?—I dare say they did.

11,223. So that there might have been a fusion of the second and third classes?—It is very possible.

11,224. You think the working men cheered this boy, do you?—I do.

11,225. When this boy waved his cap before the horse, do you say that he struck him with his cap?—He struck at the horse repeatedly.

11,226. Was this horse going at a pretty rapid pace?—No; he could not, because the mob then barely left room for a carriage to pass down the drive.

11,227. We will call it the crowd, if you have no objection?—The crowd.

11,228. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do you mean to say that the people were in the drive?—They were in the drive.

11,229. In considerable numbers?—The crowd was so great in the drive, that until the police cleared it, they could barely pass down; in fact, they had to part, to make an opening for the carriage to pass through.

11,230. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At what time was that?—About 4; at the time the man was taken out of the water.

11,231. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Is it not rather dangerous for a boy to stand in front of a horse and wave his cap in front of him?—I cannot answer for the discretion of the boy; I can only say what the boy did.

11,232. He ran a great chance of being run over?—I should say very likely.

11,233. It is rather a sign of idle mischief than anything else?—I cannot tell the boy's motive; I only say what he did.

11,234. It is usual for men, when they see boys doing a little mischief, just to shout out a little, is it not, and laugh at them?—No, not that sort of mischief; not in endeavouring to upset a carriage in which women were. I should say not.

11,235. You say that a boy of 14 years of age was endeavouring to upset a carriage?—Yes. I should think that a boy of 14 years of age is quite competent to frighten a horse; I suppose the horse was not aware of the boy's age.

11,236. Nor the boy of the horse's age, I should think. There is another fact you observed; I think you were then standing on the south side of the drive, between the drive and the Serpentine, when you saw 20 or 30 policemen walk down?—In line.

11,237. Did you say that you were on the south side of the drive?—I was.

11,238. At that spot other witnesses have said that there were a great many ladies there—more than in other parts of the park?—I dare say there were, but I did not see many; not on the side of the water.

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11,239. You did not put a handkerchief over your eyes, did you?—No, I did not; it is not usual, I believe, for persons to do so.

11,240. What makes you say that you dare say there were, but you did not see many?—I did not observe them. I cannot tell you what I did not see; I did not see them.

11,241. You did not observe many ladies?—No; it was a very dangerous place for them to be in, if they were there.

11,242. Why?—Because they were very likely to be knocked over into the water.

11,243. But there is some distance between?—Yes; but when you have a mob of 100 or 200 people rushing down, there is not much space to spare.

11,244. And especially if you are charged by 20 or 30 policemen?—No; the police were walking down slowly, giving the people ample time to get out of the way, without coming into collision with them.

11,245. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) And you say they never did come into collision with them?—No; I did not see any.

11,246. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Were they giving the people caution?—Yes; saying, "You must go back."

11,247. That is to say, the front row, when the policemen so advanced?—There was only one row of policemen, I believe.

11,248. I have taken down your words; you said, "The mob rushed away long before the police came up;" then they must have hallooed out this caution at a very great distance, must not they?—Certainly not.

11,249. I want to make one part of your evidence consistent with the other?—They cautioned the persons who were within reach.

11,250. But you say that the mob ran away long before the police came up?—The bulk.

11,251. But a few stopped behind?—No. I cannot describe the minute details; it is impossible. I can only give you a general view; I do not pretend to do more.

11,252. Every witness but you has stated that there were a great many ladies there?—I did not say there were not.

11,253. Did you make any careful observation at all about what took place?—I did.

11,254. It is very remarkable that you did not see the ladies; perhaps you avoid looking at ladies?—I cannot say that I do particularly.

11,255. Then the mob rushed away?—They did.

11,256. The policemen advanced very slowly, and the mob rushed away?—They did.

11,257. Before these policemen came up, what were the people doing on that side?—They were hissing, groaning, and pelting.

11,258. On that side?—Yes; and making outcries.

11,259. Did you see any of the peers walking on that side? a great many were seen by the witnesses?—No; I did not.

11,260. Or one of the judges, with his daughter, about that hour?—No, I did not; I saw a few members of Parliament; not on that side, it was on the other side.

11,261. You saw the members of Parliament on the north side?—Yes.

11,262. All amongst the crowd; in which of the three classes did you class them; not amongst the second class, I suppose, did you?—It depends upon who they were.

11,263. Perhaps you classed them with the working men?—It depends upon who they were.

11,264. Then this place on the south side it appears was very rapidly cleared; when they had rapidly cleared this place did it seem to fill up again?—Yes; any respectable person went there again.

11,265. Did it strike you that there was any object in clearing this place if they let them all go back again?—No; they did not let them all go back again; the noisy part of them generally disappeared.

11,266. Then they were very quiet after that, were they?—No; they soon became noisy again, because they were mixed up; the other people came back as well; they cleared the rails more than once.

11,267. You say that these policemen came up very slowly, walking on?—Yes.

11,268. But still you seem to have found it necessary to get behind a tree?—I did on account of the rush of the mob.

11,269. Is not there something inconsistent in people rushing away very quickly and policemen marching very slowly?—Not if they wish to commit theft; it is the way which I have always observed in a London mob, they make a dash in a great confusion.

11,270. It seems that you have preconceived notions of what they were doing, and then you make the facts square with them?—I saw what they did do, and I apply my experience to that.

11,271. Your evidence contradicts the evidence of every other person?—I have not read the other evidence.

11,272. A very respectable assembly seem to have been on the other side, according to the evidence of 86 persons?—I have not read the evidence; I may be mistaken.

11,273. They did not seem to offer obstruction to the police?—In several instances obstruction was offered; they would not move, and they began to argue with the police. They said, "I am doing nothing, and do not see why I should move."

11,274. It was a passive resistance?—Yes.

11,275. I suppose it is no great violation of the law to argue with a policeman?—I am not here to give a legal opinion.

11,276. If you had your wife on your arm, and two or three children and a nursemaid behind you, you would not think it violating the law to tell the police not to come up too quickly, but to give you time?—From anything that I saw on that day it was not necessary.

11,277. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) But if it had been necessary, you would have thought yourself justified in doing it?—Yes; I should have said to the police, "I am getting out of the way as quickly as I can."

11,278. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you hear what those people said?—No.

11,279. But they appeared to be talking with the policemen?—Yes.

11,280. You heard them say nothing that led you to think that there was anything improper in the conversation between the policemen and them?—That I cannot say; I judge by acts done.

11,281. The crowd principally cleared away, and then these few people stood still and remonstrated?—They would not go back.

11,282. Under certain circumstances you would have felt yourself justified in doing the same?—What circumstances?

11,283. If you had had your wife and children, and all that sort of thing?—I have told you.

11,284. You would not like your wife and children to be trampled upon by a lot of policemen, would you?—No; nor did I see anything of the kind happen, nor do I think it could happen to a person of ordinary prudence. A person who was anxious to get martyrdom at the hands of the police might have contrived it.

11,285. Some of them did get martyrdom; 86 were taken up, against some of whom no charge was entered; you say that one man, apparently, would not go back?— Yes.

11,286. You are not quite certain about it?—I am quite certain about it, from the conduct of the policemen to him; he was the only man remaining when the crowd moved back; the policeman said something to him and then shoved him.

11,287. It was at last reduced to one man?—I saw several, but I give you this one instance, where a man was, I thought, particularly obstinate, and the police, I think, used great forbearance.

11,288. The great bulk of the people went back when the police ran up, and a few remained, and at last it was reduced to one man?—No; I give you an instance of this man being particularly obstinate, and I particularly observed it.

11,289. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) By resisting, you mean that he declined to go?—Yes.

11,290. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He did not show fight to the policeman?—No.

11,291. Or wrestle with him, or anything of that sort?—No.

11,292. Then you saw a man decline to go back, and the policeman had his staff in his right hand?—Yes; I should say so. I will not swear whether it was the right or left hand; but I should say it was the right.

11,293. And then he pushed the man?—With his left hand.

11,294. And you say he pushed him as hard as he could?—He did apparently, to make the man go back.

11,295. Then you say the man threw himself on his back?—He did, rather than go back.

11,296. Could you swear that he threw himself back?—I could; the policeman did not push him down; it was a voluntary act, to save himself from being pushed again; he was very roughly pushed; every time the policeman pushed him he sent him spinning two yards.

11,297. You were near this man?—About fifty yards from him, and he was on the opposite side.

11,298. The policeman might have pushed him down for what you can say to the contrary?—He was standing out, and I could see what occurred.

11,299. How did he fall down? did he spring a somersault?—No; not like a man that falls down from being hit.

11,300. It was on the grass, if it was on the north side?—Yes.

11,301. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) This was not on the side you were?—No; it was on the grass.

11,302. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say he threw himself on his back. Is it not rather difficult for a man to throw himself on his back? they do it at the theatres at Christmas time?—I really cannot say how he threw himself.

11,303. Do you think you can really swear that he threw himself on his back, or that the policeman pushed him?—I can; because the man did not fall in the direction of the push; the policeman pushed straight, and the man fell sideways.

11,304. You before said that he fell on his back?—I really will not for a moment be positive whether he fell on his back or on his side.

11,305. You do not seem to know very much what did take place?—That is your opinion.

11,306. I understand you that there were some soldiers who came up?—No; I did not see them come up; they were standing there.

11,307. Did I understand you rightly that the crowd made way for the soldiers?—No; certainly not.

11,308. What did you say about that?—I said, that when the railings were cleared at that particular portion of the railings, there might be 20 or 30 soldiers of the infantry of the Line, I think of the 68th regiment; and they, without offering any obstruction to the

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police, retired immediately, and when the railings were cleared the soldiers then walked forward, and the policemen did not interfere with them.

11,309. The soldiers on that occasion conducted themselves exceedingly well?—They did.

11,310. And you think it was the 68th regiment?—I think it was the 68th regiment, they were not the Household Troops.

11,311. You stated that one man said, "Do not say go to church, but go," somewhere else, a name we will not mention here. Did he say that in a loud voice?—He did.

11,312. How far were you from him?—I think I was next him.

11,313. You had a pretty good opportunity of hearing what he said?—I had.

11,314. I suppose that was received with a good deal of laughter?—No; I do not know that it was.

11,315. You say, "I believe that a portion of the mob would have proceeded to acts of violence, and perhaps there would have been loss of life?—Yes.

11,316. Is not that rather a strong expression?—I say that the riot would not probably have been suppressed; that is only my own opinion.

11,317. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is a speculation?—It is a mere speculation.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) This gentleman, Sir, is a barrister, and one feels disposed to pay attention to what he says.

11,318. (*To the Witness.*) I want you to explain to me why you suppose they would have proceeded to such acts of violence, as to have caused loss of life? Did you see any of the policemen struck during the day?—No.

11,319. Did you see any of the crowd struck during the day?—No; I cannot say that I did; I saw two or three hats broken.

11,320. Did you see any hurdles broken?—I saw them after they were broken.

11,321. But you did not see by whom they were broken?—No.

11,322. Then except this hooting and hallooing and noise, you do not seem to have seen any act of violence done during the day?—No.

11,323. And yet you think that all that might have led to such violence as to have caused loss of life?—If the police had once allowed the mob to get ahead, I think it would; that is my impression, if they had not kept them in check.

11,324. That is, these thieves and vagabonds?—Yes.

11,325. They did not seem, from what you have said, to try to get ahead?—Yes, they did.

11,326. But they did nothing but hoot and hiss?—They rushed about in bodies without any apparent reason.

11,327. Did you see any public speaker in the crowd?—Whether speaking took place, I cannot say; I suppose there was speaking; I suppose there was somebody in the centre.

11,328. You did not see anybody?—No.

11,329. Did you see any handbills given about?—No.

11,330. Did you hear anything about the Sunday Trading Bill? I mean any general conversation?—I cannot say that I did.

11,331. Or the Beer Bill?—I heard remarks, I suppose, about the Sunday Trading Bill

11,332. Did you not hear a good deal of joking going on?—Yes.

11,333. English crowds are always jocular, are they not?—There is always some joking, I suppose, going on.

11,334. And this appeared to be a jocular crowd?—No; I cannot say that it did.

11,335. Still you heard a good deal of joking?—I did, amongst the labouring men; they appeared in tolerably good humour.

11,336. You did not go with anybody, did you?—No; I did not.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,337 .You only profess, I think, to speak to what you saw in your immediate neighbourhood?—That is all.

11,338. Your impression is, that such a crowd as you saw on that day, if left to themselves, would have proceeded further?—It is.

The witness withdrew.

E.F.Berkeley,Esq.

EDWARD FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY, Esquire, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,339. You hold a commission in the 2d Life Guards?—I do.

11,340. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.

11,341. Did you go from curiosity?—Merely motives of curiosity.

11,342. About what time?—I was there about two hours, between about half-past 4 or a quarter to 5, and a quarter to 7, as far as my recollection goes.

11,343. At what part of the park were you?—I went on both sides of the carriage-drive by the Serpentine up as far as the powder magazine; in fact, in all parts of the park

in that neighbourhood by the Receiving House; principally in the neighbourhood of the carriage-drive and the Serpentine.

11,344. Was the crowd there very thick?—Very thick indeed; especially by the Receiving House.

11,345. Did you see any efforts made by the police to disperse that crowd?—Yes; very frequent efforts.

11,346. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was there any occasion to endeavour to disperse them as it appeared to you at that time?—It appeared to me that the police were endeavouring to prevent the crowd from assembling together at any one particular point, and to prevent any person from addressing them; and I saw the police several times interfere to prevent their getting together, and I saw them disperse the crowd on several occasions.

11,347. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see anyone in the act of addressing them, or about to address them?—No.

11,348. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You saw knots of people get together?—Yes.

11,349. And when they became large, you saw the police trying to disperse them?—Yes.

11,350. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) As soon as they were collected in any considerable number, the police would go and disperse them?—Yes; about 15 or 20 of the police would go and disperse them.

11,351. Was anybody addressing them at the time?—I did not see anyone addressing them; but I heard some of the people about say that persons were addressing them.

11,352. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were the crowd making any particular noise, or other disturbance at the time?—The crowd were making a great noise along the carriage-drive.

11,353. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Where were these knots of persons whom the police dispersed?—They were 100 or 200 yards from the carriage-drive generally.

11,354. And not making any noise that you could hear?—No.

11,355. They appeared to be dispersed because they were collected together, that was your impression?—Yes.

11,356. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did those crowds in the direction of which you speak embarrass the clearing of the rails at all?—Yes; they proceeded backwards and forwards; in fact, sometimes the people would rush away from the rails and form a crowd in one part or other of the park, and when dispersed by the police they would come back again to the rails.

11,357. According to your observation, what was the conduct of the crowd towards the police?—The conduct of the crowd appeared to tend to annoy and to provoke the police as much as possible.

11,358. In what way?—The sort of expression that I might use, would be, by mobbing the police; I saw them pelted occasionally, not with stones or with any missiles that might do much mischief; I saw them pelted with gravel and with small clods of earth; they were hooted at; in fact, they tried to provoke them as much as possible.

11,359. It so seemed to you?—It so appeared to me.

11,360. Had the police any difficulty in dispersing these crowds?—Not the slightest difficulty.

11,361. What was the impression on your mind of the behaviour of the police?—I thought that the behaviour of the police was very good indeed; that they were excessively forbearing; and considering the provocation which they received from the people, I thought their conduct was excellent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

11,362. You appear to give a very good account of the conduct of the crowd with regard to them not throwing stones; they now and then sent a little gravel; you say that they hooted at the police?—I only stated what came within my observation.

11,363. When did this hooting take place? did it not sometimes take place when the prisoners were going by in cabs?—Yes, there was a good deal of hooting then.

11,364. It was principally then, was not it?—Perhaps there was more hooting then than at other times.

11,365. There was a policeman generally on the top of the cab, was not there, with the cab-driver?—I did not observe that.

11,366. You consider that the conduct of the police was excellent, I think you say?—Yes.

11,367. Forbearing, and so on. If you had had your own head broken without any cause, you would not, perhaps, have had so strong an opinion, do you think you should?—If I had received a blow I do not think I should have had a right to complain, because I had placed myself in that position. I was very often in front of the crowd, and if I had received a straight blow I do not think I could have complained.

11,368. You were prepared for the worst then?—Yes.

11,369. There was a clergyman examined, and he thought that he should have been very well served if he had been taken up as a rioter; I suppose that would have been your opinion?—No.

11,370. You would not have complained at being taken up, or having your head broken?—I dare say I should not have complained if I had had a straight blow.

11,371. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) A casual blow?—Yes; as to being taken up, as I did not do anything to be taken up for, it should not have been done.

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11,372. Did you do anything there which you think would have warranted your being struck frequently?—I was frequently in front of the crowd when the police came, some 15 or 20 of them, and dispersed the mob, and I placed myself in a position where I should very likely receive a blow.

11,373. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You think you might have been in fault?—No, I do not say that.

11,374. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was it possible for the police to discriminate, considering how you were mixed up as you say with those in front, when they were making a clearance?—Hardly, I should say.

11,375. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were in front of this mob, it appears; the people, perhaps, did not have quite so good a name as Berkeley, but were not they decent sort of people?—To whom do you allude?

11,376. The mob in front; you were in front of the mob?—I was in front of no particular mob; I was sometimes in front of the people that the police were endeavouring to disperse.

11,377. Were not a good many rather more than decent sort of people? If you had seen a good many thieves and vagabonds, you would not have gone into such a crowd, would you?—I was there from motives of curiosity, and I was not very particular what crowd I went into.

11,378. You were determined to gratify your curiosity at all hazards?—I did not see much hazard in so doing.

11,379. It was rather a jocular assembly altogether, was not it?—No.

11,380. There was a good deal of joking about "rabbit pie," and "who stole the goose?" and so on; you did not hear anything of that kind?—There may have been a few jokes, but I did not observe them.

11,381. They did not seem to you to be there with any resolute determination to commit a breach of the peace, did they?—If they felt otherwise, I think it was because they were afraid of the police.

11,382. Was not that rather dangerous company for an officer in Her Majesty's service to be seen in, with people who were determined to commit a breach of the peace?—No.

11,383. I suppose you saw a great many ladies walking about, did not you?—In one portion of the park there were a great many.

11,384. Where was that?—On the north side of the carriage-drive, before you come to the lower bridge, which is the lower end of the Serpentine.

11,385. Beyond the Receiving House?—No, on the east side of the Receiving House.

11,386. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Between Apsley House and the east end of the Serpentine?—Exactly so.

11,387. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was not there a great number of ladies and children walking in the usual walk for ladies, on the south side of the Receiving House to the east end?—That is not the usual place; I have generally seen them walking on the north side of the Receiving House.

11,388. There are a great many walking by the river, are there not?—Not that I have observed.

11,389. There were a great many ladies and children there?—I saw some ladies; I did not see a great many children.

11,390. They were very near the spot where you were standing, were they not?—I was at all parts of the park.

11,391. You saw ladies standing by you near the Receiving House, did you not?—No.

11,392. Are you sure of that?—I am certain of it.

11,393. You saw no stones; did you see any sticks thrown during the day?—No.

11,394. Do you not think that a little more good temper on the part of the police would have prevented this troublesome proceeding?—I did not see any bad temper on the part of the police.

11,395. These rushes amongst the people?—That was in compliance with their orders.

11,396. The policemen were right in doing so, but do you think that the man who gave the orders was right in it?—Perfectly right.

11,397. You think the crowd must have been charged, though you were standing in front of them?—I was not standing in front of the crowd.

11,398. Did you see any handbills given about during the day?—No; I do not recollect seeing any.

11,399. Or anybody addressing the crowd?—I did not see anybody addressing the crowd.

11,400. Did you see Sir Richard Mayne's notice?—Yes; I saw it put up; I did not read it through.

11,401. It was a longish document, was not it, dry reading?—No.

11,402. You went from curiosity; did Sir Richard Mayne's notice, do you think, attract you?—All I saw of Sir Richard Mayne's notice was, that I saw it posted up in various places

11,403. Do you not think it attracted you to go there? do you think you should have gone without it?—I think I should have gone without it; certainly.

11,404. You frequently walk in Hyde Park on a Sunday, do not you?—Yes, I sometimes do. *E. F. Berkeley, Esq.*

11,405. You do not think that it attracted you in particular?—What? 30th July 1855.

11,406. Sir Richard Mayne's notice?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,407. You have been asked whether you think it is a correct position for a gentleman bearing Her Majesty's commission to be in a place where there is likely to be an attempt to break the peace? If you had seen an attempt made to break the peace there, on which side should you have been?—Certainly on the side of order.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) What we want is facts.

(*Witness.*) I beg to say that I did not consider that I was in the company of those who were going to commit a breach of the peace. I was only a spectator.

The witness withdrew.

William Hawes, Esquire, sworn. *W. Hawes, Esq.*

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,408. Where do you reside?—At Montague Place, Russell Square.

11,409. What are you?—A merchant.

11,410. Were you in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July?—I was.

11,411. What time did you come in?—About a quarter past 4.

11,412. How long did you stay there?—Till half-past 5.

11,413. During that time, did you mix with the crowd at all?—Yes; I was mixing with the crowd.

11,414. In what part of the park?—I walked from the Marble Arch to the Serpentine, and remained there about an hour or three quarters of an hour.

11,415. (*Mr. Henderson*) Were you on both sides of the drive at times, or did you keep to the north side?—I was on both sides of the drive at times.

11,416. (*Mr. Ellis.*) While you were there what was the conduct of the crowd?—"Crowd" is a vague term; there were a certain number of persons who were hissing and hooting, and making a great noise, and endeavouring to disturb the carriages as they passed and frighten the horses.

11,417. Were you a witness to anything more than mere shouting?—I saw stones thrown.

11,418. In what direction?—At the police.

11,419. Where were you at that time, near the rails?—In the road.

11,420. Did any stone happen to strike you?—One struck myself.

11,421. Do you know at all what sort of stone it was?—A small macadamized stone.

11,422. Did you see the police trying to clear the road at any time when you were there?—Several times.

11,423. Did those whom they wished to remove always give way easily, or did they resist?—Occasionally one or two resisted; generally the crowd fell back as the police moved forward.

11,424. In the resistance probably one person might be more obstinate than another?—On each occasion there was a varying amount of resistance.

11,425. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What sort of resistance do you mean?—Refusing to go under the rails when they were told to leave the road.

11,426. No violence?—I saw no violence.

11,427. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you during that time see two mounted officers in the police?—I did.

11,428. According to your observation, what was their conduct?—I should say precisely that which it should be, walking up and down the drive, and giving directions to the men; I never saw their horses out of a walk.

11,429. Did you see any very great excitement in the manner of either of them?—Certainly not.

11,430. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you notice them more than once?—More than once; several times, as they passed and repassed.

11,431. Did you see an inspector on a chesnut horse?—I have heard about a chesnut horse; my own memory would not lead me to say that it was a chesnut horse, but there were two inspectors on horseback.

11,432. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see any people taken into custody by the police?—I did.

11,433. Did the crowd allow those people to be taken quietly?—Quietly in one sense; very noisily with their voices.

11,434. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They did not resist their apprehension, or attempt to rescue them?—No; I did not see resistance.

11,435. (*Mr. Ellis.*) The man that came out of the water they arrested as soon as he came out; was any attempt made to rescue him?—I do not know whether it was an attempt to rescue or not; the police were completely surrounded and had considerable

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difficulty in getting the man out of the crowd that surrounded them; I was not in the centre of the crowd, so that I could not see.

11,436. Did the crowd press hardly upon the police?—On that occasion, certainly.

11,437. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was a remarkable circumstance; the man had been trying to swim across the river, and might have been drowned?—I think it was a small affair, his trying to swim; he did not get very far.

11,438. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you see the boat put off?—I did not; I just got there as he was brought in.

11,439. Did you see him in the water?—No, I did not; I merely speak from the information which I obtained on the spot.

11,440. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Before you went there, were you aware of any placards or handbills having been circulated?—Calling a meeting?

11,441. Yes.—I was.

11,442. Where did you see any of those?—On the walls; I think in the city somewhere.

11,443. Do you recollect the nature of them?—It was a placard, calling upon working men and their wives to assemble in Hyde Park, to express their disapprobation of the Sunday Trading Bill.

11,444. Did you see any handbills distributed while you were in the park?—I did; at least thrown in a bundle; thrown a number together.

11,445. Do you happen to know anything of the contents of those handbills?—No; I could not get one.

11,446. Had you occasion yourself to speak to the police?—I did, to several.

11,447. Did they seem to be in good temper or in bad temper?—Perfectly good temper; one man, I think, a sergeant, showed me a severe blow which he had received, but he was then exceedingly good-tempered; his hand was completely black from the blow.

11,448. Did you understand him to represent it as a blow which he had received that day?—Immediately preceding the time when I spoke to him.

11,449. Did he say how he had got it?—No; he merely put out his hand, saying, "See what a blow I have got," or something of that kind.

11,450. Should you have thought it safe on that day to have brought a lady into the park with you?—Undoubtedly I should; perfectly; the park is a very large place.

11,451. I should rather have asked you whether you would have thought it safe to have brought her down to the Serpentine?—If you ask me whether it would have been safe to have brought a lady into the ride between the end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House, I should say certainly not.

11,452. Would you have brought her in a carriage?—She would have been annoyed in a carriage, but I think she would have been safe. You would have been subject to great annoyance, and the risk of your horses being frightened, of which I saw several instances; the horses got into a gallop.

11,453. What is your impression of the conduct of the crowd on that day?—The crowd in the drive you mean?

11,454. Yes.—The crowd in the drive was of a very noisy description: it was composed mainly of grown up boys and some few men; their object clearly was to take advantage of a special occasion to make a noise and riot, and to pursue their calling, as I suspected, with a good many of them.

11,455. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There are many persons who are always to be found in a crowd in the way of their business, as you say?—I am speaking merely of those in the drive.

11,456. (*Mr. Ellis.*) From what you saw of them, do you think that the police were right in attempting to disperse them, or attempting to move them?—I think it was the police's duty to keep the drive clear without molestation.

11,457. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see any occasion for the police anywhere except in the drive?—I think not.

11,458. You saw no disorder in the groups in the middle of the park, so that there was any necessity to disperse them?—I saw one or two groups surrounding some one who was speaking; I could not see the party; I tried, but could not see him on account of the crowd, but there was nothing like disorder.

11,459. (*Mr. Ellis.*) And you did see the police attempt to clear the drive?—I saw them do it on several occasions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

11,460. You are the brother of Mr. Benjamin Hawes, the Member of Parliament for Lambeth, are you not?—I am not, because he is not Member of Parliament for Lambeth.

11,461. He was Member of Parliament for Lambeth?—He was Member of Parliament for Lambeth.

11,462. And a member of the late Government, was not he?—Yes.

11,463. He was always their supporter; he was of course, as a member of the Government. You say there were a certain number of persons in the drive disturbing carriages as they passed along?—Yes; they were doing that which was calculated to disturb them.

11,464. There were not many carriages in the park that day, were there?—There were a good many on July the 1st; but a great many turned before they came to this spot, on hearing that there was a disturbance.

11,465. There were not many carriages which passed the drive?—I saw 50 or 60, and perhaps more.

11,466. I thought you said that you were only there a quarter of an hour?—Three-quarters of an hour; it was a quarter past 4 when I entered the park, and I remained till half-past 5.

11,467. I mean by the Serpentine; you were three-quarters of an hour by the Serpentine, were you?—I am speaking generally; I cannot say whether it was 20 minutes past 4, or not quite half-past 5.

11,468. You think 50 or 60 carriages passed?—I should think quite that number.

11,469. What sort of carriages were they? Were they pair-horse carriages?—All sorts.

11,470. Gigs?—All sorts.

11,471. Tradesmen in their gigs?—I do not know whether they were tradesmen or not; I am a tradesman.

11,472. You are a merchant; did there appear to be tradesmen out on the Sunday?—Not more than usual; exactly the same description of carriages as are usual in Hyde Park.

11,473. Are you in the habit of walking in Hyde Park on Sunday?—I am.

11,474. Some of the people in the carriages appeared to be amused, did not they?—I should not say so; I saw some very much frightened.

11,475. How did they show their fright?—I think, when you look at a carriage with ladies in it, you can tell (an open carriage especially) whether the ladies are alarmed or not. It is merely giving an opinion; it is not a fact.

11,476. Many carriages, you say, turned away because they heard that there was noise?—So I was told.

11,477. But these carriages came on?—They did.

11,478. Did they not look like hired affairs?—Certainly not.

11,479. Licensed victuallers with their wives and daughters?—Certainly not.

11,480. You say you saw a stone thrown?—Stones, not a stone.

11,481. You say that there was a stone thrown at you? a stone struck you?—Not thrown at me.

11,482. A stone struck you?—Yes.

11,483. You say the stones were thrown at the police, how do you know that?—Because the police were before me in a body, just where I stood.

11,484. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The stone did not hurt you?—No.

11,485. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) One of the Lambeth constituents might have thrown it at you?—Excuse me, if it had been those persons they would rather have protected me than otherwise, I think.

11,486. You say that you think the stones were thrown at the police, but you do not know for a certainty. You did not see any policeman struck?—No, I did not.

11,487. You appear to have been the only person that was struck?—That I do not know; that is an assumption of yours.

11,488. I mean as far as you could see?—The stones hit some one, certainly.

11,489. Did you see them strike anyone?—No; I was among the party.

11,490. You did not see a stone hit anybody except yourself?—I did not.

11,491. So that it is possible that one idle boy on one side of the drive might be throwing over to another idle boy on the other side?—No; because they were being thrown parallel with the road. I was in the centre of the road; they were not playing at battledore and shuttlecock across the road, throwing at one another.

11,492. You say that when these rushes were made by the police —— ?—I have not mentioned a rush.

11,493. Whatever you call them—charges?—I have not called them charges.

11,494. Some people call them sorties?—I have not used one term or the other.

11,495. When the police walked up to the people in a body, we will say, you state that one or two would resist?—Yes, one or two here and there.

11,496. You say that there was no violence, but that one or two would refuse to go; did you hear them refusing to do so?—I did.

11,497. Can you give us an instance of what the man said?—I can.

11,498. Perhaps you will favour us?—He merely said, "I will not move;" and he held fast to the railings, and the policeman endeavoured to make him move by forcing him under the railing. The policeman did not force him under the railing, but two or three other policemen came up and lifted him over the railing; you may use what term you like,—threw him, if you please.

11,499. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did they try to push him under first?—Yes; he was a strong stiff man, and he held fast to the rails.

11,500. Should you have described it that they had thrown him over?—I think I should; he fell on the ground on the other side, holding by the railing, his hand being the pivot on which he turned.

11,501. Did you see the police use their staves at all?—I did not, except in the case of the man who came out of the water, then I saw them using their staves. I did not see them strike anybody. I saw them using their staves to break an opening through the mob.

11,502. You saw the staves in action?—Yes; as if they would strike.

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11,503. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What other instance did you see of resistance to the police?—There were several refusing to go under, and then being pushed under.

11,504. Passive resistance?—At first it was passive, of course. The man did not strike the police, and the police did not strike him; they forced him under on two or three occasions.

11,505. You saw no resistance to the police except those cases which you have been describing?—No particular instances. I saw a general stoppage at times, which the police had difficulty in dealing with.

11,506. There were great crowds, were there not?—Do not confuse the matter; you are speaking now of what took place in the road; there was never a large crowd in the road; but 100 or 200 came down and bobbed under the railings in a very short time, then the police had to clear them again.

11,507. When they saw the police they got away quickly?—Undoubtedly.

11,508. You say they were noisy. A crowd is usually noisy, is it not?—It is not of this description.

11,509. Have you ever attended electioneering assemblages?—A good many.

11,510. At Lambeth they are generally rather noisy, are they not?—It is entirely of a different character from that of the 1st of July.

11,511. There seem to have been a good many well-dressed ladies about, were there not?—Not among the crowd which was noisy; there were no well-dressed ladies there.

11,512. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Not among those in the drive?—No.

11,513. There were some well-dressed ladies in the park?—Yes.

11,514. By the water?—Yes; they could be there the whole time.

11,515. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say you saw in parts of the City some notices posted up?—Yes.

11,516. Where?—In Cannon Street, I think.

11,517. Upon the hoarding there —Yes.

11,518. Did you read any of those notices?—Yes.

11,519. Were not some of them rather jocular? was not there something about attending a tea-meeting in Hyde Park, and that Lord Robert Grosvenor would furnish the hot water?—I think I do recollect one with something about a tea-meeting, but I do not recollect the latter part of it.

11,520. But requesting them to come in their best clothes?—Yes; but nevertheless it was calling an aggregate meeting of people in Hyde Park.

11,521. You do not consider it wrong to call a meeting, do you?—It depends upon what it is for. I do not think a Sunday afternoon a very proper time to call such a meeting.

11,522. Some people cannot get away except on a Sunday?—On the elections which you have spoken of they do.

11,523. They are near the canvassing?—Not near the canvassing.

11,524. On those occasions the workmen ask permission to get away?—There is no crowd at canvassing.

11,525. These notices appear to have been rather jocular; was not the meeting somewhat carrying out the spirit of the notice, jocular also?—Certainly not. The persons assembled on the grass in the park out of the road, I believe, were perfectly quiet and harmless, but that is quite distinct from the crowd which created the disturbance in the road.

11,526. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You drew the distinction early in your evidence; you meant to confine the disorderly part of the crowd to those persons in the drive?—Entirely. In the other part of the park I saw nothing at all disorderly.

11,527. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any handbills given away in the park?—I saw a bundle thrown among the crowd.

11,528. I think you could not get one, you said?—No.

11,529. They might have been religious tracts —No; I heard a boy reading one, and it was not a religious tract.

11,530. What was it about?—It was something about the police, I think; I cannot speak positively as to its contents. A boy held up one to read, and he was driven along again.

11,531. It might have been a tract called "The Pious Policeman"?—Yes; or it might have been "A Noisy Crowd."

11,532. You cannot say what that handbill was?—No.

11,533. You say that you should not have objected to have gone in a carriage?—I did not say so.

11,534. You would not have been at all alarmed?—I certainly should not have taken one by choice through that crowd.

11,535. I suppose you go to the races?—Yes.

11,536. Is not there a good deal of crowd coming from the Derby?—That is a very different sort of noise, and there is a very different animus with those making the noise.

11,537. What is the difference?—The animus at the Derby is fun and frolic, and here I thought it was more than fun and frolic.

11,538. They were very funny and very frolicsome?—No; they were very earnest and very noisy.

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11,539. There is no great objection to a crowd as long as they confine themselves to noise?—There is an objection to a crowd stopping the highway, the drive in the park.

11,540. You really think the crowd did stop that drive?—They would undoubtedly have done so but for the police, and they did partially even with the assistance of the police to prevent it.

11,541. There were a good many grown-up boys, you say?—There were a good many grown-up boys of from 14 to 18.

11,542. Did these carriages go down the drive slowly or rapidly?—Some one and some the other, trotting at the usual pace until the horses were frightened.

11,543. If some of them went rapidly, there could not have been a very great obstruction in the drive, could there?—Perhaps the police prevented a great obstruction; there would have been but for the police. There was a moral obstruction; that is to say, the people, of course, would not like to face such a crowd and hooting as there was; but the police prevented the crowd stopping the carriages; they prevented any accident.

11,544. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The parties, then, were subject to annoyance?—The crowd came by as the carriages came, and what I have described took place.

11,545. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any speakers?—Not in the park; I tried to see one, but could not; he was surrounded by a number of persons.

11,546. You could not hear what he said?—No, I could not.

11,547. It might have been a Methodist minister delivering a sermon?—It might have been anything that your imagination can suggest.

11,548. Did you go the next Sunday?—I did, and the one before.

11,549. Did you take a lady with you the next Sunday?—I did not.

11,550. Did you go in a carriage?—No, I did not.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,551. You say there was not a crowd in the drive; you mean, there was not a crowd to obstruct carriages in the drive?—There was not a crowd that actually obstructed them.

11,552. At what time did you get there?—I think, as nearly as possible, half-past 4

11,553. You did not see the drive between 3 and 4?—No.

11,554. And you do not speak of the state of the drive at that time?—I am speaking merely of from half-past 4 to half-past 5.

11,555. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) A quarter-past 4 to half-past 5?—That was the time when I entered the park. I think, as nearly as possible, I was there from three quarters of an hour to an hour.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. C. Macpherson.

Mr. Charles Macpherson, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,556. You are steward to Lord Robert Grosvenor?—Yes.

11,557. Did you remain in his lordship's house, in Park Street, on the 1st of July?—Yes.

11,558. Were the family there?—No. There was part of the establishment; on Sunday some go out, and some stop at home.

11,559. In what state was the house on that day; was it in any state of protection?—We drew the blinds down; we heard there was to be a breaking of the windows; we drew the blinds down in front.

11,560. Were you in the house at the time there was a crowd in the street?—Yes.

11,561. Did you hear what was said by the crowd?—No; I could not leave, I was in the house. I heard a great noise, yelling and hooting, and whistling.

11,562. Did that alarm the inmates of the house?—Very much indeed, the ladies.

11,563. There was no damage done?—None.

11,564. There were no police in your house?—There were three police, in and out, in plain clothes; not stationary, I think, in the house, but they were in and out, I think, at my request. I went in the morning, and asked the inspector if he would allow a policeman or two to be about; he said there is no necessity at all; but afterwards those men, at my own request, came, and they were in and out of the house during the day, three men in plain clothes.

11,565. No damage was done to the house that day?—None.

11,566. Is your fellow-servant here?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

11,567. There is a communication between Lord Robert Grosvenor's house and the Marquis of Westminster's, is there not?—Yes.

11,568. I heard on Saturday that there were some policemen in the Marquis of Westminster's house, was that true?—No.

11,569. Does Lord Robert Grosvenor know you have come here?—Not to-day.

11,570. He directed you to come here and give evidence, did he?—No, he is not in town.

11,571. But he has done so, has he not?—By letter I was ordered to attend here.

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11,572. By Lord Robert Grosvenor's directions?—I do not know who signed it; I have not the letter here; he told me to attend to give evidence.

11,573. Do you know Lord Robert Grosvenor's handwriting?—Yes; it is not his.

11,574. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You were summoned, were you not?—I was summoned to come here.

11,575. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You do not know whether Lord Robert Grosvenor wished you to come or not?—Lord Robert Grosvenor never said a word to me about it; Lord Robert Grosvenor no doubt knows it; I do not know; he may or may not.

11,576. You drew the blinds down?—Yes.

11,577. You say you heard that there was to be a meeting?—Yes, from the Sunday before I guessed at it. I am the upper servant in the house.

11,578. You say that no damage whatever was done on that day at all?—No.

11,579. Was any damage done to the houses opposite?—I do not know; I have not heard any account.

11,580. Did you see a body of police come up and march rapidly towards this crowd?—I could not see when the crowd came, but I drew the blinds down, and I desired one of the servants to shut the area gate up, and while he was doing that a stone struck him in the head; I desired him to shut the gate when we heard them yelling, hooting, whistling, and screaming.

11,581. You did not hide under a bed?—No.

11,582. You were not greatly alarmed yourself?—I thought every moment some serious injury would occur, from the noise outside; I could not see whether it was 1,000, or 500, or 200.

11,583. Had you any wooden shutters to the house?—Yes, to all the windows inside on the proper floors, such as the dining-room floor and the front hall and offices below; I do not know that there are any at the top of the house.

11,584. Were any of the shutters put to?—Yes, some of them, by my orders.

11,585. Not the whole of them?—No.

11,586. The blinds being down you could not see?—I could not see in front of the house at all, and I desired that nobody should look out to excite the crowd outside; it is much better not to do that.

11,587. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Not to give any pretence at all for violence?—I think if a crowd is outside, and you look out, they are very likely to be excited.

11,588. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you send out any beer to any of the men?—No.

11,589. Lord Robert Grosvenor left the night before, did he not?—Lord Robert Grosvenor frequently goes to Moor Park on Saturday, and some of the family often; it is near London.

11,590. And left the ladies behind him?—Some of the ladies went, and some did not.

11,591. Then he was not very much alarmed?—There were some of the ladies left in the house.

The witness withdrew.

William Ford.

WILLIAM FORD, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,592. What are you?—Messenger to Lord Robert Grosvenor.

11,593. Were you in his house on the 1st of July?—I was.

11,594. Did you hear a noise made by the crowd outside the house?—I did.

11,595. Did it cause any alarm to the inmates of the house?—Yes; very much indeed.

11,596. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What sort of noise was it?—Yelling, hooting, and whistling; I believe my Lady was very much frightened indeed.

11,597. Did you distinguish any of the words spoken?—No; I cannot say that I did.

11,598. When this crowd came, did you go out to fasten up the area gate?—Yes.

11,599. What happened then?—While I was doing it? There is a gate and a door in the wall, and as I turned round to go in, a stone struck my head.

11,600. Was it thrown with violence?—Not much; it caused a small swelling on my head; not of any consequence at all.

11,601. That stone did hit another servant, did it not?—It might have dropped on the other servant's shoulder from my head.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

11,602. Where did you go?—When we heard the crowd coming, it was very natural that we should fasten up the gate.

11,603. Do I understand you to say that that was in the morning part of the day?—No; it was 6 o'clock in the evening; we had no crowd there in the morning.

11,604. When did it first begin to collect?—I think about 6.

11,605. Did you look out after 6 o'clock?—No.

11,606. It was rather late to go to church, was it not?—I did not go to church that day.

11,607. You did not hear what the crowd said?—No; there was a great commotion, and we out all the blinds down and shut the shutters.

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11,608. Not all the shutters did you?—All the bottom part of the house.

11,609. Not the dining-room shutters?—The dining-room shutters are at the back.

11,610. Did you shut all the shutters looking into Park Street?—As high as the drawing-room.

11,611. They shut inside?—Yes.

11,612. The windows would be outside?—Yes.

11,613. None were broken?—Not upon that day.

11,614. Did you feel greatly alarmed on that day?—Not particularly alarmed; it is not a pleasant thing to have a crowd come round a house.

11,615. Had you your dinner as usual?—Yes.

11,616. It did not disturb the family arrangements?—I should think it did a little.

11,617. Had you your dinner at the regular hour?—Yes, there was no row then; no noise.

11,618. And your supper, did you get that?—I dare say I did.

11,619. Did it interfere with the other servants?—Not at all; everybody was in commotion in the house.

11,620. Things seem to have gone on pretty regularly?—Very quiet.

11,621. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You all thought it unpleasant, but you were not frightened?—Certainly, I dare say my Lady was alarmed.

11,622. Lady Grosvenor was there?—She was in town, and the young ladies.

11,623. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How many of the young ladies?—Two.

11,624. Was there any other young lady in the house?—I think not.

11,625. You did not have a select party of friends to see the crowd?—No.

11,626. Where did this stone come from?—I cannot say; certainly from among the crowd in the street.

11,627. Might it have been from some old acquaintance of yours in Reeves' Mews or the neighbouring house?—It could not reach me from Reeves' Mews.

11,628. It did not injure you?—No.

11,629. What size was it?—About the size of a walnut.

11,630. It might have been thrown playfully?—Yes, I think it is very likely, or it would have hurt me more than what it did.

11,631. Did Lady Grosvenor go out during the day?—I think she did afterwards.

11,632. And the young ladies?—Yes, after what I called the mob part was dispersed.

11,633. What time was that?—About half-past 6.

11,634. The mob did not come till 6, and Lady Grosvenor went out at half-past 6?—I think she went out after the people were dispersed.

11,635. Did the young ladies go out?—Yes, I think Miss Grosvenor might.

11,636. Did the carriage drive up to the door?—No, they never go out in the carriage on Sundays.

11,637. They walk out?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. J. Hayward.

Mr. John Hayward, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,638. Where do you reside?—St. Martin's Lane.

11,639. What are you?—A woollen draper.

11,640. Were you in Hyde Park on Sunday, the 1st of July?—Yes.

11,641. What time did you get there?—About 4 o'clock.

11,642. How long did you stay there?—Till about half-past 5.

11,643. What was your position?—I was in different parts of the park, principally on this side of the Receiving House, on the east side of it.

11,644. Was there a crowd there?—Yes.

11,645. At the time that you got there, was the carriage-road clear?—There were very few people in it.

11,646. There were a good many still there, were there?—Very few.

11,647. What was the conduct of the crowd near the railings?—I heard a noise of hooting, and there was a policeman walking backwards and forwards, and the people were hooting at him, and making a very great many disagreeable noises at him, and doing all they could; hooting and shouting at him.

11,648. Was he doing anything to provoke that?—I did not see him, he did not appear to hear it at all.

11,649. He took no notice of it?—No.

11,650. Did you see on that occasion a gentleman and a lady in the road?—Yes; it was soon after that there was a row lower down, and some of us got under the railings to see what it was; there was a tree that stood in the road, that obstructed our view, and the policeman came back, and said "You must not stand in the drive, but you must stand behind the rails." I got under; there was a gentleman and a lady there, and they were respectably dressed; just at that time there was a rush among the crowd, and the lady was thrown down, I saw a policeman stoop to help her up, and the people began to cry "Shame"

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of the policeman for knocking her down, and they pushed him, and elbowed him very much.

11,651. Did he knock her down?—No, she was getting up the slope; there is a sort of ascent, a kind of hill there, and she fell down, and she had hardly recovered her position, when the crowd began to sway backwards and forwards from behind, and then the people said "Shame" on the policeman, and they began to push backwards and forwards. I thought he tried to take some one prisoner, so I got out of the way as quickly as I could. I saw him a minute afterwards bringing a prisoner to the rails; there were 4 or 5 policemen who came to his assistance, and it appeared to me that he seemed to mark somebody in the crowd, and the person he marked seemed to go away; I think so, because I saw him go away a dozen yards or twenty yards, into the crowd, and 4 or 5 policemen came to his assistance, and presently he came back with a prisoner, after a good deal of pushing and struggling.

11,652. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was that the same policeman who, when the crowd hooted at him, and made this noise, appeared not to hear it?—I am not quite sure of that. I should know him again; he was a pale-faced man.

11,653. (*Mr. Ellis.*) What became of this lady afterwards?—I did not see at all; she appeared to be surrounded by the people, and I did not see any more of her.

11,654. After she was down, did you see her roughly treated by the police?—No, not at all, she was very much frightened, and I think she was trampled upon by the crowd. I cannot say positively, but she seemed to be very much alarmed.

11,655. Did you, upon any occasion, see the police attempting to disperse the mob, or to move them from the road or the railings?—Yes, I saw them once or twice ask them to do so, and once particularly; there was, I think, a sergeant came up by himself, and he said "You must draw back," and I said, "What for?" He said "The police have orders to clear the rails, and they are coming presently to do so." I saw a body of police following him, and I drew back; they came walking along to take their station, and they asked the people to go back from the railings.

11,656. Did all the crowd follow your example and go back?—There were not many people standing there where I was at the time. I was near the Receiving House.

11,657. You did not see any resistance shown by them?—No.

11,658. Did you at any time?—That was the only occasion upon which I saw the police clear the rails.

11,659. Did you see them attempt to disperse the crowd?—Yes, I did.

11,660. Whereabout was that?—It was near the place where I first stood.

11,661. Where was that; was it near the Receiving House?—No; about half way between that and the east end of the Serpentine.

11,662. On the north side of the drive?—Yes; I saw the crowd there.

11,663. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Some distance from the rails?—I should think 60 yards; I could not tell what the matter was, but I found myself entangled in a very rough crowd; it was not in the drive, but on the grass; there seemed to be a kind of struggling, and I wanted to see what it was. I found myself entangled in a very rough crowd, and I got pushed as well as the policemen. A policeman very roughly said, "Get out of the way." I said, "Which way must I go," and he immediately let me pass.

11,664. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see any pieces of broken hurdles thrown about?—Yes; when the crowd began about that work, I saw some pieces thrown up into the air. I stood at some little distance, and then I saw them flying up in the air.

11,665. You do not say that they were thrown at the police?—No; I should say that they were throwing them in the direction of the police; taking this person I judged they were throwing at the police who were trying to take this man prisoner.

11,666. If they were thrown amongst the crowd, they might have hurt some of the crowd?—Yes.

11,667. Were you ever caught in any of those crowds?—Yes; on this occasion I went to see. I rushed into it, I went to see what the matter was, and I found myself entangled in a crowd, and I could not get out so quickly as I desired, not after that.

11,668. Were you thrown down?—No, I managed to keep my feet, but I had some difficulty.

11,669. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say that a policeman spoke to you roughly?—Yes, he did; the police seemed to be driving this crowd, endeavouring to force a passage for themselves to the drive, and when I found myself entangled in this crowd, the mob seemed to do it for the purpose, elbowing them backwards and forwards, and causing them all the annoyance they could. I was pushed on to a policeman, and he said, "Get out of the way," or "You must go away," and I said, "Which way." He made room for me under his arm, and I passed through directly.

11,670. Do you consider that the conduct of the crowd was provoking?—Very indeed.

11,671. Did you see that it provoked the police, or that they were forbearing?—I thought them very forbearing under the circumstances.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

11,672. You say that the conduct of the crowd was provoking; you appear to have been one of them; were you provoking the police?—I did not do anything; I did not hoot and hiss.

11,673. Did all the crowd hoot and hiss?—No; I say that those who hooted and hissed were provoking.

11,674. You say you saw some sticks being thrown about?—Pieces of broken hurdles.

11,675. You did not see them thrown at the policemen?—No; but in the direction where the police were struggling.

11,676. Are boys rather fond of throwing pieces of wood at one another?—I never saw them doing it in Hyde Park.

11,677. It was possible for them to be doing it as they did, was it not?—I did not see who threw the hurdles; I said I only saw them in the air.

11,678. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were they a great height up in the air?—I should think about 15 or 20 feet.

11,679. If they were thrown from the middle of the crowd they would be thrown to clear the heads of the crowd, without any reference to what became of them afterwards?—Yes. I cannot tell how they were thrown.

11,680. Did they appear to come from the centre of the crowd?—I saw the crowd before me; I saw these things in the air about 15 or 20 feet. I cannot speak exactly how they were thrown, or in what direction I cannot exactly say.

11,681. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do you know whether they were broken just at that time?—No; I saw some broken once before that time, when I first got into the park.

11,682. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say that you heard some very disagreeable noises by the Receiving House?—Yes.

11,683. That is hooting, I suppose?—Yes; noises made in the throat, and whistling, just as if you were trying to excite a person, you would make just such noises as I heard then.

11,684. There were people being carried off occasionally in cabs, were there not?—Yes.

11,685. And a policeman sitting on the box along with the driver?—Yes; I think so.

11,686. About this lady that was pushed down, she was pushed down I suppose by the rushing of the people, and not by anyone in particular?—No; I apprehend it was the mob; they made a movement just there.

11,687. The police were coming on then?—No; they were on one side of the rails.

11,688. Spread about?—Yes; they were on one side of the rails, and she was on the other.

11,689. You got pushed, as everyone else did, I suppose?—Anyone in that particular crowd must have been. I did not go again after that; they pushed very much for the purpose.

11,690. You say that "they" pushed very much for the purpose; who are "they"?—I mean to say the crowd in which I was entangled pushed more than they need have done.

11,691. Did you see anybody in particular doing as you have described?—I did.

11,692. Did you notice more than one person do that?—Yes; I found myself entangled in the crowd, but not for more than two minutes, and they were pushing violently in this way (*describing the same*), as if they were going to push one another on to the police. I got out of it as quickly as I could.

11,693. One man might be trying to get before the other; it is usual in a crowd is it not?—No; it was not that kind of pushing; but they were rushing violently and fast, as if they were moving from one point to another point, pushing and elbowing as they went.

11,694. Do you supply the police with anything?—Certainly not.

11,695. You never had any contract to supply the police with goods?—I have not; I do not like that question; I never have; I came here to speak the truth, and I beg to say that if I had, it would not have influenced me in any way.

11,696. Did you see any speakers in the park, or hear any people addressing the mob or one man addressing a number of persons?—No; I did not.

11,697. Did you see any handbills given about in the park?—Yes; I think I did; I saw some handbills; I certainly saw a handbill; I can speak positively that I saw one that day; a bill from some newspaper.

11,698. An advertisement from a newspaper; the "Sunday Times," perhaps?—Something of that kind.

11,699. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) To induce the people to buy a certain newspaper?—Yes; I think that was it.

11,700. (*Mr. Henderson.*) On which side of the drive were you when the sergeant told you to stand back from the rails?—On the north side of the drive; he spoke with great civility to the people.

11,701. After that the police proceeded to clear the crowd away from the rails?—Yes; he was followed by a body, but the crowd was not dense where I was standing.

11,702. Did you on any occasion see a body of police attempt to clear the crowd away at that place at that time?—I cannot tell that.

11,703. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say that they were not dense in that part?—No; clearing is perhaps a term almost expressive of action; they asked us to stand back, and we did.

11,704. They made the crowd stand back?—Yes; I should think we could hardly be called a crowd, we were not more than one deep.

11,705. Can you at all tell me whether there was anything that called for your being removed at that time that you were aware of?—No; I cannot tell; the people were

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hooting at the carriages that passed; but if they had been a yard back they could hoot just as well; I cannot tell why we were put back; there were very few of us.

11,706. Was there hooting going on?—Not where we were standing; but a few yards further on, where the crowd was more dense, they hooted.

11,707. There was hooting in the neighbourhood from the crowd at the rails?—Yes; I wish to say as this gentleman has asked me if I had a contract for the police, that I should not have attended if I had not been asked by the inspector to do so. I am not a volunteer witness.

11,708. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What inspector was that?—I do not know; it was on the Sunday afterwards; I was in the park, and I said "Well, I hope you will have a better day than last Sunday;" he said, "Were you in the park on the 1st of July?" and I said, "Yes;" and he asked my address; that is all that passed.

11,709. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were you a stranger to him before that?—Yes, I was.

11,710. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) He merely asked your address?—Yes.

11,711. Did you see anything of him afterwards?—No.

11,712. How did you know when to come here?—I had a notice afterwards from Spring Gardens.

11,713. Did you not say to him that you would be happy to give evidence for the police; who spoke first to the Inspector?—I did.

11,714. He asked you for your address; did nothing else take place?—That was all he said. I said to him, "I hope you will have a better day than last Sunday" or "a more quiet day."

11,715. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you not give him some information of what the nature of your evidence would be?—No further than that.

11,716. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You are quite sure of that?—Quite positive.

11,717. He asked you for your address, and you gave it to him?—Yes.

11,718. Are you in the habit of giving your address to policemen?—No; certainly not.

11,719. It looks rather a singular thing?—No; I do not think so.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,720. I think what you said was that after you had made this remark to the policeman, he asked you if you were in the park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

11,721. You gave him your address, and was the next communication from a clerk in my office?—Yes; from Messrs. Lyon and Ellis, in Spring Gardens.

11,722. You had given no information before you gave it to my clerk?—No; not to anyone; no one asked me at all about what I had seen.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. W. C. Brown.

Mr. William Charles Brown, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,723. What are you?—A straw hat manufacturer, No. 40, New Bond Street.

11,724. Were you in Hyde Park on Sunday, the 1st of July?—Yes.

11,725. What part of the park?—On the north side of the Serpentine.

11,726. Was there a great crowd there?—Yes.

11,727. At what time?—From 4 to half-past 6, I was there.

11,728. Did you see anything of the behaviour of the crowd at that time?—I did. I think it was very discreditable; there was very great shouting, and making disreputable remarks, in more places than one, and bad language by the crowd to the passers-by. I am speaking of equestrians, those who were hardy enough to ride, or attempt to ride.

11,729. To those who were riding they addressed remarks that you did not approve of?—Yes, decidedly; howling, shouting, and several throwing stones into the ride.

11,730. Were those remarks such as you feel any delicacy in repeating?—I think it was highly disgraceful, making use of such language, and calling the policemen names that it would not be delicate to repeat, more particularly to the police. The police had possession of this ride; there was a body of police, and I think one or two mounted policemen, marching up and down the ride.

11,731. What was the sort of language addressed to the police?—Very irritating; calling them by opprobrious names—"Serve them out!" and all that sort of thing.

11,732. Did they proceed to any act of violence?—I saw them throw stones.

11,733. Were those remarks also addressed to the superintendents?—I do not know particularly, but to the police as a body.

11,734. Did it have the effect of irritating the police, or were they quiet under this?—I cannot speak for all, but the main body of the police acted very temperately under the circumstances that I saw: I confine myself to the north side of the Serpentine. I walked to and fro.

11,735. Do you mean to make any exception in what you saw yourself; did you see any instances of intemperance on their part?—I really did not. I saw several boys, or half-boys and half-men, who richly deserved what they got, on more than one occasion. I never saw any blood shed, and I was there for more than two hours.

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11,736. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you go up nearly as far as the Receiving House?—Yes, I did: where the cabs were to take away the prisoners, and I saw three prisoners taken away from there, but their skins were not broken; that I would swear.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

11,737. You say that you cannot answer for all the police?—No.

11,738. Have you read the evidence upon this matter?—No, I have not.

11,739. Do you know that 86 witnesses have been examined, and have made complaints?—No, I do not know the number. I have not read the evidence.

11,740. Men in every rank of life have all spoken to the most brutal violence on the part of the police?—I did not see it.

11,741. It might have taken place without your seeing it, might it not?—Most decidedly.

11,742. You do not mean to say that those 86 witnesses have committed perjury?—No; but the park is a very large place. There seemed to be a very great mêlée towards the Milk House, and a very great shouting. I heard several people standing by there say, that the police were exceeding their duty, but I saw nothing of the kind.

11,743. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At that time you saw a great mêlée going on?—Yes; an immense number of policemen; and I should say, in the ride, they were conducting themselves with propriety; they insisted upon the people moving on, and I think it was quite right that they should do so.

11,744. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There were not many carriages that day?—I saw very few. I saw one or two of my neighbours that had the temerity to drive there—several.

11,745. Did they appear to be very much alarmed?—I think they rather regretted that they went there that day. I should say so from their appearance.

11,746. You do not know that they did?—No; I think so from their appearance.

11,747. Did they appear to be very much alarmed?—Their horses appeared to be more so; they had not been in the habit of being in the company of such brutes.

11,748. Did you see any stone hit a horse?—I did. One stone I noticed in particular, but no notice was taken of it.

11,749. Did you see any stone hit a man?—I do not know that I did; there wer every few stones thrown to what I should have expected to see in such a crowd.

11,750. It is usual for the boys in a crowd to throw a few stones. Have you ever been at the Derby?—Yes.

11,751. They throw stones there, do they not?—I never saw any. I have seen the miller thrown.

11,752 Eggs and bags of lime, and bags of flour?—Yes; the miller.

11,753. But there was nothing of that sort in the park on Sunday?—Dangerous missiles I call stones.

11,754. An egg is rather dangerous, if it hits you in the eye?—If it is hard boiled.

11,755. Did you see anybody addressing the crowd; any speaker?—There were one or two crowds collected together in the distance, but I took the precaution to keep away. I was where many other people were, walking unmolested.

11,756. It might have been a religious meeting?—Yes, very likely; it was a strange place, but it might have been; there were several nauticals there, and several members of the aristocracy. I saw them. I saw Captain James Macdonald and Lord Loughborough.

11,757. A good many of those sort of men?—Yes.

11,758. That gave rather a respectable appearance to the whole thing?—Yes, very much so; it was quite a treat to see a respectable man on that side.

11,759. And some ladies?—I saw very few.

11,760. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was that the north side?—Yes.

11,761. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any of those great folks on the south side?—I did not. I was not on the south side; the Sunday previous is irrelevant to this case. I believe it must be considered by all to be a very disgraceful affair.

11,762. Do you supply the police with any articles?—They do not wear straw hats.

11,763. Do you deal in nothing but those?—Lots of things. I have the pleasure of serving Her Majesty as well as others.

11,764. I suppose you will like to see a little of this in the papers?—I have not the least objection.

11,765. "Mr. Brown, Bond Street, serves Her Majesty with straw hats?"—It sounds very well.

The witness withdrew.

Anthony Ransom.

Anthony Ransom, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,766. What are you?—I am a messenger in the Board of Health.

11,767. Were you in Hyde Park on Sunday, the 1st of July?—Yes; I was.

11,768. At what time?—About half past 2; from that to half-past 5 or 6.

11,769. At what part of the Park were you?—I went into the Park at the entrance, close by the Duke of Wellington's; from there I went past the Achilles Statue, and I

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went along the grass plot up to about 150 or 200 yards of the Receiving House, where I found a crowd of persons already assembled; I then passed to the right, and went round by the barracks, and came into the main road at the back of the barracks, and proceeded along the main road in front of the Receiving House, until I came to the officers on horseback who were in the road; soon after I passed them, the crowd was assembled in the middle of the road, of which I formed one. An order was given almost immediately after to clear that portion of the road, the carriage-road. I was in the middle of it when the order was given, within a few paces of the police who were to clear the road, eight, or ten, or a dozen policemen there must have been. I and a friend of mine walked arm-in-arm together the whole of the way down that road to the end of the Serpentine to the bridge, crossing by the Knightsbridge Barracks, and we were not interfered with in any way. We walked quietly down in front of the police, and we did not quicken our pace; we were on our way, and we walked there from curiosity to see who were there My friend said to me, "Will you go out of the road, as they are clearing it?" I said "No; we will walk quietly on, they will not interfere with us, I am sure," and so we did.

11,770. Had the police any difficulty in clearing the drive?—Little or none in clearing that portion of the drive.

11,771. At what time do you think after going round by the Magazine Barracks you got back in front of the Receiving House?—I think about 3 o'clock. I really did not look at the time till I got some distance from the Park.

11,772. You saw the mounted officers?—I did.

11,773. During the time that you were there did you see any stones thrown?—I returned back from the bridge along the water side, between the crowd and the water on the south side of the ride on the footpath, and when we got to the boat-house or baths on the left hand side of the water, there was a considerable crowd assembled inside the railings, between the ride and the water, and a considerable noise and hooting going on against the police; and when I got something like 50, or perhaps 40 or 50, yards from the house there was a little rush made back, on the crowd expecting the police were going to drive them back, and my friend was driven by the crowd with one foot into the Serpentine; I shied the crowd as well as I could, and got nearer to the rails, the way I wanted to go. I saw two or three what appeared to be stones, somewhat of the size of a walnut or an egg, thrown in the direction of the police in the middle of the road, and at those who were on horseback who were then in the middle of the road.

11,774. From what side did they come, from the north or the south?—They came from the south side, from the Serpentine side.

11,775. Do you know the distinction between those superintendents; do you know their names?—I have heard them. I do not know them otherwise than by reading of them.

11,776. You saw both of them?—Yes.

11,777. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There were only two?—Only two that I noticed.

11,778. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see either of them strike any one?—I did not.

11,779. How long had you an opportunity of seeing what they did?—I waited about there till about half-past 5, from one side to the other. I was not in one place the whole time; then I went round again to the north side.

11,780. Was it during the time that you are speaking of that the drive on the south side was cleared?—That was the time when the south side was cleared. Directly after those stones were thrown, I said to my friend, who had again found his way to me, "This corner will be cleared," and I had not gone many paces when an order was given to clear the people from the rails on that side, and the police went up to the rails to do so. I was close to the rails at the time the police came up, waving their staffs, but not attempting then to strike at any one. I shied the police; and as I thought, in the crowd to the left, there was some one behind me who objected to move from the place. I could not see who the party was from the crowd; the police made a little rush back to get to the entrance through the railings, between the posts, and I came in between them and the parties who were objecting, but the police took no notice of me nor interfered with me at all. I passed through quietly.

11,781. Why did you think that that corner would be cleared?—On account of the hooting and the stones being thrown; they were thrown from that corner.

11,782. During those occasions, you did not see those mounted superintendents use any violence?—I did not.

11,783. (*Mr. Henderson.*) How was it that your friend was driven with one foot into the Serpentine?—He was on the side of the Serpentine, between the Serpentine and the ride, and the crowd rushing back, we were behind the crowd, between the Serpentine and the crowd, and the crowd making an attempt to rush back he fell back, and had one foot in the Serpentine.

11,784. That was the effect not of the police, but of the crowd?—Yes.

11,785. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The crowd falling back from the police?—The crowd falling back before the police had even given instructions to clear that corner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

11,786. I think you say that you did not see any of the mounted policemen committing any violence?—I did not.

11,787. They might have committed violence without your seeing them?—It is just possible.

11,788. They might have whipped well dressed ladies for all you know?—It is possible to do anything of that kind.

11,789. They might have sworn and used very obscene language, it is quite possible is it not?—It is possible for them to do anything of that kind.

11,790. You did not see them?—No.

11,791. You were telling us about what happened on the south side of the drive by the Serpentine, your friend was driven into the water?—Yes.

11,792. Were there not a great many well dressed people on the south side of the drive?—Yes.

11,793. Well dressed people?—Yes.

11,794. Ladies and children?—I am not sure that there were many children. I may say that there were not many children.

11,795. But ladies?—Yes; some.

11,796. Were they well dressed?—Yes.

11,797. Did you see any of those ladies driven into the Serpentine?—No.

11,798. Was your friend the only person that you saw driven in?—Yes; my friend was the only one that I saw in the Serpentine at all. I was not aware that he was in till he came to me again, and said that he was driven back. I lost sight of him at the moment.

11,799. Just describe how the crowd on the south side of the Serpentine in the first place were behaving when the clearance was made; how was the crowd behaving?—They were hooting.

11,800. On the south side of the drive?—Yes; that is the part between the drive and the Serpentine.

11,801. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were the people hooting there?—Yes.

11,802. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There were a great many well-dressed gentlemen with those well-dressed ladies, were there not?—Yes.

11,803. Were they hooting?—No.

11,804. Who was it hooting?—A number of individuals standing between those respectable gentlemen and ladies, walking between the water and the crowd and the rails, were hooting.

11,805. A number of gentlenen standing between them?—Yes.

11,806. And there was a row of roughs before the gentlemen?—I would not exactly give them that designation.

11,807. One of the witnesses proved that the roughs and the gentlemen sympathized together.—I have nothing to do with that.

11,808. Did there appear to be any harmony between the roughs and the gentlemen; the roughs did not appear to be acting under orders, did they?—I cannot say that.

11,809. Do not you think that some of those gentlemen were cheering them on?—No.

11,810. There were a good many cabs passing up and down with prisoners, were they not?—Yes; but not at that time.

11,811. What were they hallooing and cheering at?—The police had just cleared the main road a few minutes before that, the carriage-road, and they were hallooing and hooting at them for clearing that carriage-road.

11,812. Was this carriage-road cleared quickly or with deliberation?—Very quietly, with great deliberation, and with perfect ease.

11,813. The people did not resist?—They made little or no resistance in the carriage road.

11,814. When they had got out of it then they began hooting and hissing, was that so?—Yes.

11,815. It was rather a singular proceeding?—It was the fact.

11,816. When your friend was driven into the Serpentine did he complain of it?—No; he did not.

11,817. It was not very agreeable to be pushed into the water?—There was one consolation, he did not get very far in.

11,818. When the south side of the drive was cleared did the police leave the place?—I did not stay in that immediate neigbourhood; not very long afterwards I moved a little on to the back of them, and the police moved back again into the road, and when I came back I found they were again in the road.

11,819. I suppose the crowd had again filled up?—Yes.

11,820. Then it did not appear to produce much effect?—So far as it produced the effect of taking them away further; I did not hear that amount of hissing when I got back again as what I had done before, not in the same place.

11,821. Had they taken any prisoners off?—I believe they had taken off one or two; I saw two going across afterwards from that direction.

11,822. You say that you saw the police waving their staves, and one man was objecting?—There was some one objecting, behind me, to move at all out of the way; he was disputing the right to interfere with him, that they had no business to interfere with him.

11,823. Taking high grounds about it?—Yes.

11,824. Was he taken off?—I did not wait to see. I passed between two lots of police, and they passed on to assist those in front of the rails.

11,825. You do not know whether that man was taken off or not?—I do not.

11,826. You are a messenger at the Board of Health?—Yes.

11,827. Who sent you here?—I came of my own accord.

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11,828. Has nobody at the Board of Health spoken to you about coming here?—Nobody.

11,829. Then you are absent here without leave?—I said that no one knew at the Board of Health that I was coming here before I asked leave to come out.

11,830. Now you are here, then, with leave?—Yes.

11,831. What did that gentleman of whom you asked leave say to you?—He said nothing at all, only to go.

11,832. He recommended you to go, did he?—No, he said, "You may go."

11,833. Who was that?—It was the office-keeper.

11,834. It is the sure road to promotion to come and give evidence in favour of the police, is it?—I am not aware of anything of that kind.

11,835. Is that your opinion?—I do not come here to give an opinion.

11,836. Do not you think that it will give you a little bit of a lift?—I have nothing to say upon that subject.

11,837. Did you see any speakers in the crowd addressing any multitude?—Yes; in several parts of the park.

11,838. Did you listen?—Yes.

11,839. What did they talk about?—Some talked about teetotalism, and others about the Sunday Beer Bill, and others were preaching.

11,840. The crowds that were round them were not making any great disturbance, I suppose; for instance, the one round the man that was preaching?—That crowd that was around the man that was preaching was not making any particular disturbance, only now and then they got up a good laugh, and disturbed the man that was preaching, and away they went.

11,841. They seemed in a pretty good humour all through the park on the whole, did they not?—With this exception, that there was a number of individuals went there for the purpose——

11,842. Do not say that, but what did you see?—From what I saw they came there for the purpose of hooting, which they did, and otherwise going into any disturbance that might turn up.

11,843. They might have come there for an orderly purpose, and then, from what they saw, they might have commenced hooting and hissing; that was possible?—Yes.

11,844. Had you anybody with you?—Yes.

11,845. Who was that?—My friend.

11,846. Not your wife?—No.

11,847. Have you got one?—Yes.

11,848. If she had been insulted and knocked about by the police, should you not have joined, and cried out "Shame"?—I should have done so if she had been insulted or knocked about by the police, without offering some justification.

11,849. Even though you went to behave yourself very orderly?—Yes, I might have done that, and had that been done by the police I should have been one of the first to come here and give evidence.

11,850. Did you see Sir Richard Mayne's notice?—Yes, and read it.

11,851. Did that induce you to go to the park?—No, it did not. I had made up my mind to go there long before the notice was issued.

11,852. The notice did not frighten you away?—No, not at all. I did not believe that anything would take place that would deter any respectable person or any person going to enjoy himself, and going about his business again.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,853. Do you think that one of the superintendents could have whipped the ladies on the south side of the Serpentine, at 4 o'clock, without your seeing it?—I think not.

11,854. In the public speaking that you have described, I thought I caught three things?—Yes; teetotalism, the Sunday Beer Bill, and preaching.

The witness withdrew.

William Newton.

WILLIAM NEWTON, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,855. What are you?—A cab proprietor.

11,856. Where do you live?—12, Johnson Street, Millbank.

11,857. Were you in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July?—Yes, I was.

11,858. How did you go there?—I drove a phaeton, with my wife and three children.

11,859. Did you pass the Serpentine?—I was going in that direction, and I was stopped by five policemen, who told me that I had better not go as there was a great crowd.

11,860. What o'clock was that?—About a quarter past 4; I then turned the horse round, and went in the direction of Park Lane, by the Marble Arch, down towards the Magazine. I then came to the Serpentine again, and there was about five policemen stopped me, and told me I had better not go; I saw the road was clear, and I went on, and when I got to the Receiving House, I was shouted out at, "Go to church!" "Send your

children to school!" and "Send your ostler to church!" and it was as much as I could do to hold my horse; I had two stones thrown at me.

11,861. At you, or at the carriage?—They went over the horse's back; they were about two yards from me.

11,862. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Are you a pretty good driver?—I have been driving 11 years.

11,863. You say that you could scarcely hold your horse?—I had a five-year old horse, a young horse; and there was hooting and shouting.

11,864. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Was that horse in full health?—If he had been, I should not have been able to hold him; my phaeton has under-duty wheels; he had been ill, and I took him out for exercise.

11,865. If not, it would have been more dangerous?—I should not have been able to hold him, I am positive.

11,866. Then you had two stones thrown at you?—Yes.

11,867. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was your wife alarmed?—Yes, she was, and so were the children, and I was very glad to get out of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

11,868. You are a cab proprietor?—Yes.

11,869. How many cabs do you keep?—Seven.

11,870. You were not always a cab proprietor?—No.

11,871. You were not brought up to that business?—No.

11,872. What other business have you followed besides?—I have been a grocer.

11,873. What other business; what were you apprenticed to?—I was never apprenticed.

11,874. Before you were a grocer, what were you?—I was a policeman.

11,875. How long were in the force?—Seven years.

11,876. In what division were you?—The A division.

11,877. You are rather a friend of them?—I do not know about a friend.

11,878. How came you to leave the A division?—I resigned.

11,879. You are sure of that?—I am quite positive of it.

11,880. You have a father alive, have you not?—Yes; and a very good one.

11,881. He is a contractor with the police?—He is.

11,882. What is the nature of his contract?—He takes the police to the races.

11,883. He has a van?—Yes; he has a good many.

11,884. What is your father?—He is a van proprietor.

11,885. He takes the police to the races?—I believe he does always.

11,886. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Are you in partnership with your father?—No; he is over the water, and I am here, at this end of the town.

11,887. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It is as well for a cab proprietor to keep in with the police, is not it?—I do not see how they can; I do not keep in with them; I have too much trouble.

11,888. You come here upon the principle of loving your enemies?—Well, I do not know.

11,889. You say that this crowd shouted at you?—They did.

11,890. Did you not take that as a compliment?—I laughed when I heard it; but I did not when I had the stones thrown at me.

11,891. They thought that you were one of the aristocracy, did they not?—I cannot tell what they thought; I know what I thought.

11,892. You say that two stones were thrown?—Yes; two stones were thrown, and they went over the horse's back, and very near hitting me or the children; they might have done so.

11,893. How many children had you?—Three.

11,894. Are you quite sure that the stones were thrown at you, with the three children?—Yes; we all five of us saw them.

11,895. You say that you were stopped by the five policemen?—They recommended me not to go.

11,896. Notwithstanding that, you went?—Certainly, I was not timid.

11,897. When they threw those stones you laughed?—No, I did not; I wanted to get out of it then.

11,898. It began to get rather hot?—Yes; I thought rather more of the children than I did of myself.

11,899. Were they taking away a great many prisoners?—I did not stop to see, but I saw several cabs.

11,900. The hooting might have been pretty much at the cabs?—I do not know; the hooting was very much at me.

11,901. Perhaps you might have taken a compliment to yourself that did not belong to you?—I cannot say, because of the children; they said, "Send them to school."

11,902. But those who said that would not throw a stone?—I cannot say.

11,903. Was not there a police cab going by just at the time?—No; nothing at all from the magazine; I never saw a cab going, but my own carriage.

11,904. You did not get out?—I did not till I got home.

11,905. Did you see those superintendents?—Yes; I did.

11,906. Riding about?—Yes; I did; as I was standing still by the Receiving House.

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11,907. You are in the habit of going to the races occasionally? You are a sporting man, are you not?—I always go.

11,908. There is a little hooting and crying out as you come home from the races at Kennington Gate, is there not?—I never went through Kennington Gate on the Derby night.

11,909. Or at the Swan at Stockwell?—Yes.

11,910. There is a little noise there?—No more than a little laughing there; I never saw hooting and shouting.

11,911. Some people were laughing here?—I did not see them; they were hooting and shouting.

11,912. It was a rash thing to go with a lot of children, was it not?—No doubt it was.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,913. I do not think that I have asked you any question about the police, have I?—I think not.

11,914. I asked you about the way in which you were treated when you drove through, but not about the police?—No; I think not.

11,915. Nobody has asked you about the police, except Mr. Mitchell; as to the superintendents?—That is all.

The witness withdrew.

James O'Brien.

JAMES O'BRIEN, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,916. What are you?—Coachman to General Sir Edward Blakeney.

11,917. Did you drive his carriage in the park on the 1st of July?—Yes; I did.

11,918. What happened?—I drove there about a quarter to 4, and going on the north side of the Serpentine there was a large crowd assembled.

11,919. What sort of carriage was it?—It was an open britscka, with a pair of grey horses. I was passing through the crowd, and they commenced crying out to me "Go to church. Get out of the park;" and they commenced shouting and waving their hats.

11,920. Was the General in the carriage?—Yes; and Miss Blakeney was there. They did their best to get in front of the horses to prevent them going on; and the horses commenced plunging, and got very much frightened, and had it not been for the police, who kept the people from getting in front of the horses, I cannot say what the consequences might have been. The horses would have got beyond my command, if they had not been stopped by the interference of the police. I made my way through, as they kept the people back.

11,921. When was this?—About a quarter before 4.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

11,922. You say that the horses would have got beyond your control?—Yes; if they had not been stopped, I have no doubt of it.

11,923. They did not get beyond your control?—No.

11,924. You are a pretty good hand with a pair of horses, I suppose?—Yes.

11,925. The General was not particularly alarmed, was he?—I do not think he was.

11,926. How do you mean that you stopped the horses? that they walked?—No; the horses did not stop and walk, they plunged and got on. If they had been obliged to be stopped, I am sure they would have kicked, and broken the harness.

11,927. Where did you drive in at?—At the Knightsbridge Gate, and came on to the north side of the Serpentine.

11,928. Where did you go after that?—I went out at the Victoria Gate, I believe it is called.

11,929. You did not return through the park again?—Not at that side. I went round the Regent's Park, and came in by the Marble Arch, and came down on the other side of the park.

11,930. You were not so frightened but what you went into the park again?—No. I knew that there would be no crowd on that side that I was coming down.

11,931. I suppose you have driven the General to a review?—Certainly; in Ireland.

11,932. He is very popular, is he not, and very much liked among the soldiers?—He is very much esteemed in Ireland.

11,933. Amongst the soldiers?—Yes; and among civilians too.

11,934. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Among all classes?—Yes.

11,935. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you ever attend a review at the Phœnix?—Very often.

11,936. When the General drives up the soldiers shout, do they not?—Yes; and I have a pair of Waterloo horses for that purpose; these were young horses that I was driving on this day.

11,937 Were they young horses that you were driving in the park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

James O'Brien.

30th July 1855.

11,938. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) By Waterloo horses do you mean horses that were in that engagement?—We term them so; they are used to stand the firing.

11,939. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Those horses you drove in Hyde Park were young horses?—Yes.

11,940. Spirited young horses?—Very much indeed.

11,941. Likely to be soon frightened?—Yes.

11,942. Perhaps the people recognized the General, and gave him a sort of salute?—I do not think they did.

11,943. They might have done so; he is popular in Ireland, and so he is in England?—If he was going through Ireland, perhaps they might, but not here.

11,944. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He had been in Ireland a great many years?—Yes; he commanded the forces for nearly twenty years in Ireland.

11,945. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) They might have been hurrahing and saluting him; military men are very popular just now?—Not with the sort of people who were there. I think they did not recognize him, for the more they saw the horses getting frightened, the more they got on with their shouting.

11,946. Had those horses ever taken fright before?—No.

11,947. Be careful?—They had not; they never were frightened before.

11,948. How long have you had them?—Three years.

11,949. Do you drive them in the park usually on Sunday?—Yes.

11,950. Do you know whether Sir Edward Blakeney saw Sir Richard Mayne's notice? I do not think he did.

11,951. I dare say he would not have turned back if he had?—He said when he came home, that if he had been aware of such a crowd he should not have gone.

11,952. Did you see any cabs going by with prisoners?—Not one.

11,953. Not one?—No.

11,954. Are you sure of that?—Quite certain of it.

11,955. Did you say that you saw a stone thrown?—No, I did not.

11,956. It was merely confined to shouting?—Yes; it was confined to shouting and waving of hats. Some of them got in front of the horses, and the policemen pulled them back. One man in particular went right across the near-side horse, and waved his hat right in front of it.

11,957. Had you been cheered at before in England?—No.

11,958. Do not the people sometimes joke you as you drive along?—No.

11,959. Not at all?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,960. You say that you had often taken those horses into the park before?—Yes.

11,961. Did you then see other carriages and horses about?—Yes, hundreds.

11,962. Do you see many other high-spirited horses in carriages in the park generally?—Yes, I do.

11,963. On that day you did not?—No.

11,964. When the crowd saw that the horses were frightened, in what way did they behave?—They commenced shouting more and more, and waving their hats.

The witness withdrew.

William Malcolm.

William Malcolm, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,965. Are you a servant of Sir Edward Blakeney?—Yes.

11,966. In what capacity?—Footman.

11,967. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July with the carriage?—Yes.

11,968. Did you hear the coachman give his evidence?—Yes, I heard him give his evidence; and his evidence was perfectly true.

11,969. Did you see any stones thrown?—No, I did not. I could not swear that I saw a stone. I saw something, and I think it was a piece of sward or clay, not a stone.

11,970. Was it thrown in the direction of the carriage?—Yes; it went between the coachman's head and mine.

11,971. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was the carriage an open one?—Yes.

11,972. And open at the time?—Yes; and the General and the young lady in it.

The witness withdrew.

C. B. G. Sawle, Esq. M.P.

Charles Brune Graves Sawle, Esquire, M.P., sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

11,973. I believe you are member for Bodmin?—I am.

11,974. Were you in the park on the 1st of July?—On the 1st of July I was.

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11,975. At what time did you go there?—I was there about half-past 3.

11,976. How long did you remain there?—I cannot tell exactly; till about 5 or 6; it was after 5.

11,977. During the time you were there, where were you chiefly?—I was at the higher side of the road.

11,978. (*Mr. Henderson.*) On the north side of the drive?—Yes.

11,979. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Were you near what is called the Dairy Farm or the Receiving House; the keeper's lodge?—I was standing close by.

11,980. Was there a great crowd there at the time?—Yes, there was a great crowd.

11,981. Will you describe to the Commissioners what the conduct of that crowd was? How were they behaving?—Very noisy and riotous; there was a great deal of hissing and hooting. I saw stones thrown towards the police, who were attempting to clear the drive below, and there was a very great hooting; a carriage passed; there was a person standing by me, the horses took violent fright; they galloped off, and that person said to me (there were some ladies in the carriage), "Good God! those ladies will be killed."

11,982. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was it an open carriage?—It was an open carriage.

11,983. Was it a carriage with a footman as well as a coachman?—Yes, it was an open barouche; it struck me that there was more than one lady in it.

11,984. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was there a gentleman in it?—I cannot say.

11,985. Do you know Sir Edward Blakeney?—I do not. I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance.

11,986. Was there one or more ladies?—I think there was more than one lady in the carriage; I cannot say positively.

11,987. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did the police do anything in consequence of the conduct of the crowd?—You must recollect that I could not see distinctly; there was a great crowd between me and the police. I saw when the police attempted to clear the drive, there were stones thrown, at least, there were stones thrown towards where the police were.

11,988. Thrown in the direction of the police?—Yes.

11,989. Did they take any people into custody at this time?—I did not see any people taken into custody. I then went up towards the Receiving House, and I saw several persons brought in custody; as far as I know there was no unnecessary violence by the police towards those persons.

11,990. During the whole time you were there?—During the whole time I was there; one man especially was excessively violent, and I recollect observing that he had a black coat, and a sort of black satin waistcoat; he was excessively violent, and the police had to use force to get him in; he was waving his hand to the mob, who were on each side of him, and attempting to address them.

11,991. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You do not know why that man was taken?—I am not the least aware why he was taken; I could not say.

11,992. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Was the conduct of the crowd which you witnessed such as to call for the interference of the police?—Certainly.

11,993. Do you think that the interference of the police was exercised with any unnecessary violence?—As far as I saw, certainly not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

11,994. Was the ride crowded with people when you were passing about?—I was at the north end; there was certainly a great crowd of people by the railings, and whenever any carriage passed, a great hissing and yelling took place.

11,995. Were there any people in the drive?—There were some.

11,996. You say one horse took violent fright, and galloped off?—It was a carriage and pair, when the hooting commenced. I could not say what the cause was exactly; there was great hooting and hallooing, and then the horses took violent fright, and galloped off.

11,997. How do you mean that the horses took violent fright; how did they show it?—They galloped as hard as they could go.

11,998. You can swear that the man was not whipping them?—Certainly. The coachman who was driving was not whipping them.

11,999. You can swear to that?—I can.

12,000. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did he appear to you to be doing what he could to restrain the horses?—It struck me so.

12,001. If there were so many people in the drive, how could those horses gallop off?—The carriage was coming along; I was by the Receiving House when I saw this carriage passing along; the hooting took place by the Receiving House, where the road was comparatively clear, and the horses galloped towards Kensington Gardens.

12,002. Did you follow them with your eye, to see what became of the carriage?—I did not. I could not, because the Receiving House and other things would take off the sight from me.

12,003. When you see horses galloping off in the manner you have described, is it not a usual thing to see what becomes of the carriage, especially if there are ladies in it?—There was a large crowd round me at the time.

12,004. You did not observe it any further?—I did not.

12,005. The horses galloped off, and passed away?—Yes.

C. B. G. Savile, Esq., M.P.

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12,006. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) It got clear of the crowd before it came opposite to you?—Of course I could not see distinctly, because there was a large crowd between me and the carriage.

12,007. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say the crowd was very noisy?—It was.

12,008. Did you see any stones hit anybody?—I did not, I was not near enough.

12,009. Did you see any pieces of wood being thrown about?—I did not.

12,010. Did you see anybody resisting the police at all?—I was not sufficiently near for that; as I said before I was at the higher end; there was a large body of people between me and the drive.

12,011. You say that there was a large body of people moving about, that might produce a good deal of confusion in your vision, or your means of ascertaining what was going on; were the people continually swaying about between you and the drive?—I could not see what they were about; I heard the noise they were making, and it might be heard for a considerable distance.

12,012. Crowds are generally noisy, are not they; people do not hold their tongues when they go in crowds, do they; they are noisy at a race, for instance?—Certainly, but it was not a noise like that; the crowd was not noisy except when a carriage passed; I saw likewise some cabs pass with prisoners, and then there was a great noise.

12,013. Did you see anybody addressing the crowd?—No, I did not.

12,014. Did you hear any conversation about the Sunday Trading Bill?—There were persons about me talking about the Sunday Trading Bill.

12,015. Merely conversation?—That was all; I did not hear any address.

12,016. Did you see any handbills given about?—I saw a great number of handbills.

12,017. Did you see any given about then?—Not on Sunday.

12,018. Did you see Sir Richard Mayne on that day?—I do not know Sir Richard Mayne.

12,019. Did you see any printed notice up at the park gates?—I did.

12,020. Did that attract you to the park?—No, it did not; I was walking across on business, and the noise of what was taking place in the park made me stop and look on; I was going across to the neighbourhood of the higher part of London, what is called Tyburnia.

12,021. It is not always that we get a Member of Parliament in the box, and I will take the liberty of asking you this question; Sir Richard Mayne says that a public demonstration was likely to intimidate the Legislature; you are a member of the Legislature, were you intimidated by this demonstration?—I certainly cannot say that I was.

12,022. You did not hear of any other Member of Parliament who was?—Not that I am aware of.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

12,023. The Sunday Trading Bill, we have heard, was withdrawn afterwards?—It was.

12,024. I think I understood you to say, that the expression, "Good God, those ladies will be killed," came from a friend at your side?—It was no friend of mine, I do not know who he was.

12,025. I understood you to say that the expression was in the plural, "Good God, those ladies will be killed"?—Yes.

12,026. If there were a crowd in the drive at the time those horses were running away, would it not have been so much the more dangerous?—Certainly, I cannot say what the crowd was in the drive; there was a large body of people between me and the drive; the place where I saw the horses galloping was by the Receiving House.

12,027. Do you think the horses were so far beyond restraint that the crowd would not have kept them back; if there had been a crowd would they have galloped amongst them?—Most undoubtedly so.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) There is one witness who is not here whom I should particularly like to call, if he should make his appearance to-morrow or at any time; as he is from the country, not being here at this time, I cannot expect him to-day.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Very well.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I will now proceed to another class of witnesses.

Inspector James Macintosh.

Inspector James Macintosh, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

12,028. How old are you?—Thirty-eight years.

12,029. How long have you been in the Police Force?—Twelve years.

12,030. What part of the world do you come from?—The north of Scotland.

12,031. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.

12,032. What was your duty there on that day?—I had charge of 5 sergeants and 50 men.

12,033. Of which division?—A, reserve attached to the M division.

Inspector James Macintosh.

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12,034. What did you do with those men?—I divided them into two parties of 25 each, and told them to sit down under the trees, in the shade.

12,035. In what part of the park?—Both portions on the north side of the Serpentine, on the grass. One portion was within 100 yards of the Receiving House or the Lodge, another party was about 100 yards from there, where there is another clump of trees.

12,036. On the north side of the Serpentine?—Yes; on the grass.

12,037. Will you tell us what you saw about an eel on that day?—I was walking between the two parties of police about half-past 2, and I saw two men passing; one of them threw a dead eel at two ladies who were sitting down quietly on the grass. The ladies seemed very indignant, and called them scamps or vagabonds, I do not recollect the term. I went up to the ladies, and they said they ought to be taken into custody. They did not give them into custody. I walked quickly away. I went towards the nearest company of police, and sat down there about half an hour. I observed a great crowd of people collected about the other company of police, nearest the Receiving House. I went up there to see what was the matter, and I saw an eel thrown about there at the men, and, I believe, the same eel that I saw before; I have no doubt of it. There were two sergeants lying down upon the ground, and it struck them in the face.

12,038. Do you think it was thrown intentionally at those sergeants?—Decidedly. I told one of the constables to take the eel and throw it into the Serpentine, which he did.

12,039. You did not take hold of the man who threw it?—No; I thought it was better to put up with it as a mischievous trick for the time.

12,040. You thought it better to show forbearance?—I did.

12,041. Did the two men 456 and 458, show the same forbearance?—They did; they told me never to mind. I told a constable to throw it into the Serpentine, which he did.

12,042. Do you know the number of the constable who took the eel?—505 A.

12,043. I am afraid the eel made its appearance again?—The eel made its appearance again in about a quarter of an hour; I believe it was the same; there is no doubt it was the same.

12,044. Do you know how it was got out of the Serpentine?—I believe some boys got a dog to get it out of the Serpentine.

12,045. Was it thrown against the police?—It was thrown about the crowd for some-time, and at last it was thrown against the police. I then saw it was of no use putting it into the Serpentine, and I told a man to throw it over the fence to the Gate Keeper's Lodge, or send it into the barracks. I sent one of the men with it, No. 480, and as soon as he went away from where the police were sitting down, the mob went after him, and pulled him about. Some wanted to get hold of the eel again, and seeing that he was mobbed I sent two or three more men after him.

12,046. You think he was mobbed?—I saw them take hold of him; I dare say six or seven went, and afterwards 200 or 300 followed him; I believe one of the men is here now, and he got assaulted; I did not see that.

12,047. Are all those men whose numbers you have named here?—Except 505, about throwing the eel into the Serpentine, all the rest are here that are mentioned in my report.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I will admit that.

12,048. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say you made a report?—I did.

12,049. When?—A few days afterwards.

12,050. How many days?—Three or four days; all the police were called on for a report of what they had seen or known, or anything in the park.

12,051. To whom did you make the report?—To the Commissioners of Police.

12,052. You did not report the transactions of the day as they were going on?—Not specially that day; I was under the directions of the superintendent.

12,053. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Have I got that report of yours in the office?—I gave it to the Commissioners.

12,054. I suppose what I have got is a copy of it?—Very likely.

12,055. Did you see how the party of police were treated in coming back from the barracks?—They were hooted and yelled at, and there was a rush of boys, half boys and half men.

12,056. Did the police get back to the trees again?—Yes.

12,057. Did they sit down?—Yes.

12,058. Were any stones thrown at them?—Small pebbles and orange-peel, and they made use of offensive epithets, "Lazy fellows," and "Lazy dogs," and so forth, from the men sitting down on the grass.

12,059. There were petty means taken to irritate them?—Yes; I told them to take no notice of what was said to them, and they did not.

12,060. Did you observe the conduct of the crowd when carriages were passing—I saw them come up the drive about half-past 3; the mob immediately ran away from the place where they were, it might be 50 or 60 yards; as soon as a carriage came up, the mob ran away from us towards the railing.

12,061. When they got to the railing, what did they do?—They hooted and yelled. Some had canes, and some struck their hats, and all manner of things.

12,062. Did they strike their hats in the way in which a horse dealer sets a horse off?—I do not know much about horses.

12,063. The way in which a gentleman sets a horse off in a paddock. Were they drumming on the tops of their hats?—Yes, that is the better term.

12,064. Did you observe any carriage?—Yes.

12,065. Can you describe what you saw?—The horse was frightened, and the driver seemed to have great difficulty in controlling it.

12,066. Was there a coachman and a footman?—No, there was not.

12,067. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) A single horse?—Yes.

12,068. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see another carriage?—Yes; the horses did not seem so restive as the first, they were more quiet; the ladies seemed alarmed, the parties in the carriage seemed alarmed.

12,069. When the horses were frightened, did the crowd desist from what they were doing?—No, they were worse and worse; the more they saw the horses frightened, the more they yelled.

12,070. Was it after this that the order was given to clear the rails?—After that I ordered my men to fall in under the trees in rank and file.

12,071. Did you go to Superintendent Hughes?—I did.

12,072. What did you say?—Seeing what had commenced up by the Receiving House, putting the people back from the rails, I asked whether I should bring my men, and he said "Yes, bring them up." I did so. I told them to draw their truncheons before they marched.

12,073. Did you see them use them with unnecessary violence?—No.

12,074. Did you see them use them with violence?—No.

12,075. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How did they use them?—They used them over the people's heads. I beg to explain what I mean. When the men fell in we were on the grass; I marched them in behind the railings; I went first of all myself, telling the people to clear back from the railings; the men went in single rank straight across, 25 men, and I sent for the other 25 to come and form a line to drive the people back from the railings; the truncheons were used not on those immediately in front of us, but two or three rows behind.

12,076. You used rather an ambiguous phrase when you said you used the truncheons over the people's heads. You did not mean right on to their heads?—Decidedly not.

12,077. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean that they struck no one?—No, there was no complaint of any one being struck by the men under my charge that day. I do not say that some person might not have been accidentally struck with a staff, but nothing serious, because there was no complaint of any one being struck on that portion of the ground.

12,078. (*Mr. Ellis.*) I think at that time other reinforcements came?—I saw a body of men come up the drive.

12,079. It was after this that the crowd increased, and the tumult was greater than it was before?—I do not think it was at any time greater than when we commenced to clear the rails.

12,080. I was after the affair of the eel?—Yes; there was no disturbance in the park before that.

12,081. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) Do you know the hour at which you cleared the rails?—About half-past 3, as nearly as I recollect; it might be a few minutes later.

12,082. (*Mr Armstrong.*) That was the first clearing of the rails?—Yes; after we cleared the rails first of all, this company of policemen cleared the Serpentine side of the road, and after we had cleared this portion, that portion came over into the space that was cleared, and I had to drive them back. Afterwards, if any decent people who behaved themselves came, we let them stop; but when any misbehaved themselves, we sent one or two policemen, and took them out and put them behind the line of police that was formed.

12,083. (*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) What was the object of clearing the rails at that particular spot?—It was at that particular spot the horses were frightened, and the noises and yells were more there than in any other portion of the road.

12,084. Describe that spot?—That spot was within 60 yards of the lodge. I should say that I had 100 yards of that ground occupied by 50 men; that was where Sir Richard Mayne described as rising ground.

12,085. (*Mr. Armstrong*) Your force began about 50 yards from the lodge and extended about 60 yards towards the Receiving House?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

12,086. You say the horses were frightened?—I do.

12,087. What horses do you allude to?—The first and second horses I spoke of; the carriage I saw come up the drive; I mean the first horse I mentioned, that one particularly.

12,088. Were there not very few horses going along the drive that day?—Not many.

12,089. The principal horses were those in cabs conveying prisoners, were they not?—No, I did not see any cabs conveying prisoners away till an hour after that.

12,090. You took a great many prisoners away that day, did you not?—It was later towards the evening.

12,091. Did you take them in cabs?—They were taken in cabs.

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12,092. Was not the hooting very great at the cabs conveying the prisoners away?—In the after part of the day, not at that time. The hooting was then at private individuals driving their carriages.

12,093. You say petty means were taken to irritate the police;—There was; a stinking eel was not a very pleasant thing.

12,094. Were not petty means taken to irritate the people?—No.

12,095. Do not you think it is a petty thing take a dead eel from a lot of boys?—I think it was a judicious thing to do; it prevented a noise and disturbance.

12,096. Do not you think it increased the noise and disturbance?—It completely quelled it.

12,097. I think you said when they came back there was a good deal of hooting at the police?—The second time from the barracks.

12,098. You say they called you "lazy dogs?"—Yes.

12,099. Is it not a joke to call a man a lazy dog sometimes?—I think it is more than a joke.

12,100. Is it not an expression often used in jokes when you see a man lying down?—It is an expression to irritate.

12,101. Is it not often used as a joke to say, "You lazy dog"?—I did not consider it a joke.

12,102. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was it addressed to the men lying down?—It was.

12,103. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Are the people from the north of Scotland thin skinned?—I never saw a man skinned yet?

12,104. Are they irritable? do they soon take offence? is that the character you mean to give them?—I do not know what you mean?

12,105. Are the people in the north of Scotland, where you come from, very irritable?—Not at all.

12,106. Yet you say it is a thing to take offence at to be called a lazy dog?—I think any person would take offence at it.

12,107. Is it not a common thing to call a man a funny dog? It was a hot day, was not it?—Yes; the police took no notice of what the people said.

12,108. They were lying idle?—They were; they had nothing to do.

12,109. There appeared to be three eels which figured this day?—The same one at three different stages.

12,110. What became of this eel?—It was put in the barracks.

12,111. Are you sure it is not stuffed, and put in Great Scotland Yard?—I do not think it is.

12,112. You say that this eel was thrown at a man?—It was.

12,113. Would it not have been easy for the man to have slipped it into his pocket?—I thought putting it in the Serpentine was better.

12,114. Accompanied by seven men?—No, only one to the Serpentine.

12,115. And then it went off with a guard of honour to the Receiving House?—The policeman wanted a guard.

12,116. Would not the quieter way have been for the policeman to have slipped it into his pocket?—I think the mob would have tried to get it out of his pocket.

12,117. Did you ever see the game of hunt the slipper?—No.

12,118. Could not the man have slipped the eel into his pocket that way?—No, I have not seen it.

12,119. You say that the policemen merely flourished their truncheons, and did not strike the people?—Yes.

12,120. You have described that they flourished them over the heads of the first people?—Yes; the second and third ranks, to tell them to go;—it is not easy for the first rank to go back, unless those behind them move.

12,121. Are your police of a certain height?—Yes.

12,122. What is the height?—Five feet seven is the lowest.

12,123. Would not a man of five feet seven find it difficult to wave his truncheon over three or four men, if they happened to be six feet?—There are not many of that height.

12,124. Might not he happen to hit some of those?—There is nobody complains of my men hitting them.

12,125. I have 87 who complain?—Not against one of the men under my charge that day.

12,126. Not by any of the witnesses?—No.

12,127. Not one of your men were complained against?—No.

12,128. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Not any of your 50 men and 5 sergeants?—No.

12,129. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They have not been mentioned?—No.

12,130. Your 50 men were the men who cleared the rails at that spot?—Within 60 yards of the Receiving House, or 100 yards along the line. I beg leave to state, with regard to clearing the road, that I was on duty when the Emperor of the French came to the railway station, and we used the very same means; and so we do on the opening of Parliament, at the Queen's levees, the drawing-rooms, and so forth.

12,131. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Your 50 men were not the only men employed in clearing the road?—For that 100 yards.

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12,132. Below that end of the Serpentine, what force was employed?—I think it was the D division; I am not sure.

12,133. From there to the end of the Serpentine, there was another body of men?—Yes.

12,134. (*Mr. Henderson.*) D 20 was not under your charge?—He was not.

12,135. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who was in command of the party which came next towards Apsley House?—I do not know who was the officer commanding there. Inspector Jackson, I believe, extended further than I did. Whether he went that road, I do not know.

11,136. Do you know under whose command the party was that cleared the path on the opposite side?—I believe that was under the command of Superintendent Hughes. A small detachment of 6 or 8 men did that, very likely, under a sergeant. I could not see, the confusion was so great.

12,137. Your men were all of the A division?—Yes; from 450 to 509 A, consecutive numbers.

12,138. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Not one of your men was complained of?—No.

12,139. That is, the numbers of your men have not been specified here. Many men have been complained of, and we cannot get their numbers. They may have been included in that?—They might have been.

12,140. We could not get the numbers of a great many. The witnesses proved that they could not get them?—It may have been so.

12,141. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How long have you known Superintendent Hughes?—Twelve years; ever since I have been in the Force. For the last 11 years I have not known much of Superintendent Hughes. For the first year I was in the Force, I was under the command of Superintendent Hughes.

12,142. Did you see him on that Sunday?—I saw him almost every 20 minutes in the day.

12,143. Did he at any time appear as if he was in liquor?—No.

12,144. In what state was he, in regard to excitement?—Perfectly calm as ever I saw him perform his duty. He gave his orders with decision.

12,145. In your judgment, is it true that he rushed about sometimes like a madman?—I do not believe it.

12,146. According to your observation?—No.

12,147. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was he very much excited about what was going on?—Not the least.

12,148. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see him with a whip in his hand?—I believe he had a whip.

12,149. Did you see him do anything with it?—I did not.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Ellis*). I do not think I need call the constables against whom this eel was thrown, Sir.

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Superintendent Nassau Smith O'Brien sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

12,150. You are superintendent of the C Division?—I am.

12,151. How old are you?—About forty.

12,152. How long have you been in the Police Force?—Upwards of fourteen years.

12,153. What part of the world do you come from?—Ireland.

12,154. Were you on duty on Sunday, the 1st of July?—I was.

12,155. Tell the Commissioners what your duty was on that day?—I was directed by orders on the previous day to pay attention to the house of Lord Robert Grosvenor, in Park Street, and I made arrangements in accordance with those orders for the morning, and all went well up to 2 o'clock.

12,156. (*Mr. Henderson.*) After 2 o'clock, what happened?—Soon after 2, I proceeded with a party of police, and remained with the reserve inside Stanhope Gate, in the park, on the grass. An inspector had been placed with a party of police also in Park Street, for the special and immediate care of the house I have mentioned, Lord Robert Grosvenor's.

12,157. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Who was that inspector?—Webb.

12,158. Did you hear anything that led you to think your reserve was to be brought up from Stanhope Gate?—About 6 I saw a vast number of persons, a great mob crossing from the north bank of the Serpentine towards the reservoir in the park.

12,159. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You saw that?—I did.

12,160. What time?—About 6.

12,161. You were at that time in the park?—I was at that time in the park, on the grass, with a party of police.

12,162. (*Mr. Ellis.*) That was round the reservoir, near Grosvenor Gate?—Yes; it intercepted my view of the mob on its arrival at that spot.

12,163. What was the conduct of that crowd?—They were shouting wildly; persons were running about them at the front and the sides, as if encouraging them on.

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12,164. Do you mean that you thought they were under the direction of parties?—It appeared to me at that distance to be the case; it looked so.

12,165. Did you see the mob go out of the park, or was it lost to your sight?—It was lost to my sight when it went round the reservoir.

12,166. Did you receive any communication after that?—I did receive a communication.

12,167. What was that; will you explain it?—Two gentlemen who came from the direction of that concourse told me they were going to Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, and one of those gentlemen stated that they had stones in their pockets.

12,168. You did not know whether they had or not?—I did not.

12,169. Did you then immediately take your reserve to Park Street?—I did not.

12,170. What did you then do?—I sent an intelligent constable to ascertain for me whether this mob had gone to Lord Robert Grosvenor's.

12,171. What answer did he bring you back?—He brought me back word that there was a large assemblage in front of the house in Park Street.

12,172. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What was the number of the policeman?—331 A, Simms his name is.

12,173. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Upon that, what did you do?—I then fell in and the police marched in the direction of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, entering Park Street at the lowest end, the nearest end to me, the furthest from the house.

12,174. Out of South Street?—Yes; I have a map of the district, if you desire to see it.

12,175. How did you leave the park?—I went out of the first wicket above Stanhope Gate, across Park Lane, and up that end of Park Street.

12,176. Should you come in by South Street?—I think that is the street.

12,177. You came in south of this crowd, south of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—I came in at the extremity of Park Street, on that side.

12,178. Had you any object in coming on the south side?—I had.

12,179. What was it?—My impression was that if the crowd of persons had seen the police advancing from that part of the street they would have got out of the way before we came up with them, to give them an opportunity, in fact, of dispersing, that was my object.

12,180. When you came into the street had you any opportunity of observing the conduct of the crowd?—I had. There was a little incline from the bottom to the top of Park Street; I had a very good opportunity of seeing; they were turbulent and shouting.

12,181. Were there any stones thrown?—Not just then, in fact, I saw but one during the day.

12,182. What did you do after you arrived in Park Street?—When I saw the appearance of the mob, for the sake of safety, I formed the men, from a single line in which they were marching, into sections, that is a more solid formation, in which they would be better able to protect themselves and show a larger front to the mob.

12,183. How many men were there abreast in the front?—They were in sections of ten.

12,184. Does that mean a front of ten?—A front of five.

12,185. How many parties were there with fronts of five?—Five, fifty men and five sergeants. I had an inspector.

12,186. So that they were two deep and five in front?—Yes; short lines of five.

12,187. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In lines of five; how did they march up the street, how many abreast?—Five abreast.

12,188. (*Mr. Ellis.*) With a little space between the first ten and the second ten?—Yes.

12,189. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They marched up the street in a sort of column?—A column of sections.

12,190. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did this forming occupy any time?—Some little time; the right-hand men of the sections had to mark time while the others wheeled up to bring up the square.

12,191. What was your object?—In order to give those people notice of our arrival, those people who were at the house of Lord Robert Grosvenor.

12,192. To put a more imposing front upon the force?—Just so; they could be seen better; the movement would indicate we were going to disperse them.

12,193. Did the crowd disperse?—They did not.

12,194. What orders did you give to your men?—We proceeded until we reached Reeves' Mews; I think the latter part of the column might be about the north side of Reeves' Mews.

12,195. Is Reeves' Mews south of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—South-east.

12,196. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do you know whether the crowd were aware of your approach?—I cannot say; I should say they ought to have seen us.

12,197. Did you hear any noise from them as you approached?—Yes, a good deal of shouting; when I came up there was a different kind of shout altogether, a most horrible sort of scream or yell I had not heard before.

12,198. Against whom did you consider, from its nature, it was directed?—At the appearance of the police.

12,199. How near had you got to them when you heard that sort of shout?—Not quite so far as from the witness-box to the woodwork of the court.

12,200. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The street rises at that part?—Yes; there is a little inclination.

12,201. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you order your men to clear the street?—I did not; I have read Colonel Lindsay's evidence, and I have some doubt about it; because he represents

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the number of the police at only half what they really were. I accept the responsibility of having given the men the order to disperse this crowd; the fact was, I got into the first crowd of persons I could reach, a little in advance of the men; I ordered those persons to disperse at once myself.

12,202. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In what words did you order them?—"You must disperse!" or "Remove out of this!" "Get away!" something of that sort; I do not recollect the words.

12,203. (*Mr Ellis.*) Did you go forward with your men?—No.

12,204. How was that?—I was tripped up, and fell on my knee, and hurt my knee rather severely for the moment, and the inspector who was with the party went on.

12,205. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How were you tripped up?—Tripped on the outside of the left foot, and that threw me on my left knee, and cut my trowsers, bruised my knee, and put me out of the way for the moment; the men were marching, and went on.

12,206. Did anybody accompany them?—Yes.

12,207. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was it done designedly?—I thought so at the time.

12,208. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You did not accompany the men in the act of dispersing that crowd?—They went on without me.

12,209. How long do you think they were?—I do not think they were more than a minute or a minute and a half; it is a very long time on such an occasion.

12,210. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What word of command did you give them?—I did not give them any word of command; I called on the mob, and I think my men must have mistaken it was an order to them; they overheard it, and very likely inferred so.

12,211. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They acted as if it were so?—They did.

12,212. (*Mr. Ellis.*) How soon did you recover from your fall?—Almost immediately.

12,213. What did you do then?—I went on after the men.

12,214. You found the crowd broken at that time?—The crowd had broken; I found the men when I got up at the top of Grosvener Street, a good many of them.

12,215. Did you find that many people had been hurt?—I do not think I did just then; a short time after I did.

12,216. I think you reported clearing this street, and that some people were hurt?—I did.

12,217. How many did you mean to report as being hurt?—Three.

12,218. You saw three hurt?—I saw one person who had his face cut, he was bleeding from it; I spoke to him, and two persons complained to me; one, that he was struck on the arm, and the other on the back of the head or neck; those three I returned.

12,219. Was the one struck on the head or the neck badly wounded?—He was not cut.

12,220. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was that the man Stevens?—I think not.

12,221. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see Stevens' accident at all?—No.

12,222. Did you see Stevens at all?—I did not; it surprised me to hear that so much time was occupied in beating Stevens—the whole thing was over in two minutes.

12,223. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Stevens was in the drive?—It was beyond where I went, above Upper Grosvenor Street.

12,224. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was one of the persons you mentioned, a German person, who spoke with an odd accent?—I think it was Pickenpack who was here; that gentleman gave his name as Williams, and gave an address which he did not give here; he was taken by the sergeant to the hospital; I think that may be the same man.

12,225. You mean the man who was taken to the hospital?—Yes; he gave his address, No. 24, Lambeth Square, in the New Cut; he gave a different address here.

12,226. Should you know the man if you saw him?—I do not think I should.

12,227. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He gave the address of the place where he worked; he worked for Maudslay's, the engineers.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) He was taken to St. George's Hospital by a policeman.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you in the discharge of your duty go further north in Park Street than Grosvenor Street?—I do not think I did. I got into Grosvenor Street and got my men together and went back to my post.

12,228. You considered your duty was done?—Yes.

12,229. What order did you give?—To fall in immediately, and return to the post at Stanhope Gate. I marched the men immediately; there were a great many persons left in the street and neighbourhood who were not interfered with; a number of persons who seemed respectable and quiet.

12,230. From the intelligence which you had received, and from what you saw, you thought it your duty, to preserve the peace, to clear Park Street at that time?—I certainly did.

12,231. You cannot tell us the circumstances under which those cases of injury happened?—I cannot.

12,232. Have you made any inquiry about them?—I inquired with regard to number 84, who has been charged here with striking some person. I asked a great many men, persons I have very great reliance upon, and none of them happened to see it. As far as I have made inquiry, no second man knew what his neighbour was doing; they got mixed in the mêlée, and no man saw beyond himself.

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12,233. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They were unable to answer for each other?—I fancy so; there was a large crowd there.

12,234. (*Mr Ellis.*) If anybody would undertake to speak to what happened in that crowd his evidence must be received with caution?—Yes.

12,235. Anybody in a balcony would have a better opportunity of observing what took place?—This would be a vertical view, and he would have the opportunity of seeing what occurred below as a general view.

12,236. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you so occupied with your accident as not to observe how they acted. Can you tell whether they acted in line or in column?—A think they were broken from the rear; some men from the rear came up and joined the others, increasing the front perhaps; they doubled the extent that they had formed.

12,237. Could you see whether they kept in line or got mixed with the crowd?—They kept nearly a line, of course it waved a little, and went on quietly to the top of Grosvenor Street. The inspector who is here will take up the subject where I leave off.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

12,238. Did you see Sir Richard Mayne on Sunday, the 1st of July?—No, I did not.

12,239. Did you see him on the Saturday?—Yes.

12,240. Were you in company with anybody?—There were several officers in the room.

12,241. Who was there with you?—I really cannot recollect—several officers and superintendents were there.

12,242. This was at Whitehall Place?—Yes. I believe I did see Sir Richard Mayne on the Sunday morning. I am not quite sure, having been in Grosvenor Street up to 11 o'clock. I cannot speak positively. I think I saw him on Saturday.

12,243. There were other officers there with you?—Yes.

12,244. Did you have any conversation with him on that day?—I think he read an outline of the instructions which would be issued on the following day, but any conversation I cannot speak to.

12,245. He wrote out the instructions?—I think he read the instructions that were issued—they were issued in the afternoon as they usually are.

12,246. Cannot you say whether you had any conversation with him or whether any conversation took place with anybody in your hearing?—Conversation would imply that I had a conversation myself with Sir Richard Mayne. What occurred took place with regard to all the officers who were present, and not individually with me.

12,247. Tell us what Sir Richard Mayne said in your presence that you heard, whether it was addressed to you or anybody else?—I cannot.

12,248. To the best of your recollection and belief?—I cannot. I cannot go through the whole of it.

12,249. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you remember any instructions which he gave you by word of mouth?—No.

12,250. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did he give general instructions to the police there assembled?—He read the orders which he intended to issue in the afternoon for the guidance of the superintendents on the following day.

12,251. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did he by word of mouth give any advice, instructions, or exhortations?—No; I do not recollect that he did.

12,252. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) I understand that he read over to you the instructions which would be given to you for your guidance on the morrow?—Just so.

12,253. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did he tell you to act with vigour?—He did not.

12,254. Did he say anything about the meeting which was to take place in Hyde Park the next day?—It was in reference to the meeting that we went to see him.

12,255. Did he tell you in any way how you were to act,—I do not mean the written instructions?

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Sir Richard Mayne has produced them.

12,256. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did he say that he anticipated a disturbance?—No.

12,257. Nor any words to that effect?—No; he gave us no special instructions of the sort. I think I can give the answer you want when I say there were no special instructions given.

12,258. No instructions were given beyond those that were in writing?—No; those that were in manuscript to be issued in the afternoon.

12,259. Was any survey made of the ground the day before or the week before?—I had nothing to do with the park.

12,260. If any survey were ordered by Sir Richard Mayne, that anybody should go to look over the park, whose duty would it be to carry that into effect?—I really cannot say. He might appoint some one.

12,261. One of the superintendents?—Yes.

12,262. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You had a special appointment for Park Street?—Yes, Park Street was in my district. I think the officer who was to command the force the next day would be the most likely person to be selected for the purpose. If I had anything to do with anything of that sort I should like to see the ground.

12,263. Whether you were directed to do so or not?—Yes.

12,264. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Generals usually look at the field of battle, do they not?—I cannot say.

12,265. Is it not usual, if you think there is going to be a disturbance in any particular spot; I mean, speaking to the best of your experience, to go and look at the spot and see what sort of place it is, and the facilities for police acting, and so on?—As a matter of prudence I should like to do so.

12,266. Suppose you thought there was going to be a meeting in any place in London, and there was a large heap of stones on the ground, should you not think it advisable to get those stones removed?—I would.

12,267. You cannot give any account of this conversation with Sir Richard Mayne at his house? How long were you there altogether with Sir Richard Mayne?—Not very long; perhaps a quarter of an hour.

12,268. Did you hear him say anything about the Sunday Trading B 1?—I do not think I did. Sir Richard Mayne was opposed to the Sunday Trading Bill.

12,269. Did you hear anything about the notice which he had directed to be posted up?—I think he referred to it; it was on the table.

12,270. Before that notice was prepared, did he ask your opinion about whether one should be prepared?—No; it is not usual for the Chief Commissioner to ask his officers their opinions.

12,271. It is not usual for Sir Richard Mayne to consult his superintendents?—Not at all.

12,272. What is the exact duty of a superintendent?—His duties are various. You have the instructions before you, and if you ask me on any particular matter, I will be happy to inform you.

12,273. The divisions have certain boundaries?—Yes.

12,274. Is it the superintendent's duty to go about those boundaries, and see how the police are conducting themselves?—Yes, occasionally.

12,275. Then he receives the reports of the inspectors?—Those he receives in his office.

12,276. I mean the superintendent's?—Yes.

12,277. He receives the reports of the sergeants through the inspectors?—Yes.

12,278. Then the reports of the police constables come through the sergeants?—They sometimes come verbally and sometimes wirtten.

12,279. Is it not the duty of a superintendent to make himself acquainted with all that takes place in his district?—He ought to know pretty well everything that takes place.

12,280. That is what you do, or endeavour to do, or consider your duty to do?—Everything of importance.

12,281. Do you not think that Sir Richard Mayne might have derived some very valuable assistance from you, with regard to what was taking place in your division?—I think that is a matter for Sir Richard Mayne's own consideration; I cannot give an opinion about that.

12,282. Which superintendent has the control of Hyde Park? does that come under your jurisdiction?—No; it belongs to Mr. May of the A division.

12,283. Is that gentleman here?—No; I have not seen him in court.

12,284. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Mr. May is the senior superintendent?—Yes.

12,285. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Is Mr. May in court?—I have not seen him.

12,286. Do you know whether he is coming?—No.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) It will be very advisable to have Superintendent May here.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We have it in evidence that he would have had the command on that day, but he was absent from illness.

12,287. (*Mr. Mitchell, to the Witness.*) Who was acting for Superintendent May during the week or fortnight previously? Was Superintendent Hughes?—I think not.

12,288. I want to know who was acting for Superintendent May for the fortnight previously to the meeting?—I can state that Superintendent May, I believe, was on duty on the previous Sunday, the 24th of June. He was ill on that Sunday, and, I think, Mr. Hughes received an intimation from him early in the morning of his inability to take charge of the duties in the park.

12,289. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Superintendent Hughes was on this occasion acting for Superintendent May?—Yes.

12,290. He had the command on that day in consequence of Superintendent May's absence from illness?—Yes.

12,291. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You can tell me during the week who acted as superintendent in Mr. May's division; did Mr. May himself?—I think so.

12,292. He was taken indisposed previously to the Sunday?——

(*Mr. Ellis.*) He is in delicate health; he is able to do his ordinary duties.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) It is an important matter that I should know who was acting, if Mr. May was not acting, as superintendent during the week previously to the Sunday, who was acting as superintendent.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) He was acting in the ordinary duties; but he was not in health to take the command on such an occasion as this.

12,293. (*Mr. Mitchell, to the Witness.*) Who was acting as superintendent during the week previously to the Sunday?—I have told you that it was Mr. May.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If there is any particular point upon which you wish to examine Mr. May, I have no doubt he will be produced.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) He knows nothing about the particular transaction.

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(*Witness.*) He has been in delicate health; he is an old man; he has been 25 years in the service.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If it is intended to say that he was unwilling to be a party to this arrangement, you had better have him here.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think it would be better to have him here.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I will make a point of bringing him; I have no doubt he will come.

12,294. (*Mr. Mitchell, to the Witness.*) Where is your division?—St. James's; Vine Street is the principal station, and Marlborough Street.

12,295. It does not extend as far as the park?—To Park Lane; it is bounded on the west by Park Lane.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Mitchell.*) I may say, that if there is anybody who you think, in your discretion, ought to be examined, you can mention his name to us. I do not pledge myself that the Commissioners will call anybody that you do mention, but we will take it into consideration. Do not let it be said at any future stage of these proceedings that he has been kept back, unless we deliberately say that he shall not be produced.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) It might be convenient that Mr. May should be here; I should like to ask him a few questions.

12,296. (*To the Witness.*) You were in Park Street from the time you mentioned, and after 1 o'clock you proceeded to Stanhope Gate, and were with the reserve?—Yes.

12,297. There you had fifty men?—Yes.

12,298. And an inspector and five sergeants?—Yes.

12,299. Everything seems to have passed off very quietly till about 6 o'clock?—As far as I was concerned.

12,300. Then you observed a great mob, crowd—I suppose you mean?—Mob, I mean.

12,301. What do you mean by "mob"?—I consider the word "mob" more applicable to that assemblage than the word "crowd," because there was a considerable tumult attached to it. A shouting and noisy crowd I take to be a mob.

12,302. A crowd directly it begins to make a noise is turned into a mob in your opinion?—I call that a mob; I think that is the more appropriate term.

12,303. There might have been some respectable persons there?—Yes.

12,304. My Lord Derby might have been there?—Yes.

12,305. He would have been a part of the mob there?—He might have been.

12,306. You observed this mob going from the north bank of the Serpentine towards Grosvenor Gate?—Yes.

12,307. They were shouting wildly, you say?—Yes.

12,308. Having been in Ireland, you are rather used to those wild sort of cries, I suppose?—I have not spent a great deal of time there; I have almost forgotten those things.

12,309. This must have awakened some early recollections. They must have been shouting loudly for you to have heard at Stanhope Gate, because that is a long distance?—They were shouting loudly, but there was very little between them and me to intercept the sound; there was a clear open space.

12,310. Was not the park crowded on that day?—Not in that quarter.

12,311. You say you observed somebody leading them on, and observed people at the side leading them on?—I do not think I said so; I did not state that as a fact; I said it appeared to be so.

12,312. You cannot say positively that they were so?—I cannot, and do not.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) He guarded himself at the time against being understood to say so.

12,313. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You are not very well, I understand?—I am not. I have been obliged to attend this court all the week, and it is rather trying.

12,314. You saw what appeared to be persons leading them on?—I saw those persons who appeared to be leading at the front and sides running about.

12,315. How many would this crowd consist of?—It was reported to Sir Richard Mayne verbally that there were at least 4,000 in that concourse.

12,316. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Not in Park Street?—No.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think it is in evidence, that at about 6 o'clock, there were about 40,000 persons in the park on that day, I mean at that one time.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is the largest number spoken of at any one time during the day.

12,317. (*Mr. Mitchell, to the Witness.*) Grosvenor Gate is one of the great avenues out of the park?—It is.

12,318. Those 4,000 people that were going out of the park, might not they have been going out, and is it not very probable that they were going out merely to leave the park; the fun was getting pretty well over then?—I do not think so; I answer that part of your question as to the probability of these persons leaving the park and going home, I do not think so.

12,319. You do not think those people were leaving the park for the purpose of going home?—No; I found a large assemblage at Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, as I have described in my evidence.

12,320. Must not those who went by Grosvenor Gate pass within 20 yards, that is, Lord Robert Grosvenor's house is not the corner but next the corner of Grosvenor Street?—They had quite time enough to leave Lord Robert Grosvenor's house from the time

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that I saw them, before any intimation was made to me that they were there or going there.

12,321. People are not bound on a hot summer's afternoon to walk as rapidly as they would on a cold winter's day; are they not allowed to saunter a little on a Sunday afternoon?—It is absurd to be asking me that question.

12,322. Are not your answers equally absurd?—I am anxious to give every information I can; I cannot tell you about things that did not come under my observation.

12,323. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) What number of people would you yourself say were about Lord Robert Grosvenor's house?—I heard the evidence of Colonel Lindsay as to what he thought was the number; I think the crowd in the adjacent streets, in Grosvenor Street and Park Street itself, must have been about 2,000 people.

12,324. You think as many as that?—Yes.

12,325. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The mob and the spectators?—The mob and the lookers on.

12,326. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You think the crowd in the park would amount to 4,000?—I think so.

12,327. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What pace did they go at?—With some running before, I think the general body went at the ordinary pace.

12,328. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Is it not usual in times like these, when large bodies of men are moving rapidly from one place to another, for a policeman to accompany them to get an idea of what they are doing?—I cannot give an answer to that without saying what I do not like to say with regard to the officers in the park. I think some one ought to have been sent after them to see what they were doing. I sent a man, and my orders were simply not to go too near where the crowd was in the neighbourhood of the house.

12,329. You received information that they were going to Lord Robert Grosvenor's?—Yes.

12,330. Was that from a policeman or from a private person?—A private person.

12,331. Is that person in court?—I do not know his name.

12,332. What did he say?—One person said, "They are going to Lord Robert Grosvenor's;" and a second person who came up, and was accompanied by a lady, told me they had got stones in their pockets, and they were going to Lord Robert Grosvenor's.

12,333. That is the only evidence you can give this court, that they were going to Lord Robert Grosvenor's?—Except the policeman who told me they were there.

12,334. That is the man you have mentioned?—Yes.

12,335. 331 A?—Yes.

12,336. When you heard from this policeman, you said, I sent intelligence to the constable, and then he came back?—I said I sent an intelligent constable; he came back and told me that this assemblage was at Lord Robert Grosvenor's, or that there was an assemblage at Lord Robert Grosvenor's.

12,337. You thought it was time to march?—I did, indeed.

12,338. Then the 50 men went the way you have described, from Stanhope Gate down South Street? Are you quite sure you went down South Street?—I am not quite sure.

12,339. It might have been Chapel Street or Mount Street?—I do not know.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If he is correct in saying it was the bottom of the street, South Street is at the bottom of the street.

12,340. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It is South Street?—Yes.

12,341. You made an imposing appearance, and marched up Park Street; when you got up there I do not think you have said how many you thought were at that spot; how many do you think were at that spot in Park Street, from your eye?—It must have been nearly a thousand people; there was a great compact mass.

12,342. What then becomes of the 3,000 people that were gone?—I had only that part of Park Street within my view; I could not see what was going on between Grosvenor Gate and that.

12,343. You think there were a thousand people in Park Street?—Yes.

12,344. You have read the evidence of Colonel Lindsay, where he says there were about 300 or 400?—His evidence is exceedingly accurate as to the whole transaction, as far as I observed.

12,345. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) But you think he was wrong about the numbers?—Decidedly.

12,346. And you gave as a reason that Colonel Lindsay was absolutely wrong in the number of the police?—Yes.

12,347. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I suppose you marched at the head of your men, or by the side of them, or in front?—A little in front.

12,348. You say you observed no stones being thrown?—One.

12,349. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Where was that?—Before I got up to this crowd.

12,350. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That was in Park Street?—Yes.

12,351. Who was throwing that stone?—I really cannot tell you.

12,352. At whom was it thrown?—I cannot tell you; it passed me; it came in rather a horizontal direction over the heads of some persons who were standing on the east side of the road, from the opposite side to Lord Robert Grosvenor's.

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12,353. Were there many people in the street till you got to the crowd in Park Street? when you came to Lord Robert Grosvenor's there was a crowd?—Before I got there the crowd had commenced; it was most dense at Lord Robert Grosvenor's.

12,354. Was it down as far as Reeves' Mews?—I think it was.

12,355. How was the crowd behaving?—Very turbulently.

12,356. In what way were they behaving turbulently?—Shouting and making great noises.

12,357. They were not throwing stones, because you have already told us what passed?—Yes, I have told you about the stones.

12,358. Were they hallooing out anything that was distinct?—I heard no distinct exclamation.

12,359. When you got up there you ordered the men to charge or to advance forward, or something of that kind?—I beg your pardon; you put words into my mouth; I have not said so; you used the word "charge." I have not used it at all.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) He said, I spoke to somebody that they should disperse, and I believe my men understood that which was not intended as an order for them, as an order to them; at all events, they acted as if they had understood it so.

(*Witness.*) They did so.

12,360. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You cannot tell us what distance exactly it was, how far you were from the place where Grosvenor Street intersects Park Street, when you gave this order? did you say it was opposite Reeves' Mews, as far as you recollect, when this unfortunate word "disperse" was used?—I did not call it an unfortunate word; I sanctioned the dispersion of that mob; therefore, if the order was interpreted so by the police it was my order.

12,361. The order was accidental?—The order was accidental; I would have given the order, but not so instantaneously.

12,362. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You would have given the order, but not so instantaneously?—Yes.

12,363. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How far were you from where Grosvenor Street intersects Park Street?—I think the distance from where Grosvenor Street intersects Park Street may be about 50 or 70 yards.

12,364. There were 1,000 people there, to the best of your recollection; it must have made a very dense crowd in that narrow street?—Yes.

12,365. Where did your men stop after they had advanced, what I called charged, at the top of Grosvenor Street, or did they go beyond to Park Street?—After the removal of those persons, they stopped at the top of Grosvenor Street, that is, the greater part of them. I rather think one section of the police, that is, 10 men and a sergeant, went towards Grosvenor Street, and returned almost immediately; one man, I think, went into Grosvenor Square, but, with those exceptions, I think, they were all together.

12,366. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did not see that yourself?—Yes.

12,367. I thought you were kept back by your accident?—It was after I got up I had an opportunity of seeing it.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say in your evidence it took exactly a minute and a half to disperse the crowd.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) He said, about a minute and a half—not more than a minute and a half.

12,368. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Then the charge of between 50 and 60 policemen amongst that 1,000 people for 70 yards was done in a minute and a half?—I never used those words.

12,369. That is the effect of it?—I never used those words.

12,370. Those 50 or 60 policemen went through the crowd in a minute, or a minute and a half?—The removal of those persons by the police occupied about a minute and a half.

12,371. That is, a minute and a half, going through them at railway pace?—I think they went before the police.

12,372. Do not you consider it was an unfortunate misinterpretation? do not you think it was rather too fast?—Not at all.

12,373. You take the whole responsibility of the thing upon yourself?—Yes; I think the time had come for removing that mob.

12,374. Supposing you had taken some five or six, or seven minutes, could not you have done it with equal advantage?—I do not think so.

12,375. A short, sharp, decisive charge is the best, you think?—You have used these words before, they are not mine; I think when a mob is apparently bent on mischief the sooner they are removed the better.

12,376. What made you think that the mob was bent on mischief, when not a single stone was thrown, except the one you have mentioned, and no windows were broken the whole day, and it was getting late in the evening?—I do not think they could have come there in a very peaceable mood after having been served as some of your witnesses have described in the park. I do not think they could have been a very amiable lot of persons.

12,377. Had you heard rumours about the way they had been treated?—Since I have been in court.

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12,378. Had you not heard them before?—Not the monstrous stories which have been told here. I am speaking of my subsequent information.

12,379. You gave that as your reason why you should come up there and charge them in that manner, and disperse them?—I am talking of a time subsequently to the affair there.

12,380. You say that the excited state they were in led you to believe that they were a mob that ought to be dispersed?—I did not.

12,381. This mob was dispersed in a minute or a minute and a half?—A very short time.

12,382. One body of men marched down one way, and the other the other, headed by a sergeant?—Yes; they came back and joined my party, and all returned to Stanhope Gate.

12,383. Did not the people in the balconies cry out "Shame"?—I did not hear that.

12,384. Do you swear that?—Yes; there is no occasion for you to remind me that I am on my oath.

12,385. Did not you hear any disapprobation from any of the people in the balconies?—I did not.

12,386. Did you hear your men say that any disapprobation had been expressed?—I did not. An inspector told me that he heard some person at the house of a French milliner cry, "Take his number, take his number." That is the only expression of disapprobation that I heard of.

12,387. I want to return back just to the time before these people were dispersed as you call it. Did your men march up with their truncheons drawn?—No.

12,388. Did the policemen go amongst the mob with their truncheons drawn?—I saw some men with their truncheons in their hands. I should now observe, that I was asked by the inspector who saw the menacing appearance of the mob, whether I would allow the men to have their truncheons in their hands or not, and I said, "No, I think it is better not; if I see occasion, I will give orders to do so."

12,389. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was this in Park Street?—Going up to Park Street.

12,390. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Some went into the crowd with their truncheons drawn?—Some went against this crowd with their truncheons in their hands, and some, I believe, had not their truncheons in their hands.

12,391. Is not it a gross dereliction of duty for a man to go into a crowd without his truncheon in his hand if he is ordered to draw his truncheon, or vice versâ?—It would be a disobedience of orders, if he was ordered to do so. I think that a man has a right to draw his truncheon in self-defence. If there is a dangerous mob before a body of police, they have a right to take their truncheons in their hands as a matter of precaution.

12,392. Either in self-defence, or to prevent the rescue of prisoners? those are the only two cases in which they are justified in drawing their truncheons?—I do not say so at all.

12,393. These are the Regulations of 1851. Are there any fresh ones?—I believe that is the last edition.

12,394. Besides the written law, there is the unwritten law with regard to regulations, is there?—The policemen draw their truncheons on different public occasions; for instance, drawing-rooms, and keeping order in the streets. There are many cases in which it would be dangerous for the men to be exposed.

12,395. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The truncheon is a part of their uniform?—Yes.

12,396. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Is it not a serious thing for a policeman to be rushing with truncheons upon a crowd of people in England?—It is a very serious thing to see a disorderly mob of persons in England taking possession of the west end of London in the way that mob did in Park Street.

12,397. They held all the commanding positions, did they?—I speak only of Park Street, not of the whole of the west end of London.

12,398. They did not appear to entrench themselves very strongly, because you dispersed them in a minute. I understand that you take the whole responsibility of that?—Of dispersing that assembly.

12,399. It met with your entire approval, the way in which it was done?—I did not say that.

12,400. You unfortunately were tripped up, and you did not share the credit of the victory?—Yes.

12,401. Can you swear that somebody tripped you up?—Yes. I must appeal to the court whether this examination is to be carried on in this way.

12,402. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Are you sure that it was not by accident? Your belief is, that it was designed.—My belief is that it was designed.

12,403. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You believe that it was done by design?—I do.

12,404. There were three persons you saw injured; one had his face cut, and one was struck on the arm, and the other was struck on the back or the back of the neck, I forget which you said?—The back of the neck or the back of the head.

12,405. What became of the man whose face was cut?—I fancy he was taken to the hospital by a sergeant of police, who gave his evidence here subsequently.

12,406. Was it cut seriously, was it bleeding much?—I did not examine the wound; I think when I asked him in a kindly manner if he would allow me to send him to St. George's Hospital, he rather abruptly said that he would not.

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12,407. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) One man was actually sent to St. George's Hospital?—One of the sergeants took him there.

12,408. Was that the same person?—I saw but one, and I am inclined to think it was.

12,409. You said that that person answered roughly, and went away?—He went down the street below where I was; I think he was met afterwards by a sergeant.

12,410 *Mr. Armstrong.*) Did that person speak with great slowness, as if from an impediment in his speech?—I did not observe any peculiar distinction.

12,411. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see any handbills calling the meeting in the park?—I did.

12,412. Where did you see them?—I saw them in Scotland Yard, one in my own office; I saw several at Scotland Yard.

12,413. Did you see any sticking up any where?—I do not recollect that I did.

12,414. Those which Sir Richard Mayne has produced, you had seen?—I presume they are the same.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) He produced all that were in Scotland Yard?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir.

12,415. (*To the Witness.*) Did you hear any speakers in the park?—I was not near the crowd in the park; I think I have told you that I had nothing to do with the meeting in the park.

12,416. You saw no speakers there?—I was just inside the Stanhope Gate, and that is a long way from the receiving-house.

12,417. You saw no speakers there?—No.

12,418. You heard very little about the Sunday Trading Bill?—Very little.

12,419. You heard but little, and cared less?—I had very little interest in it either way.

12,420. Were the windows of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house closed up when you got there?—I think the blinds were down; I have heard since that the house was barricaded, and precautions were taken to prevent injury to the house and furniture.

12,421. Were the shutters shut?—I cannot recollect; I was a very short time in the street. If the Commissioners desire to know anything about the number of prisoners in the station-house, or that were removed that night, I shall be happy to give any information.

12,422. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you in charge?—No; I had a great deal of the direction after I arrived at the station that night.

12,423. What time did you get to the station?—About 8 o'clock; two of the superintendents who were in charge of the police in the park rode round to me at the Stanhope Gate, and requested the assistance of my party, about half-past 8; and about half-past 8 I sent them in charge of the superintendent; my knee having been painful I went to Vine Street, and I got there about 9, and I gave the command up to the inspector.

12,424. Who was in charge in Vine Street —Inspector Coombs.

12,425. Did you assist him?—As soon as possible, after changing my clothes. My attention was first directed to the number of prisoners, and the state of the cells; I found that there were a very great number, and as the night was sultry, I determined on making some change for the benefit of the people in custody. I wrote to Sir Richard Mayne, and requested permission to remove 20, and about 10 o'clock I received his authority to do so; but when I removed that 20, I found that they were still too many, and on my own responsibility I removed 11 more; that was 31.

12,426. Was that removal up to Marylebone?—I sent 21 to Marylebone and 10 to the Edgware Road Station; they were all removed before 12 o'clock that night.

12,427. What number of prisoners were there at Vine Street?—I think 72.

12,428. After that removal?—No; about 53 or 54.

12,429. There could not have been so many if there were only 70 odd to begin with?—There were 13 other charges from Saturday and Sunday, the ordinary charges, and 72 from the park. There were 72 park charges and 13 ordinary charges; I removed 31, and that leaves 54; those 54 were distributed in seven cells; the largest of those cells, as I think you saw, is 23 feet 11 inches by 7 feet 10, or 8 feet by 24, taking round numbers. There are four cells of 9 feet by 6 feet 3, and there are two others, one 9 feet by 7, and one 9 feet by 5 feet 4.

12,430. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) We have it in evidence that there were 40 in the largest cell?—That must have been previously to my arrival at the station.

12,431. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You never saw so many?—No.

12,432. Was there any necessity for mixing the persons taken on those charges in the park with the other cases of drunk and disorderly?—I think there was a great number, and there could be hardly any selection; there was a great number for the station.

12,433. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) In your opinion there were 31 persons more than there ought to be?—Yes.

12,434. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you go into that cell yourself?—I think I did not.

12,435. You are not sure?—No.

12,436. You cannot tell us whether there is any truth in its having two inches of wet and mud in it?—There is a slight inclination from the floor at either end towards the centre, and if there was any water in the place, it would accumulate there. You are aware that there is a convenience at one end of it.

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12,437. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) With such a crowd as that, probably the convenience would not be resorted to?—Persons in confinement are indifferent to the use of those places.

12,438. The crowd there is described to have been as many as could stand?—I am not aware that there were 40 persons there at any time.

12,439. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How long have you been superintendent?—Since May 1853.

12,440. The duties of superintendent are described in this book?—Only partly.

12,441. The superintendent of the A division has some extra duties beyond what others have?—He has.

12,442. In what respect does the inspecting superintendent differ from the others?—I do not know exactly. He is higher in rank, and higher in salary; and his duties are rather extensive.

12,443. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Has he the charge of the clothing?—His duties are with respect to the general discipline and service of the total division, and he is in constant communication with the Commissioners.

12,444. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who is the inspecting superintendent?—Captain Labalmondeire.

12,445. Was he on duty on this day at all?—I am not aware.

12,446. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Does he take active command at Ascot?—I think not.

12,447. Has not he the selection of the horses?—Yes.

12,448. Has he the charge of inspecting the stables?—Yes.

12,449. And the clothing?—The Commissioners inspect the clothing themselves; that has not been entirely left to the inspecting superintendent. Our last inspection was by Sir Richard Mayne.

12,450. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In this book he is described as having the superintendence and the discipline of the force, making occasional visits to the several divisions, inspecting the clothing and appointments of each company, to visit the station and section houses, and report to the Commissioners. He is charged with the selection of horses to be purchased for the police, and of those to be sold that are no longer fit for duty; he has the general charge and superintendence of the stables and the selection of horses for each division. Are those his duties?—Nearly so; I think his duties are more than that.

12,451. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He would not have anything to do with this affair?— think he has had charge of the park on some occasions since that day.

12,452. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You have no reason to think that he would be able to give any information about this transaction?—I do not know; I do not know that he was in town.

12,453. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What time were you at the station in Vine Street?—I did not take charge of the station at all; I returned there about 9 o'clock.

12,454. At night?—Yes.

12,455. Did you continue there all night?—I remained till nearly 1 o'clock in the morning.

12,456. What time did you leave then? Were you there the next morning?—I was there the next morning, early enough to be at the Police Court.

12,457. What time did you get there?—About 9, perhaps.

12,458. Who had charge of the station at that time, the inspector, I suppose?—I suppose so, I do not recollect.

12,459. In the evening who had charge?—Inspector Coombs.

12,460. From what time up to what time?—I cannot tell.

12,461. Where can I get that information?—He is here and will be called.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I intimated to Mr. Ellis that we should require to have the inspector who was on duty at Vine Street.

12,462. (*Mr. Mitchell, to the Witness.*) Sending to Sir Richard Mayne to know whether he was to take bail would devolve upon him, and not upon you?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Thirteenth Day.

Tuesday, 31*st July* 1855.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P.
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, ESQ.
GILBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) WITH your permission, Sir, I will hand up a letter which I have received from one of the witnesses for the promoters of the inquiry, Henry Horton.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) One of the complainants, there are no promoters of this inquiry. (The *letter was handed to the learned Commissioners.*)

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) This is a person who originally volunteered to give evidence, and afterwards did not appear to identify a policeman.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He says in his letter that he made a mistake about the division, that he said 20 A, speaking from a memorandum, but upon consulting some gentleman to whom he gave the memorandum at the time, as I understand him, it turns out that it was 20 D. He finds that he had written the D with so short a top to it that it looked like an A.

Mr. GEORGE STREDDER, called again.

Mr. G. Stredder.

31st July 1855.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

12,463. In consequence of some statements which you have heard, do you now want to make a statement?—I have prepared a plan for the use of the Commissioners to correct my statement.

12,464. Have you heard that some statements have been made with reference to the use by Superintendent Hughes of his whip?—Yes, and it is upon the ground of those statements that I have prepared a plan, showing the position of Superintendent Hughes, and also of Superintendent Martin.

12,465. Do you believe the charges of Superintendent Hughes using his whip?—Certainly not.

12,466. Are you prepared to say that he could not have done it without your seeing it?—He could not do it certainly.

12,467. Will you show your plan to the Commissioners?—(*The Witness did so.*)

12,468. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Had you Superintendent Hughes in your view?—Both of them; you will see it by the position of the plan which I have prepared for the use of the Commissioners.

12,469. You are a builder, I think, therefore you understand a plan?—Yes; I drew a hand sketch at the time, the moment it occurred, and that is a correction of it.

12,470. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Where were you stationed?—You will see it on the plan; I have marked it; you will see the whole particulars.

12,471. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How long were you there?—I was there from 3 o'clock till 7.

12,472. Had you a view of Superintendents Hughes and Martin during the whole of the time?—The whole of the time, especially Superintendent Hughes, he was scarcely ever out of my eye.

12,473. Could he have used the whip in the violent way which has been described without your seeing it?—He could not, I am certain of it; in the way that he held his whip, he could not cut and slash as has been described.

12,474. How did he hold it?—In the middle; in a very awkward sort of way for a horseman.

12,475. Was it a sort of jockey whip?—More like a soldier's whip.

12,476. Without a lash?—A short lash.

12,477. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) There was a lash to it?—Yes, two or three inches long.

12,478. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That is a jockey whip; do not you know a jockey whip?—No.

12,479. (*Mr. Ellis.*) A rough-rider's whip?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

12,480. You say that Superintendent Hughes never used his whip in the way that has been described?—Yes.

12,481. Have you read all the evidence?—No, I have never seen anything about it.

12,482. Have you heard that it has been sworn to that he did use his whip on many occasions?—Yes.

Mr. G. Stredder.

31st July 1855.

12,483. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What drew your attention to it, reading it in the newspaper, or what?—Reading it in the newspaper.

12,484. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I see, referring to your evidence, you say that you walked from Kensington Gardens right through the park to the Duke of Wellington's Statue?—Yes.

12,485. "I walked backwards and forwards the whole time." "You walked along the whole of the drive, do you mean?" "Yes."—Yes.

12,486. You cannot see from one end of the drive to the other?—Yes.

12,487. You have not eyes in the back of your head?—No, certainly not.

12,488. Then he might have been whipping people while you were walking on?—Not at this particular time, because there was then a tremendous rush.

12,489. What particular time?—About half-past 4 or 5 o'clock.

12,490. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You have given a statement that till 7 he was never out of your sight; that could not have been so?——

12,491. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Your evidence is, that from half-past 4 to 5 he did not whip anybody; do I understand you correctly?—Something of that sort; he was more particularly in this spot than in any other.

12,492. What spot?—Between the trees that I have marked.

12,493. Near the east end of the Serpentine?—Yes.

12,494. It is not a very long distance from the Receiving House or the Dairy Lodge to the east end; he might be riding about a good deal and you not see much of him, might not he?—He might do so certainly.

12,495. And during these little rides of his he might whip well-dressed ladies, and you not see him?—He might do so.

12,496. You said something about the way in which he held his whip; just describe how he held it?—He held it in a very awkward sort of way; about the middle, supposing the whip was three feet long.

12,497. When your back was turned he might slip it down to the handle, and very quietly commit a great offence against some ladies without your seeing it?—He might do so, certainly.

12,498. It is not a very difficult thing to slip a whip down into your hand?—Certainly not.

12,499. He might have done all that?—Yes.

12,500. Two hours did you mention?—I will say from 4 to 5.

12,501. You had not him in your view constantly?—No; I had my eye principally upon Superintendent Martin, and him and the mob generally.

12,502. The mob consisted of 40,000 people?—More than that.

12,503. One witness has said 150,000?—I should think there were.

12,504. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you mean in one place?—No; all straggled about the park.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) 40,000 is the highest number which we have from persons who are accustomed to look at crowds, and estimate them.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) We had evidence of a military man, Sir, that it was 150,000.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was that Colonel Aubrey?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) It was Captain Purcell, Sir. That, of course, must be speaking very loosely; he says so in answer to Question 381.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) All those estimates of very large numbers are very fallacious.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) They are so, Sir.

12,505. (*To the Witness.*) During that time he might have whipped people, and behaved very offensively, and you not have seen him?—Yes, I think he might; but I did not see him.

12,506. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I understand you that you were in the park from 3 to 7?—Yes.

12,507. And during a part of the time which is particularly spoken of between 4 and 5, you were at that particular part which you have designated upon the plan near the Receiving House?—Yes.

12,508. And having seen it represented by other witnesses that Superintendent Hughes had used his whip in a cruel manner as has been stated, you think it justice to him to come forward and say, that, as far as you observed, you saw nothing of the sort?—That is the fact.

12,509. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He might have done it, but you do not think he did?—I am quite certain of it.

12,510. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you notice him out of temper?—Never; especially at that time. There was a lot of boys at the pump at that time; when the boys were at that pump it caused a tremendous row; a carriage was coming by with some ladies, and I am quite satisfied that Superintendent Hughes, when he saw this carriage coming, went to those boys at the pump to remonstrate with them; and at that time there was a tremendous lot of ladies and gentlemen congregated together.

12,511. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At the water side?—Yes.

12,512. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What was his behaviour, as far as it fell under your observation?—His general behaviour?

12,513. Yes.—He seemed to be in very good temper at that particular time. I did not see him commit himself the least in the world.

12,514. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At any other time?—No: I did not see him commit himself at all.

The witness withdrew.

Superintendent SAMUEL HUGHES, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

12,515. You are the superintendent of the D division of police, I believe?—I am.

12,516. Had you, under Sir Richard Mayne's orders, the general direction of the police in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I had.

12,517. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How long have you been in the Force?—Nearly 25 years.

12,518. How long have you been superintendent?—Since 1844.

12,519. Will you just give us the course of your promotion; how soon were you made a sergeant, do you remember?—3d November 1831.

12,520. Was inspector the next grade?—Yes; 9th June 1836.

12,521. (*Mr. Ellis.*) What force had you under your command, and how did you dispose of it; will you say generally how you placed your men; you need not say how you placed each 50?—There were three parties of about 50 each on the north bank of the Serpentine; they were told off in parties of 25 each; the first party of 25 was a little way beyond the statue of Achilles, on the grass to the westward of it; the next party of 25 was a little further to the west; the third party of 25 was a little further on to the west; the fourth party of 25 was a little further on to the west still, before you get to Henbury, the park-keeper's lodge; that would be 100 men.

12,522. Were those to the north of the drive?—Yes; they had orders to sit down quietly, or lie down quietly upon the grass; another 50 were disposed of westward of the Receiving House, on the grass, also up about as far as the brow of the hill there; there is a large pit there, a few of them were about there; that made at that time 150 men upon the grass, on the north side of the Serpentine, from the statue of Achilles to about that gravel pit which is nearly opposite the Magazine. There were about 50 in reserve near the Magazine Barracks at that time; and shortly after that, about 50 of the B's came upon the ground, and they remained in the hollow, I believe, near the east end of the Serpentine, until some little time, when, I believe they came into the road; they were the A reserve of the B division.

12,523. What had you in view in the disposition of your men in this way?—The orders were read to them at the station, I believe, before they came away; I went with my own 50 on to the ground, myself; I saw the inspector of the M division with his 50, and the orders verbally given to those 100 men were to sit down or lie down quietly upon the grass.

12,524. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were those orders which were read to them at the station before they went, the written orders which Sir Richard Mayne has produced?—Yes; I also told them, when I placed them upon this ground, to sit or lie down quietly, and not to interfere without it was absolutely necessary. The inspector of the M division, I believe, McKintosh, then asked me some further questions, and I then told him, that if there was any disorder, or any noise, or any hooting or shouting at carriages the men were to be moved inside, and the rails cleared; he asked me how far, I told him about 30 or 40 yards back from the rails.

12,525. All along?—All along. Sir Richard Mayne had spoken to me verbally in the morning about that.

12,526. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You wished to have those men at hand, but not to make a display of them?—Not to interfere in any shape or way.

12,527. How long were they permitted to be quiet?—This eel business which you have heard so much about had taken place, and I myself saw that eel; I then saw that there was danger in it, and I then sent some person with orders to have it thrown into the Serpentine, and a message was brought back to me to say that it was thrown into the Serpentine, and I thought then that it was all safe and settled with regard to that.

12,528. At what time did you observe the crowd increasing?—I had come out of the park-keeper's lodge, sometime between 10 minutes past 3 and 20 minutes to 4; then I found that the numbers had very largely increased.

12,529. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you then on horseback?—Yes.

12,530. (*Mr. Ellis.*) At what time did you get on horseback?—I went into the park on horseback at a quarter to 2.

12,531. You were on horseback the whole time?—Yes, excepting that I was on and off occasionally in and out of the park-keeper's lodge garden.

12,532. When you wrote your half-hourly reports you had to dismount, I suppose?—Yes.

12,533. How did this large crowd behave?—At that time I was surprised to see the numbers congregated since I went in. The carriageroad was then very considerably blocked up, and the numbers had largely increased on the north side of the Serpentine, and also on the footpath by the side of the Serpentine.

12,534. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) When was that?—Between about 10 minutes past 3 and 20 minutes to 4.

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12,535. (*Mr. Ellis.*) How was that crowd behaving?—In a very tumultuous way; hallooing, hooting, yelling, and whistling, with their hands to their mouths.

12,536. Did you see any carriage pass?—No; I then joined Superintendent Martin, and the moment I joined him two stones were thrown; one struck me on the shoulder. Superintendent Martin said to me, "Hallo, the stones are coming." I said, "Yes." He said, "Did you see that carriage run away?"—I said, "No." He said, "It nearly drove "me alongside the rails."

12,537. Besides stones being thrown at you, was there any behaviour in the crowd towards the police?—Not just at that time. Superintendent Martin said to me, "Hughes, "we must clear this carriageway." I acquiesced in that; he then turned his horse round and he slowly cantered to the west—the road there was quite clear. He said, "I will fetch "my men down." At that time the two inspectors came to me, M'Kintosh appeared to come off the grass, and Jackson appeared to me to come from my rear on the left shoulder a little; they both asked me if they should bring out the men?—I said, "Do so at once."

12,538. (*Mr. Henderson.*) At what time was that?—This would be somewhere about 10 minutes past 3, or it might be 10 minutes past the half hour-past 3, I cannot exactly say which. At that time this carriageroad was very much obstructed; speaking within compass I should say there were 2,000 persons in it. I noticed also along the rails on the south side of the drive by the footpath, near the Serpentine, a row of roughly dressed persons; some of them had their hands to their mouths whistling and hooting.

12,539. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) On the water side?—Yes; I should say I could see a long row of them, nearly twice the length of this Court, roughly dressed persons along those rails whistling with their hands to their mouths, and making discordant noises.

12,540. (*Mr. Ellis.*) In point of numbers and conduct, did you consider the mob a difficult one to deal with?—I did.

12,541. Did you then give orders for the dispersing of it?—I told those people that they must clear out of the carriageroad, and likewise from those railings. The answer I got was, "Shan't go, who are you? as much right here as you have;" they were very obstinate.

12,542. That took place before you gave the orders to clear it?—Yes; the men had not come up. Some men arrived near me, and I said, "Men, you must clear that road, and also along those rails;" I was close to them. I found that they were very obstinate and disinclined to go.

12,543. You speak of the crowd?—Yes; they did not go. The men raised their staves and flourished them a good deal; and I saw several of them taken hold of by parties who were there, and turned round and pushed away, as it were. I also saw one or two blows struck at that time with a staff on the back. I allude to those obstinate persons who were there.

12,544. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) In the road?—Yes; in the roadway. I had told the men to use their staves, seeing the people so obstinate; of course I meant a moderate use of the staff; and my impression is that the men thoroughly understood what I meant. They had been out with me many times.

12,545. (*Mr. Ellis.*) The use of the staff does not necessarily imply that you are to strike a man?—I meant the staff to be used then.

12,546. On that occasion?—Yes.

12,547. You thought you saw a necessity for it?—Yes, quite.

12,548. Did you see those staves used with any unnecessary violence?—I did not; but very moderately.

12,549. Did you see any person hurt upon that occasion?—No more than I have stated. I think I can say I saw two persons at that time struck on the back with a staff.

12,550. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) They were within the road?—Yes; and very obstinate. I then saw the men go to clear the rails of those low and roughly-dressed persons that were standing close inside the rails, all of the same character. The portion respectably dressed were behind.

12,551. Of which side of the road are you speaking?—On the south side of the drive; the footpath close by the Serpentine.

12,552. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Were those people told to leave the rails?—I had told them before the men arrived. The men were then in the drive, and trying to get them away from the rails there; I saw that it was useless. I then said, "Men, under the rails." With that several men got under the rails, and moved them away. I did not see them afterwards, not that class.

12,553. Were you yourself close to the rails upon that occasion?—No; my horse was partly head on to the rails; my horse was never near the rails; there was too much noise. I had no spurs.

12,554. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You mean with his head towards the rails?—Yes, in a slanting direction; not directly head on.

12,555. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Were you within reach of persons on the other side of the rails?—No.

12,556. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you mean that your horse was capering from the noise?—Rather so.

12,557. He would not go broadside to the rails?—No; neither broadside nor head on. When I saw that there was unnecessary obstinacy on the part of those people to get out of the carriageroad, that is the time when my whip was used. This is the whip (*producing the same*); it is in the same state now as when I first bought it about two years ago, and

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also as it was on that day. There was great obstinacy on the part of those people. I then moved my whip in that way (*describing the same*), motioning them to get out of the way. I used it left of me in this way, and right of me in that way (*describing the same*), and I then said, "Clear away from those rails." Those are the three motions which I gave, which are commonly known as the 5th, 6th, and 7th cuts.

12,558. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Those 5th, 6th, and 7th cuts were not made on the person of anybody?—No; nor to strike anybody.

12,559. Did you strike anybody?—No; neither man, woman, nor child, that day.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There has been nobody produced, I think, who was struck with the whip?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) No, Sir.

12,560. (*To the Witness.*) You did not strike any respectably dressed females?—I did not; I saw one respectably dressed woman on the footpath at the time those men were being cleared away from the rails, and she was partly pushed down by the crush, but there were no policemen near at the time. Before that I had told the policemen to be as careful as they could, and to avoid women and children.

12,561. Did you warn the people more than once?—Yes, several times.

12,562. Do you recollect any expressions which you used to them?—I said "You must clear out of that carriageroad, and likewise away from along those rails;" those were the words I used; I used them more than once; I told them it would be wise if they all went away; that they were doing wrong in being there.

12,563. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you remember receiving a direction from Sir Richard Mayne in answer to one of your reports, "You may now act vigorously?"—Yes.

12,564. Was it before or after that, that you ordered the men to use their staves?—Before receiving that; the time I speak of I considered to be a critical time; I thought it was necessary that those persons should see that there was a police there to govern them.

12,565. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you consider the crowd so formidable that your men wanted some encouragement?—I did.

12,566. You were obliged to show yourself active?—Yes: I have been out a good many times, and have seen men quite paralyzed, and unless the man having charge of them exhibited some very prominent part, things would remain undone.

12,567. You have had very great experience in crowds, I believe?—I have; at least I have been in very considerable emergencies at times upon street duty in the thoroughfares of this metropolis.

12,568. Had you ever so difficult a crowd to move as this?—I do not know that I had; not so obstinate a one, speaking with some exceptions, of course.

12,569. You found a greater amount of obstinacy?—Yes; some of them were very well disposed, but a very large number of them seemed to me very much imbued, in their own minds, with an obstinate disposition; they seemed to fancy that the police had no right to interfere with them, or to endeavour to govern them at all.

12,570. In telling the men to use their staves, did you use the phrase, "Damn your blood, men, use your staves?"—I did not then, nor at any other time during that part of the day; not about the staves.

12,571. Did you at any time use the phrase, "Damn your blood?"—Once I recollect doing it, and I will tell you when. About 9 o'clock, as near as can be, Superintendent Martin said to me, "Hughes, I think, we must remove these people from the park; it is now getting dark." I acquiesced in that; about 100 men were then forming in line, near the Receiving House, with their faces to the eastward; the right was then by the railings on the north side of the drive, and the left extending up towards the Magazine Barracks. We gave these persons notice that we thought the time was come for them to leave that spot; that it was getting dark, and so on; that was the reason we gave, and that we were about to do it. There was an open line of single policemen, with about 2 or 3 yards between each two policemen. The men were then advanced, and the crowd that was there then was a considerable one in numbers, and was removed then over towards Park Lane, as it were. When they got out into the open part of the park our space increased, of course, and the men began to lose their distance; and I found then, as I have found upon many occasions before, the men very much fatigued; they seemed inattentive, and I found that the line was getting uncovered; I found them rather inattentive, and I wanted them sometimes to incline to the right, or to incline to the left; and I do recollect upon one occasion then at 9 o'clock, saying, "Damn your blood, men, see your left."

12,572. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Addressed to your own men?—Yes; I never used such a word towards the multitude that day from first to last.

12,573. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Do you recollect any occasion upon which, in consequence of something done by the crowd, you made a remark upon their attempting to frighten your horse?—Yes; I do. Upon one occasion I came out and I had just got on my horse, and they began hooting and shouting, evidently with the intention of getting me thrown.

12,574. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At what time was that?—As nearly as I can judge, it would be about 4 or 5, or somewhere thereabouts. I then slightly smiled, and I said, "I am too old for that;" that was all I said.

12,575. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Too old to be frightened is what you meant?—Yes.

12,576. You did not mean to affront the persons by so saying?—No; there was a

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decided and very extensive attempt made to unhorse me; the horse withstood it, and I slightly smiled and said, "I am too old for that."

12,577. I think I never saw you without your whip; you always ride with it?—Always when I am out on horseback

12,578. It was not taken into the park for that special occasion?—No.

12,579. Was it an easy thing for the police here, according to your judgment, to keep the line at the distance of thirty yards from the rails, after putting the people back?—That is rather a difficult thing to do, because our usual course is, upon a quiet peaceable occasion, as when the Queen goes to the House or anything of that sort, to take up our ground early, and we are there when the line is first formed; but before Her Majesty's return, which is a matter of about three-quarters of an hour, when Her Majesty has gone into the House, within a minute afterwards the crowd breaks in; that is always the case, and upon an occasion of that sort much greater efforts are required from the police to reform the line than to form it at first, even upon such a peaceable occasion as that.

12,580. How many men had you altogether, both in Park Street and in the park?—About 538 of all ranks.

12,581. 538 or 638?—538; I should say that that is within ten men either way. Why I cannot be exact is, that perhaps 50 men would be ordered from our reserve.

12,582. At what do you estimate the crowd in the neighbourhood of the Receiving House, the more noisy part?—To speak within compass, at the time the larger numbers were there, I should say they might be safely estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000, that would be westward of the Receiving House on both sides of the road, and likewise extending to the north of the hill on the grass, as far as the statue of Achilles.

12,583. Till the crowd became thoroughly broken?—Yes, till you came to the end of it; I noticed on one occasion that I thought I had missed a considerable number of them, and I said to Superintendent Martin, "Why they have got rather thin up there." I have judged since that then they must have moved off towards Park Street, but I thought at the time that some of them had acted wisely and gone home.

12,584. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) At what time of the day was this?—Between 5 and 6, as near as I can recollect it, I did miss a considerable number from the brow of the hill.

12,585. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see any carriages run away with by the horses?—I did.

12,586. How many?—Two; and the more the horses were frightened, the more noise was made. Also two saddle horses I saw run away in the drive; all four horses were between the east end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House, and the more the horses seemed frightened the more noise was made.

12,587. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) By running away, do you mean that they got entirely beyond the control of the drivers, or merely that they were violent?—They became violent; they increased their pace rapidly; they galloped in fact from a trot, both those in the two vehicles, and likewise the two saddle horses; all those four horses I saw between the east end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House, going to the west.

12,588. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you at any time give directions for the removal of men who were violent, without taking them into custody?—I did.

12,589. Upon more than one occasion?—Three I think; the first was a man who lived somewhere at Knightsbridge; a very well-dressed man; he was making a very considerable noise with his hands to his mouth; I ordered him to be taken out from among the crowd; he was standing on the grass side of the rails, on the north side of the drive; he was brought up and taken into the park-keeper's garden; I then spoke to him about it, and he seemed very sorry; and I said to him, "Well, my man, the best thing you can do is to go home;" he went. He came up and turned to the right, and went towards the bridge. After that there was another man who was dressed not quite so well as the first was, making a very loud noise with his hands to his mouth; I ordered two men to move him, and I told them that they had better take him across the park, and see him out of the park. They then took him up to the magazine barracks; that was the second case. The third case was in the drive below the east end of the Serpentine; that was Mr. Bowstead; he had his hands to his mouth, hooting loudly; he was a very well-dressed man; I then ordered two of the constables to take him; he resisted very much.

12,590. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was his wife with him?—Yes, a female; I judged it to be his wife; he resisted very much; there was some confusion at the spot; I saw that the constable wanted some encouragement, and I spoke to him rather loud in order that they might see that I was determined to have him brought under the rails into the road; he altogether resisted so violently, that I told them to take him to the station.

12,591. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Are you quite sure that you saw Mr. Bowstead doing anything?—I did; I saw him with his hands to his mouth hooting loudly.

12,592. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you on any other occasion use your voice loudly, or use your whip in the manner that you have described, with a view of showing the crowd that you were in earnest?—I think not; except upon the four occasions which I have stated.

12,593. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) If I understand you, you did not intend to have Mr. Bowstead taken into custody and sent to confinement, when you ordered him to be taken out of the crowd?—No.

12,594. It was in consequence of his resistance after he was taken?—Yes. I thought it incumbent upon me to show him, and persons near him, that that was to be suppressed;

he resisted altogether; he was a very powerful man, and he resisted very much, and I did then tell the constables to take him on to the station.

12,595. (*Mr. Ellis.*) In your judgment, was some energy of voice and manner necessary for the encouragement of your men, and for giving notice to the people that you were in earnest?—It was.

12,596. You used such energy of voice and manner?—I did.

12,597. Among the 40,000 or 50,000 men that you have spoken of, can you give any notion at all of the proportion of those who were the more riotous and tumultuous?—To a very large extent, they were certainly very obstinate.

12,598. Did you think that, being charged with the preservation of the peace on that day, it was right for you to leave them to do what they pleased?—No, I did not.

12,599. You thought it necessary for you to interfere?—Yes.

12,600. And you now think that you took the measures necessary for that purpose?—I do, and at the proper time, namely, when we began to clear the carriage road and to clear the rails.

12,601. Do you think it would have been unsafe to let the crowd which you saw there get a-head at all?—I do.

12,602. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What, in your judgment, might have been the consequence?—It is impossible to set a limit to that. My impression would be, that if they had been without government that day, the results would have been serious, if they had been without the police to control them.

12,603. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) By government, you mean control?—Without being governed and controlled by the police, and some of them arrested, which they were for various breaches of the peace.

12,604. You seem to use those words as if they meant the same thing; do you mean management and control, keeping them in order?—Yes.

12,605. To prevent disorder?—To prevent disorder, and, in fact, to prevent a breach of the peace.

12,606. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Had you dined before you went to the park on that day?—At a quarter past 12.

12,607. What did you drink for dinner?—One half-pint of small beer.

12,608. Did you, during the evening or afternoon, drink any more beer?—I drank nothing till 10 o'clock at night, except water and tea.

12,609. Who gave you the water and tea?—The water I got in the yard at the Receiving House; the tea was given me by the lodge-keeper's house-keeper.

12,610. The whole of this time you got off your horse every half hour to write a report to Sir Richard Mayne?—About every half hour.

12,611. Do you think you can be rightly described as having been very much excited during that day?—No; I was positive, I dare say, in my word and manner, but nothing beyond that.

12,612. Did you see among the crowd any persons fall down?—Yes; partially fall down. I saw one very respectably dressed female by the side of the Serpentine at the time the rails were cleared there. I saw her partly fall down; she did not quite fall; she about half fell down, and either then or before then I told the men to be very careful about women and children.

12,613. In other instances, did you tell the men to take care not to hurt women or children?—Yes.

12,614. Were you applied to for assistance to the soldiers at the Magazine Barracks?—No; I was told that an application had been made, and that some one had been sent up there.

12,615. It was not made to you?—Not direct; one of the inspectors told me that that had occurred, and that he had sent the police up there.

12,616. Are you aware whether any constables were hit or hurt on that day?—Yes; I heard that a good many were.

12,617. Except the stones thrown at you and Superintendent Martin, did you see any other stones?—Occasionally I saw stones in the air.

12,618. There was nothing unusual in the police having their staves in their hands?—Nothing; it is quite a common thing at all levées or drawing-rooms, or balls, or botanical fêtes in the Regent's Park. I should not think of going to such a place without the men having their staves out. At the Botanical Gardens sometimes from 12,000 to 16,000 persons go of a day, and a very large number of them in carriages.

12,619. If any policeman has used more violence than was right on that day, was it by your orders?—No.

12,620. The men know upon what occasions they are to use their truncheons?—I should say that those men all perfectly understood it, because there were no young constables there.

12,621. Do you deny the striking of women, or the striking of anybody?—I never touched man, woman, or child that day, either with my whip or with my hand.

12,622. So far as your recollection goes, you did not swear either at your men or at the crowd, except on the occasion you have stated?—I do not believe I did, except on the occasion I have stated about 9 o'clock.

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12,623. That seems to have made an impression, that you recollect?—I do.

12,624. Is there anything which you yourself wish to state to the Commissiones?—I think not, more than what I have stated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

12,625. You say you had the command of the men on the ground that day in Hyde Park?—Yes.

12,626. I believe it belonged properly to another superintendent?—I think I shall be able to explain that; if I had been in the witness-box yesterday when Mr. O'Brien was here, I could have explained it. Of course I knew that I was for duty in the park along with my own, about 60, men, that is to say 50 constables and 5 sergeants, and one inspector; I was up early in the morning doing my divisional business, and at about a quarter past 9 I said to myself, I will go up and get myself dressed and go round to my division (which is my usual custom) before I go to the park. About a quarter past 9 that morning I received a note from Inspector Durkin of the A division, apprising me that his superintendent had been suddenly and seriously taken ill during the night, and asking me if I would be good enough to go down to Scotland Yard to do his business for him. That business meant that I should collect the whole of the reports from the several divisions, and lay them before the Commissioner, together with any communication sent in by any of the superintendents; that is what the note meant, and that is what he meant by my going there that morning to do his superintendent's business. I went upstairs, and dressed myself as soon as I could, and got to the omnibus and went down to Scotland Yard; I got there about a quarter past 10. I collected the reports and laid them before Sir Richard Mayne, and I believe most of the superintendents were there that morning, and saw Sir Richard Mayne; if not the superintendent, the inspector, probably, from the division the superintendent did not come from, but generally speaking most of the superintendents were there that morning. I then received some verbal directions from Sir Richard Mayne about these rails being cleared in case any disorders or hootings or shoutings were made; he then told me that these rails were to be cleared, besides what has already appeared before you as written orders. I think I left the office that morning about half past 11, that would be at Scotland Yard; I then went home and got my dinner and went to the park.

12,627. When did you see Sir Richard Mayne?—About twenty minutes before 11 that morning, I think.

12,628. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was Superintendent May there?—No, he was not at that time. I had received a note; I knew that he had done his business on the Saturday; he had done his business all the week, and I saw him at the office on the Saturday transacting his business; but it was about a quarter past 9 on Sunday morning that I received the note from his inspector.

12,629. Did you see him in the course of that day?—No; I had not the time; and if I had had the time I should not have gone down to his house; I know that he is occasionally subject to severe attacks.

12,630. Do you know that Superintendent May was ill during the week, and had been for some time?—He had been seriously ill.

12,631. For some time?—Yes, occasionally.

12,632. Do not you know that he was ill the week before the 1st of July?—He was there doing his business; he was at the office; I might have noticed that he was some days looking better, and, perhaps, on other days not so well.

12,633. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) He was not off duty till this Sunday morning?—No; he did his duty on the Saturday; I saw him at the office on the Saturday.

12,634. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) After you received this communication from Superintendent Durkin, you went and saw Sir Richard Mayne?—Yes.

12,635. Will you give us the substance of the conversation that took place between you and Sir Richard?—I do not know that I had any particular conversation with him.

12,636. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were you there with anybody, or were you alone?—I dare say I was in the room with him by myself. I believe I was. It was my duty to do so if there was anything particular to report; and it would be my duty to take that into him.

12,637. What conversation took place between you and him as to this meeting in the park?—Nothing more than what I have told you already. He delivered to me a paper which, I believe, he has already given in; a memorandum to this effect, that in the absence of Superintendent May from illness, Superintendent Hughes will have the general superintendence of the Police Force in Hyde Park to-day. That paper he handed to me.

12,638. Did no other conversation take place between you and Sir Richard Mayne?—Not with respect to this meeting, excepting what I told you, that he did verbally say a few words to me. "If there should be any disorder—I hope there will be nothing in the park "—but if there should be any disorder or hooting at the carriages, you are to clear the "crowd back away from the rails." That is the sum and substance of what he told me.

12,639. Did he appear to anticipate any serious disturbance?—I can recollect those words; he said he hoped there would be nothing there.

12,640. Your impression was that he did not anticipate any serious disturbance?—I think not.

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12,641. Had you seen any handbills about before, calling this meeting, not Sir Richard's?—I had some taken down in my own division, and they were taken to the office. I also saw a large number there brought in by the different divisions.

12,642. You did not see any posted up anywhere, did you?—I rather think I did see one of the large ones. I am not quite sure of that.

12,643. Those that were brought to you, by whom were they brought?—They were sent down from my other station; that is to say, Mary-le-bone is mine. Then I have two above that, one at Paddington and one at Molyneux Street; but without reference I could not tell you who took them down.

12,644. They were taken down?—Yes.

12,645. By the police?—Yes; I think from a hoarding.

12,646. There is a way of taking bills down of that kind; is it not difficult when they are posted up?—I have frequently known them come off easy, they stick very hard.

12,647. You are sure that they were not bought in shops, and that they were taken down?—My impression is that they were taken down, and not bought in shops. I cannot say certainly.

12,648. Some of them were rather amusing, were they not?—Yes, they might have been.

12,649. At what hour did you arrive on the ground?—At about a quarter to 2.

12,650. I ask you whether you received your information early in the morning, and whether you went on to the ground before you got into the park at a quarter to 2?—I did; I know the park pretty well, I have done duty there.

12,651. Do you know whether any other superintendent, or any officer, by Sir Richard Mayne's orders, had at any time during the week gone and surveyed the ground?—I do not know that they had; but I know that orders were given by him that if any stones were seen anywhere, any loose macadamized stones, they were to be guarded.

12,652. There was a heap of loose macadamized stones?—Yes; I was by that heap twice; I should say between a quarter to 2 and 20 minutes past 2, and I did not observe them. They were in rather a secluded spot, I think; if I had known of it, I should have put a guard upon them.

12,653. It was not very far from the Dairy Lodge?—No, not many yards; perhaps 30 yards above the entrance gate.

12,654. A little way from the drive?—It would be within 100 yards of the drive.

12,655. If you had seen them the day before, should you have made any effort to get them removed?—I would have made a report upon it, either verbally or in writing.

12,656. Whose duty was it to make that report?—I consider it to be the duty of the constable on the beat, if he may possibly have seen them. You see, the park is rather a different district to what a street beat would be.

12,657. The constable on the beat does not report every heap of stones that he sees, does he?—Not generally speaking, or at general times.

12,658. But then the constable on the beat was not an officer of such importance as to be supposed to know anything about the great meeting that was to take place next day?—I should hardly think there was any constable but what did know.

12,659. Would it not be more the duty of the superintendent or the inspector, or some superior officer, if it was necessary to make a report of the state of the ground, he who had charge of that district, to make this report, and not an inferior constable?—Really, with the pressure of business at that time, if I had been the superintendent of the A division, I do not know that I should have taken the precaution of sending an inspector to see if there was anything of that sort lying about; it may not have struck me, and I do not know that I should have had time to do so.

12,660. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) If you had seen anything of the sort lying about, you would have reported it?—Yes, if I had had time; business might have been pressing, and we might not have had time to have thought about such a thing being there, to send a man especially up to see.

12,661. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did not know that you would have the principal command there till that same morning?—Not till Sir Richard Mayne delivered me that paper.

12,662. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Whose duty was it, if such a report was necessary to be made? do you say that it was the duty of the constable on the beat?—If he had seen them; but there was a considerable noise made. There had been numerous directions given by Sir Richard Mayne that wherever there were loose macadamized stones lying on the streets, or in the squares, a guard was to be put over them. I mean this; I think that the constables must have heard of those directions, and I think if the constable on that beat near the Receiving House had seen this heap of stones, then it was his duty to have made a report that there was a heap there.

12,663. One would think that such matters were not left to the constable; the superintendent of that division was Superintendent May, was he not; he was ill, and then it rested with Inspector Durkin?—Yes; he was the man.

12,664. He acted for Superintendent May during his illness?—Inspector Durkin is rather an old inspector, and he I dare say has some little charge of the division under Superintendent May, whether he is ill or well; and there is something of that sort exist-

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ing in every division; if I go on a week's leave, then I name the inspector that I leave in charge of my division.

12,665. He acts as you would in that case?—Yes.

12,666. In this case it was Inspector Durkin?—Yes; I should consider so.

12,667. You heard some noise and disorder, and you then ordered the police to clear the rails for 30 or 40 yards?—I verbally told the inspector, and I think the men heard it also, that they were to lie or sit down as quietly as possible, and not interfere unless it was absolutely necessary; I think I used those words at about a quarter to 2, and Inspector Mackintosh made some further inquiries, and I told him that if there was any noise, hooting or shouting at the carriages, the rails were to be cleared; he said, "How far?" I said, "For about 30 or 40 yards away from the road."

12,668. The crowd was to be moved back that distance?—Yes.

12,669. After the crowd had been moved back that distance, what was to be done then; were they to be suffered to come again?—I apprehended not; I should have said not; I should have said, "Keep the line," if we could.

12,670. Did you make that attempt?—I saw it made on several occasions, but it was a very difficult thing unless you had a large force to take up a line and keep it at that spot; it would have required a double line of policemen to do it; a line along the rails and a line 30 or 50 yards back, and for the intermediate space to be cleared.

12,671. You think that the police were too small in number to control the crowd there?—In that respect there might have been a little too few; and in that respect only.

12,672. Was not that rather an important thing?—I consider the purpose to have been very extensively answered by the clearing of the rails; it exhibited to those persons that they were not to commit this disorder at the rails; and I have no doubt that it had that effect, though they did get back to the rails several times after they had been cleared often.

12,673. If you find yourself in a large crowd with a small number of police, you must act, must you not, with a good deal more vigour to disperse them than if you had a large number, and had more men to persuade the people to disperse?—I think that would be plain.

12,674. Does it not occur to you, that the having so small a number of men in the park was rather the cause of the vigour that was used?—No.

12,675. You say that you told them to act vigorously, and with energy?—No; I did not use those words.

12,676. Did they act with energy?——

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I asked him if he gave that order to clear the road before he received the order from Sir Richard Mayne, "You may now act vigorously."

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) And he said, I think, that he told the men—he used the word "government," to show the people that they were to be under the government of the police.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He explained that by saying, that he meant by that, under the control—we are not quite under the government of the police yet.

12,677. (*Mr. Mitchell, to the Witness.*) You told them to act with energy?—No; I told the men to use their staves.

12,678. You said that energy was necessary?——

12,679. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That was with regard to his own orders at the time, and in order to encourage the men?—Yes.

12,680. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You told the men to use their staves?—Yes.

12,681. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) If you had had a larger number of policemen in the park, do not you think that you would have come less into collision with the people; having more policemen to control them, and to argue with them; for instance, suppose you had 20 police to 20 men, you would not have been obliged to act with the same energy and violence as if you had had 1 man to 50?—When we first began to clear that road, there was not above 20 or 25 men; afterwards they were increased to 100, and then there was a great difficulty to keep the carriageroad clear; it was cleared several times.

12,682. It would not have been very difficult to have had up 200 or 300 more policemen?—No.

12,683. Sir Richard Mayne says that he could have had 3000 in three hours?—He could have had a large number there that day.

12,684. I mean without seriously interfering with the proper watching of the metropolis?—It would have interfered; you have already got it in evidence that the force consists of under 6,000 men.

12,685. You might have brought 300 or 400 men?—The men were all ordered in reserve that day; they were in reserve, and they could have been easily sent; they would not have wanted to be collected.

12,686. It would not have been difficult to have brought 300 or 400 men in?—Not at all.

12,687. I have heard from several sources that an officer in the Queen's household was injured during that day?—Whereabout?

12,688. In the park; he was very seriously injured by the truncheon of a policeman in the park; Lord Paget.—Where?

12,689. I have not heard, but I have had five or six different communications on the subject.—He spoke to me that day in the lodge-keeper's garden; he did not tell me that

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he had been struck. He asked me how it was that the rails were cleared, and I said that there were orders from Sir Richard Mayne for it to be done, and then he went away.

12,690. You have not heard that any noble lords were injured that day?—No; Lord Paget spoke to me, and he did not say that it was so.

12,691. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was it Lord Alfred Paget?—He was a tall dark gentleman.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I had a communication from a Member of Parliament to that effect yesterday, suggesting that this question should be asked.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I have no doubt as he has been in the neighbourhood of this Court every day that if he had anything to complain of he will appear.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) This is not perhaps very material.

12,692. (*To the Witness.*) About this eel; you say that you saw danger in the eel; about what time did this eel appear?—It was a long thick eel, and I saw a ring of persons with it in the park, and I thought it was a thing that was very likely to cause a breach of the peace; although the thing was then going on as a lark, I thought it might cause a breach of the peace, and I then told an inspector to go and get it away, and throw it into the Serpentine, and the message that I received was that the eel was thrown into the Serpentine, and I felt satisfied that that business had ended there.

12,693. In throwing this eel about, a great many persons appeared to take an interest, and it seemed to be a source of amusement to a great many people. If it drew the people away, would it not have been advantageous to have had eels all about the park to draw the people away from the Receiving House and the rails?—I do not know hardly how to answer that question. At the time when I first saw it, there would be a ring of persons about as large as this Court.

12,694. I cannot see how there is any danger to the public peace from a number of persons amusing themselves in that way.—At a time like that, from amusement it very soon gets to something worse.

12,695. Would not going up to 200 people who were playing with this eel, and taking it away violently from them, irritate those 200 people?—I do not see why it should.

12,696. If you had an eel in your hand, and a person snatched it out of your hand, would you not be irritated?—If you were out in the street on this occasion I dare say you would, and so should I.

12,697. Supposing I saw you riding down Whitehall, and snatched your riding whip out of your hand, should you not be irritated at it?—There would be cause that I should feel so.

12,698. You would feel that I had insulted you?—Perhaps I should.

12,699. Do not you think that those people on this occasion would naturally feel the same?—I do not see why they should upon an occasion like that and at that time.

12,700. Then the eel was quietly deposited in the Serpentine?—So I understood.

12,701. It appears to have reappeared several times during the day?—By all that I have heard, it did.

12,702. On every occasion I think it was captured by the police?—I cannot say.

12,703. From 10 minutes past 3 to 20 minutes to 4 the numbers appear to have largely increased?—All at once.

12,704. You say that they began to behave in a very tumultuous manner; was that before this throwing about the eel or afterwards?—It was after the eel; after I had first seen it.

12,705. After the eel was taken away?—It was after I had understood the eel had been thrown into the Serpentine.

12,706. After that the crowd began to behave in a very tumultuous way?—Yes.

12,707. Then the eel seems to have been the first start of all this riot?—It was the first thing that I observed that caused any ring on the grass.

12,708. After that they became very tumultuous?—Yes.

12,709. I think you say you joined Superintendent Martin about that hour?—Yes.

12,710. And two stones were thrown?—Yes.

12,711. I think during that day you say that you saw two carriages run away with and two horses?—Yes; two saddle horses besides.

12,712. Are you in the habit of going in the park on Sundays? does your duty call you there?—Not frequently. I have been there sometimes for a walk.

12,713. Have you never seen carriages and horses running away in the park when you have been there?—I have seen such a thing in the course of my life.

12,714. But you have heard that carriages and horses do run away sometimes in the park?—Yes I did, the Sunday after the 1st of July, and one saddle horse in particular.

12,715. I mean, even when there is no excitement about the Sunday Bill, horses and carriages will run away through accident?—It does occur, no doubt.

12,716. Do not you think that with so large a number of persons, two carriages and two horses was not a very great number? it does not appear that the carriages were upset, or the riders thrown, or anybody thrown out?—Not in those four instances they were not. When they got westward of the Receiving House, then they were able to pull them up when they got clear of the crowd.

12,717. There was no accident on that day?—Not in either of those instances.

12,718. Considering the crowd that was there, was not it pretty well that there were

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only four horses running away, two carriages, and two horses?—There was not a very large number that came by there. I did not see above 20 or 30 during the whole of the time.

12,719. With carriages you include gigs and chaises, do you not?—Yes, and four-wheeled vehicles.

12,720. This hooting and hallooing, I think, was principally at the carriages, and at the cabs containing policemen?—Yes, but more, I think, at the carriages than at the cabs that contained the prisoners and the police.

12,721. You think there was rather more at the carriages?—Yes.

12,722. Was there not a great deal of yelling at the cabs with the police?—Yes. I think there was more at the others.

12,723. That is to the best of your observation?—Yes; I did not notice that it was otherwise.

12,724. You say that on the water-side of the drive there was a long row of roughly-dressed persons, and behind them were respectable persons, better dressed?—Yes, by far.

12,725. Those roughly-dressed persons were making a noise?—Yes, many of them had their hands to their mouths (*describing the same.*)

12,726. Were not the better dressed persons making a little disturbance?—I did not observe that they were at that spot.

12,727. But at some spot?—On the other side. It appeared to be rather general on the grass side.

12,728. They cried out "Shame," did they not?—Yes; and "Go to church;" and "Who bought you that horse?"

12,729. They often cried out "Shame," when they saw the cabs go by with the policemen?—They did.

12,730. Even well-dressed persons?—That, I think, was pretty general amongst those persons on the north side of the drive.

12,731. One of the witnesses called for the police stated that there appeared to be a want of harmony between the people and the police, and that the roughs and the gentlemen seemed to sympathize together. Was that your experience?—I can hardly tell what answer to give to that. I only say this, that a very large portion of that assemblage appeared to be imbued with disorder in their minds, and obstinately inclined to be so.

12,732. Even the well-dressed people?—A great many of them.

12,733. When you make that particular observation about their obstinacy, at what time of the day was that?—It would be between 3 and 4, when we first attempted to clear the carriage-way.

12,734. They did not like being sent back from the rails?—There was not much difficulty in doing it, but they resisted being sent off the carriage-road; when I told them that it must be cleared, they said that they should not go, and that they had as much right there as we had.

12,735. As there were so few carriages passing, would not it have been as well not to have absolutely asserted the rights and privileges of the police, but to let the people follow pretty well their own way if they were not committing any breach of the peace?—No; I do not think it would at that time.

12,736. Do you think that it is well on all occasions for the police resolutely to stand up for their rights?—I do not wish to put it in that way. When there is anything to be done that the police have to do, if it is necessary for it to be done resolutely, I think it ought to be done resolutely.

12,737. Do not you think that a little less resolution and force, and a little more persuasion would have been advisable on that day?—No; I do not think that there was any excess that way at all.

12,738. What you did, produced a very serious result,—do not you think that you could have produced a better result by different means?—I do not think that we should have cleared the carriage-road at all unless it was done in the way in which it was done.

12,739. You think that it was absolutely necessary that the carriage-road should be cleared?—Yes, I do.

12,740. You say, "I told the people they must clear off"?—Yes.

12,741. And then they said, "Who are you? we have as much right here as you have; we shall not go!" how many persons said that to you?—A good many that were there.

12,742. That is rather a loose way of speaking. You say a good many; how many persons actually said that to you, "Who are you?" and "I have as much right as you"?—Several at that spot.

12,743. Four or five?—Rather more than that, I should say, up to a dozen.

12,744. They asked you who you were?—Yes.

12,745. I think you say you ordered the police to use their staves?—Those were the words I used, "Use your staves." I saw that there was great obstinacy at the time, and that it was necessary to clear the road; those people had been warned off the road by me, and I saw that there was no inclination on their part to move; then I told the men to use their staves, and, of course, I meant a moderate use of their staves.

12,746. I need not ask you whether you have read the Police Regulations. I suppose you know them by heart?—I have read them.

12,747. Do you know on what occasions the police are ordered to use their truncheons?—I think you have quoted them.

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12,748. I think it is only on two occasions that they are allowed to do so, either to prevent the rescue of a prisoner, or in self-defence?—Will you refer to the page?

12,749. I have not got the book with me; but I think that those are the words, either to prevent the rescue of a prisoner, or in self-defence. It begins at the bottom of page 71, and then over page 72. "It is highly desirable that the constables should not use their "truncheons in any manner that may cause annoyance or irritation, except when absolutely "necessary in self-defence, or to prevent the escape of a prisoner"?—Yes.

12,750. As I understand you, you ordered the constables to draw their staves?—No; I beg pardon.

12,751. To use their staves?—Yes.

12,752. That was not in self-defence; there was no attack upon the men?——

12,753. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I do not think that the direction is quite of so general a character as you represent. "It is highly desirable that the constables should not use their "truncheons in any manner that may cause annoyance or irritation, except when absolutely "necessary in self-defence, or to prevent the escape of a prisoner;" that is to say, they are not to use them violently unless it is necessary; they may show that they have the power to make use of them; they may draw them, and flourish them backwards and forwards without using them in a way that may be called violent. It does not say that they are not to use them except in those two cases, but that they are not to use them in a manner to cause annoyance and irritation?—I considered the use of them necessary at that time.

12,754. A display of them in that sense may be necessary, where striking is not justifiable?—I think it was necessary that they should have been moderately used.

12,755. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not intend that the people should be struck?—Well, Sir, in my mind, I meant that the staves were to be used.

12,756. Do you mean used by being flourished about?——

12,757. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Or do you mean that, if the people would not leave the road, they were to be struck?—I do, with moderation, and in the proper place.

12,758. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you go up yourself to any particular individual and ask him to move back?—I spoke to them all.

12,759. Did you go up to any particular individual and ask him to move back?—No, I do not remember doing that.

12,760. Did you call out with your voice with the view of being heard by several persons?—Yes, I did.

12,761. Is it not desirable for the police to apply individually, and ask a man to move back, and not to call out to some 20 or 30 people?—If there was only one person there, do you mean?

12,762. No. Suppose a large number of police go up to a crowd, is it not advisable as far as possible that the policemen should address an individual, and not give a word of authority to half a dozen?—Not upon an occasion of that sort; I think anything said would be said to the whole of them.

12,763. There were a great many in the crowd here who appear to have been very respectable persons, and who, perhaps, did not like to be talked to by the police, or to be ordered with half a dozen others by one policeman; but if he had spoken to them individually, they would have moved instantly?—No; I have stated that they appeared to be really imbued, a very large portion of them, with such obstinacy in their minds ——

12,764. You cannot tell what passed in their minds, except from what they did?—That was my own judgment in my own mind.

12,765. Now, with regard to that whip which you have in your hand, is that provided by the police regulations?—No, it was bought.

12,766. I believe you have a little wand of office?—Every inspector and every superintendent has a small staff.

12,767. Then a superintendent might go out, according to rule, and not have that whip?—He might go with or without it. This is the staff of authority (*exhibiting the same*).

12,768. Do not you consider that applying a whip, even though you do not strike a man, has something exceedingly offensive in it?—Not in the way that I used it.

12,769. If a man held a whip over you, and the man feigned to strike at you, should you not feel rather offended?—I do not think that I should.

12,770. Then, with regard to that whip, you have described how you flourished it, do not you think it was likely to cause annoyance and irritation?—I do not. I think it was calculated to induce them to go off the road, both on the left and the right, to clear away from the rails.

12,771. Would it not have been more advantageous if you had gone about and shown that little bit of gilt there, and would it not have given you more authority than the riding whip?—That is rather a curious thing to carry on horseback.

12,772. I think it was still more foolish to use a whip. The Chief Commissioner assisted you in the explanation of the term "govern"?—Yes.

12,773. You did not mean that we were to be under police government?—No, not in that meaning at all.

12,774. You do not know what Sir Richard Mayne's private opinion upon that is?—I do not.

12,775. You say you have had great experience in crowds, and you have been in great emergencies?—Yes.

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12,776. Will you be good enough to tell us to what you allude?—I have had the charge of clearing the Derby course. Altogether I have been there 22 years, that is 22 times.

12,777. Do you use your truncheons in a similar way there?—The men always have their truncheons out there, and use them. I have heard the noise that is made when the Derby race is coming in, and before the Derby race comes in, I have been on that course, and have not heard a whisper; and I can tell you the difference between the noise when the Derby race is coming in and the noise that I heard at this assemblage. I think it is widely different.

12,778. They are always a little jocular, are they not, on the Derby course, if a dog runs in, for instance?—Yes.

12,779. In all crowds they make a great deal of noise, do they not? I think they hurrahed at a water-cart?—I did not see it; I heard of it.

12,780. The least trifle causes them to make a noise; for instance, I have seen a postman cheered, and anything of that kind causes merriment; that is your experience, is it not?—I have heard a great noise when a dog has been on the course at Epsom. The crowd at Epsom on the Derby day are, a very large proportion of them, very jocular.

12,781. If your horse had tripped up or stumbled, they would have laughed a good deal, or if your hat had fallen off?—I think that if my horse had fallen down, there would have been very serious consequences.

12,782. Suppose your hat had fallen off, there would have been laughing?—Yes; I dare say so.

12,783. The least thing makes them jocular, does it not?—It is liable to make them mischievous as well, I think so.

12,784. What other great emergencies have you been in, except clearing the Derby course?—On various occasions; at illuminations, and during the French Emperor's visit here. I certainly was in a very great emergency that night. I had charge of that part of the streets from Waterloo Place to Regent Street and to the Circus, and then to the right along Coventry Street as far as Long Acre, with all those tremendous thoroughfares.

12,785. Were you at all concerned in the affair of April 1848?—Yes; I was there, and also at Calthorpe Street. I was one of the first that went up Calthorpe Street; I was the second man in the street.

12,786. Did the police attack the crowd then?—They were ordered then to disperse them.

12,787. And did they do so?—Yes.

12,788. Was not there some very serious accident there?—A policeman was stabbed there.

12,789. That was a time of great political excitement, was it not?—Yes; it was.

12,790. You did not think that it was necessary to use quite such violence then?—The staves were used much more freely then than in Hyde Park, by a very great deal. I tell you, I only saw two blows struck.

12,791. You made use of rather an extraordinary expression; I should not allude to it except that you say you only made use of it on one occasion; it was rather an unusual expression, was it not?—You see I can hardly think you to be the best judge of what a man should or should not say upon an emergency of that sort.

12,792. I dare say you might have been in some part of the day rather excited?—I deny that. I have already explained that it was a very fatiguing day, and that the men at the end of it I found were exhausted and fatigued, and when I had given them some orders to incline to the left and incline to the right, then I did use those words.

12,793. One of the witnesses swore that you distinctly used that observation on another occasion?—I do not believe that I did.

12,794. It was rather a singular observation?—I do not believe that I used it till 9 at night; it must have been after 9, for it was about 9 that we formed the line.

12,795. You say that the men began to lose their distance, and they began to be inattentive?—Yes; exhausted.

12,796. Did they not express a little more than that? were they not rather disgusted with the day's work?—No; nothing of that sort.

12,797. It is not a very agreeable thing to be knocking people about, and to have eighty prisoners taken off?—I should say that it was rather a disagreeable thing to knock anyone about.

12,798. I think you said that at processions you usually take your ground early?—Yes; for instance, if Her Majesty goes to the House, I have never known Her move before a quarter to 2, and we are on the ground by half-past 12; that would be an hour to an hour and a half before.

12,799. This was rather an important occasion, when it was anticipated that a row was coming on. Sir Richard Mayne anticipated a row?—Yes.

12,800. I suppose there is some advantage in taking your ground early?—Yes; I do not know that there would be particularly. I always like to be in time myself, and I was in time, a quarter of an hour before 2.

12,801. Do you think that you took your ground sufficiently early?—Yes; there was no one about when we got there.

12,802. There would have been no advantage in your being there before?—No.

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12,803. There were great crowds you say, 40,000 or 50,000 people round the Receiving House?—I estimate the whole number at that; it would be all the way down on both sides of the drive, from the Receiving House to the Achilles, and likewise the crowd extending northwards on the grass, as far as the eye could reach altogether.

12,804. You say that you observed a large number move off to Park Street?—No; when I came out of the Receiving House, on one occasion, out of the park-keeper's lodge, it then struck me that they were got much thinner on the grass, that is, on the upper part of the hill there, and I said to Superintendent Martin, "They are got much thinner; I hope some of them are gone home." Sometime after that I found that they had thickened up a little there, an hour or so after that.

12,805. By how many do you think they had been diminished; did you form any estimate of it?—About 3,000 or 4,000; not on one spot. I should have estimated the number that left that part of the brow of the hill at that; they had got rather thinner altogether, but that is about the number that I should have estimated them at.

12,806. Did you notice anybody leading those people on?—No, I did not see them go away; I missed the number.

12,807. You say that you had three men removed who were rather violent?—They were rather noisy.

12,808. But they were not taken into custody?—The first was taken as far as the park-keeper's garden, but he was not taken off.

12,809. Why was not that sort of thing continued, would it not have been better than sending them away in cabs?—Not for breaches of the peace.

12,810. Those were not breaches of the peace?—No; but there were a great many specific charges taken, throwing stones, and so on.

12,811. A great many were taken up for hallooing, were they not?—Yes; we did not make any inquiry into the charges there, we could not do it, surrounded as we were by that multitude.

12,812. They were taken away, and they were charged by the police that took them for being riotous and obstructing the police?—Some of them were.

12,813. Those men, from your account of them, seem to have behaved excessively bad?—Yes, in setting a bad example.

12,814. They were taken away, but they were neither of them taken into custody?—No; Mr. Bowstead was.

12,815. Would not it have been better to have adopted the same course? There were altogether only eighty offenders; say that there were forty men who were riotous and obstructing the police, they would only have taken eighty policemen, two to a man; and would it not have been better to have let them go out of the park?—Without taking them to the station-house?

12,816. Yes?—No.

12,817. Why distinguish two cases from the others?—Those were cases that occurred to me individually.

12,818. You wished to show clemency?—I did not think it right to push the thing too far; the first man seemed very sorry in the park-keeper's garden.

12,819. Then you think that upon other occasions the thing was pushed a little too far?—No; I wish you to infer quite differently from that.

12,820. Was it not so for a man to be locked up, and at the end of thirty-six hours to be discharged without any charge being made against him?—I think it was very merciful on the part of Mr. Clarkson to consent to it.

12,821. Would you have had them to ride on the treadmill for a little while?—No; I do not think I am disposed for anything of that sort. I thought that Mr. Clarkson was very merciful to consent to that before the magistrate.

12,822. You would have gone a little further than that, probably, and have cropped their hair?—No; I do not wish you to infer that. Mr. Clarkson acted very properly, I have no doubt.

12,823. I think you say that you were very positive in your words and manner?—I was.

12,824. I think you are usually rather positive in your words and manner?—As I said before, I have been in a very great many emergencies, and that may have given me something of that character.

12,825. Is Superintendent Martin a man positive in his manner?—Yes.

12,826. As positive and decided as you are?—I think he is quite.

12,827. Is he not a little more courteous in his way of addressing people?—I do not know that he is.

12,828. There seem to have been very few persons who have complained of Superintendent Martin, the whole brunt of the thing seems to have been on you; that is the effect of the evidence that has been given; you think that you are quite as courteous as he is?—I do.

12,829. With regard to the staves being out, you say that at balls, levees, and botanical fêtes, the police always draw their staves?—Always.

12,830. These appear to be special occasions, levee days, state occasions?—Yes.

12,831. The staves are not used for offence, but for show, are they not?—When men are among carriages, I think they have better means of directing them, or in a crowded

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thoroughfare, or they have better means of directing the coachmen with a staff than they have without.

12,832. According to your opinion, there was a great deal of excitement in the park that day; the way you acted showed that you had that opinion?—There was considerable tumult.

12,833. There was excitement from some cause or other, and if the staff was so required to be used, as you say it was, do not you think that they might have as well done that with their hands, what they did with their truncheons?—No; I do not think that they could have done it, not at one time.

12,834. We have heard what the orders you received from Sir Richard Mayne were; did you give any general order to anybody during the day?—Only what I have stated to you; when I went into the park, at a quarter to 2, I disposed of my own fifty, beginning at the Achilles statue.

12,835. I mean as to how they were to act with their truncheons?—No; excepting on this occasion, that I told the men to use their staves; I gave no general order for it.

12,836. The men used them sometimes, I suppose, when you were not present?—I have no doubt they did; I saw them flourishing them on a great many occasions.

12,837. When a constable is acting with a number of others, can he exercise his own discretion in using his staff?—Yes; or individually if an obstruction occurred. To suppose that there was only one constable present, and that there was a good deal to do, I should say he would be better able to do his duty there if he had his staff out than not.

12,838. You do not think that there is any irritation in a staff?—I think not.

12,839. Did you see any person addressing the crowd?—I cannot say that I did exactly; but I saw rings in the course of the afternoon, besides the eel ring; I saw another ring or two on the upper part of the grass, and it struck me that there might have been persons speaking there, but I could not tell.

12,840. Who is Captain Hay?—A commissioner of police.

12,841. Does he ever give instructions to the police?—Yes.

12,842. Sir Richard Mayne is the chief commissioner?—Yes; he has been commissioner ever since 1829, Captain Hay not so long.

12,843. You make your reports principally to Sir Richard Mayne?—Sometimes the one, and sometimes the other.

12,844. I think you say that it was your duty to go up with the reports?—That day Sir Richard Mayne came to the office; but if Captain Hay had come, I should have reported to him.

12,845. If there is any responsibility about this matter, it rests with Sir Richard Mayne, and not with Captain Hay?—I should say Sir Richard Mayne in conjunction with Captain Hay; I have no doubt that they had some conversation together.

12,846. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did Captain Hay give any instructions on this occasion?—No; I had none from him, nor did I hear him give any.

12,847. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see him on that day at all?—I did not.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

12,848. In clearing the drive, you have been asked whether you thought it was prudent to be so eager in asserting the rights and privileges of the police; did you consider that you were asserting the rights and privileges of the police, or protecting the public in the use of the highway?—Endeavouring to protect the public in the use of the highway.

12,849. As to clearing the rails, if I understand you, your orders from Sir Richard Mayne were to clear the rails?—He had spoken to me in the morning when I saw him, and he told me distinctly verbally so, besides that which is in writing.

12,850. In Calthorpe Street I think a man was killed on the spot?—Yes; he died in less than five minutes.

12,851. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I understand that a verdict was returned by the jury of "Justifiable Homicide."

(*Witness.*) That was afterwards set aside by the Court of Queen's Bench.

12,852. (*Mr. Ellis.*) I think you say that the staves were much more freely used then than on this occasion?—Yes, they were; I was the second man up the street.

12,853. Do you suppose that on this occasion it would have been right to have taken up your line as you do on the occasion of Her Majesty's progresses, and to have cleared the people away from the use of the footpath before it was improperly occupied?—Perhaps it would not have been so; I think that the police might have begun at rather too early an hour, and might have been considered to have interfered unnecessarily.

12,854. You did not interfere till you saw that those who occupied the footpath made an improper use of it?—No; that is quite clear. The evidence shows that about 100 people had armed themselves with those stones; and that he had also seen three men armed with those sticks made on purpose, and they also used threats towards us. That all took place before the police moved off the grass at all.

12,855. On that day it is clear you had the entire command?—Yes; Sir Richard Mayne gave me that paper.

12,856. Superintendent Martin had not the command that day at all?—I did not show him that paper, because I knew what Mr. Martin was, and I was quite sure that Superintendent Martin did not require anything of that sort; I should not have required anything

of that sort from him; he knew that I was his senior in the service. I did not even show Superintendent Martin the paper that Sir Richard Mayne had given me. He never knew that I had it; he never asked me anything about it.

12,857. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Superintendent Martin would have assumed that you had the command of him on that day as you were his senior officer?—Yes; he knew that I was his senior in the service and senior by rank.

12,858. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You and he were together?—Yes.

12,859. If you and he were together, and it was necessary to give some order, did you consider it more incumbent upon you to give that order?—I consider that I was responsible in chief, but if Superintendent Martin had given any order I should not have interfered with it if I knew of it, unless I disapproved of it; but I have shown by my statement that he first said to me, "Hughes, we must clear this road," and I acquiesced in it, and at 9 o'clock he said again, "Hughes, I think it is incumbent upon us to clear the people from "this stand," and I acquiesced in that.

12,860. Did you, in fact, chiefly give the orders in the drive?—What orders were given, and Superintendent Martin also; we were a long time engaged in clearing this carriage-road; it was cleared several times.

12,861. We have heard that it appeared to be done by your special orders, was that so?—I have no doubt that I gave the order in one part of the road, and that Superintendent Martin did nearly the same to the other men in the same road on the same occasion; we were not quite close together, and I have no doubt that he did.

12,862. You did on repeated occasions give orders to clear the crowd away from the railings?—Several times; I have no doubt that I did.

12,863. From the river side as well as on the north side of the drive?—Only once, I think, there, that was when this row of roughly-dressed persons were there; they did not appear to come back to the spot, and I do not think much noise came from that spot after those persons were removed.

12,864. Can you say that you did not clear away the crowd more than once, or give directions for it, on the river side?—I think not, to the best of my recollection.

12,865. Can you give us any notion of how often you desired the crowd to be cleared away from the rails on the other side?—Not very many times; but they were removed several times from portions of those rails during that afternoon—that I saw.

12,866. Did you give orders six or seven times?—Not so many as that. I should think probably three or four—not more.

12,867. When you had given orders did you watch to see them executed?—As well as I could at the time.

12,868. Did you see many people fall in the rush that took place when any of those orders were executed?—No, I did not see many persons fall—very few.

12,869. You saw some fall?—Not quite fall down. I saw some partly fall, but not quite fall down. I do not think I can call to my recollection seeing any person on the ground on either one of those occasions.

12,870. How far back was the crowd driven from the rails on those occasions?—At one time, and one portion of them, I saw perhaps thirty or forty yards back at the end nearest the Receiving House; but lower down the line I should think they were hardly more than three or four yards.

12,871. Was there any particular reason for clearing them so far back near the Receiving House?—No; but the men appeared to have begun at that end, and perhaps there was rather a larger force of men there than lower down the line, and that may in some measure account for their being more back at that particular spot.

12,872. We have heard something about clusters of people being cleared away in the main body, in the open space of the park, in the course of the evening between seven and eight. What was the state of things then—did you give directions to clear away the people?—No, I did not. I saw there was some commotion going on there at times, but I had not given any special orders about it. I saw there were some police about there, and I saw at the time that if there were any breaches of the peace there were some policemen to deal with them.

12,873. Do you mean that what was done there between 6 and 8 o'clock was not by any special directions from you?—No.

12,874. Do you remember seeing some soldiers?—The time that I saw some soldiers was when the line advanced about 9. Then I saw about four or five guardsmen standing there, and some one told me that where those guardsmen were there was some mischief going on between them and the people. I then said, "I wish you would get one of the guardsmen to come here." I thought that if he came to me I could speak to him quietly and persuade him, and to entice his comrades from there, but the answer that I got from him was this, "that if I wanted them I might go to them." I thought that was rather imprudent at the time, and I said, "Then go to the sergeant at the barracks and tell him that there are some men here, and I think he ought to send a picquet out for them."

12,875. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did the picquet come?—Yes, I heard that it did.

12,876. (*Mr. Henderson.*) We have heard that a fine-looking man was taken into custody by your directions on the north side of the drive, that you pointed him out to some constable that came from the other side, and you said, "Seize the man;" and he was taken away,

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and he was afterwards seen at Marlborough Street?—That must have been Mr. Bowstead I think—he was a very fine stout man.

12,877. This man seems to have been standing alone. Mr. Bowstead was with his wife?—Yes; he was below the east end of the Serpentine, on the south side of the drive.

12,878. Then I think it must apply to some other man. Can you explain that?—No, I cannot. I think Sergeant Butt said something about my having directed it. I do not think it occurred to me.

12,879. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You have specified three instances?—Yes. That would be two on the north side of the drive. The only two instances I have mentioned were those two on the north side of the drive on the grass.

12,880. You cannot explain that circumstance?—I cannot, as I have not the slightest recollection of it. I do not think that it occurred to me.

12,881. You say that you only directed the rails to be cleared once on the river side?—No.

12,882. The people were not willing to leave the rails as fast as you wished, and you then called out, "Go under, men"?—Yes, under the railings.

12,883. Behind there were a number of women, were there not?—I saw one woman partly fall down there, and there were others.

12,884. And some children?—I did not see them.

12,885. Did the police clear all the way down from that side?—No; I think they hugged the rails rather than anything else.

12,886. Did you not see them move all the way down?—I saw a considerable rush then.

12,887. Did you see them use their staves?—No, not there; not on that side of the rails.

12,888. You did not see them strike anybody?—I did not there. I did not see any blow given there by the staves.

12,889. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say that you think you had not had any drink that day?—I had not. I had had my breakfast, and I drank with my dinner one half-pint of table beer, and I was as sober as I am now.

12,890. Are you conscious of having betrayed any extraordinary excitement?—No, I am not.

12,891. One person said (Mr. Flower): "He appeared raving mad." "How did he show "it?"—"By the slaughter upon the people; striking upon them indiscriminately, men, "women, and children." "Did he strike"?—"Yes." "What had he in his hand"?—"A kind of whip, a riding-whip. I saw him go along, and he edged the horse by the "side of the rails, with his reins in his left hand, and he cut among the people indiscri-"minately as they stood against the rails, in this style." Is there any truth in that?—No; I never struck man, woman, or child, that day. This witness was a publican in Oxford Market.

12,892. Another witness, named Utting, describes you in this way: "Then came up "Superintendent Hughes like a madman, and he faced his horse to the railing, and stood "up in the stirrups, and leaned over the head of the horse as far as he could, and struck "right and left with a long riding-whip. I saw him strike distinctly several respectably "dressed women." Is that true?—That is not true.

12,893. He also says that he does not know whether he should know you again, as your face was so distorted with rage that he could not tell; he never saw a man so excited in his life, and he had seen a good many things of the sort. That, you say, you are not conscious of?—Yes.

12,894. You deny that you were so?—I do.

12,895. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do you recollect, in giving your command, using these words: "Clear those rails, clear those railings"? Are those the words that you used, or something of that sort?—I think I did use those words. "Those rails are to be cleared; clear away from those rails." Those were the words I used.

12,896. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You have told us all the instructions you received from Sir Richard Mayne?—Yes.

12,897. At any time did you receive any other instructions as to this occasion?—I did not.

12,898. Nor from Captain Hay?—Not from him.

12,899. Nor from any other person?—No.

12,900. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Any instructions that you had from Sir Richard Mayne, besides the verbal ones, were in writing?—Yes.

12,901. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was the superintending inspector on duty in any way that day?—No, he was not; he was out of town, I believe.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) He was at Shorncliffe at that time.

12,902. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Do you know whether that was so or not?—I only heard so.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Mr. Flower's name has been mentioned. He made a charge against Superintendent Hughes, and Superintendent Hughes seems to think that it is an answer to that to say that he was a publican in Oxford Market.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If you think it necessary, you may have that explained.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No, I think it is quite useless.

12,903. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to the Witness.*) Will you just look at that paper? (*a paper being handed to the Witness.*) Sir Richard Mayne handed it in as the report that you sent in the next day. Is that a correct copy of it?—That is correct.

The same was read, and is as follows:

Superintendent Samuel Hughes.

" D Division, 2d July 1855.

31st July 1855.

" I BEG leave to report being on duty yesterday in Hyde Park, together with Superintendent Martin, of the G Division and Gibbs of the B division, with—

" 6 Inspectors,
" 24 Sergeants, and
" 250 Constables,

" who were at 2 o'clock P.M. posted in small groups between Apsley Gate, the Achilles statue, and westward of the Magazine Barracks, north side of the Serpentine.

" About 3 o'clock P.M. persons began thickly to assemble on the north side of the Serpentine, on both sides of the carriage-road, many of whom began hooting at vehicles and persons on horseback who were passing; the horses in one or two vehicles ran away, also two saddle horses. Efforts were then made by the police to clear the carriage-way, and also to throw back to a distance away from the iron railings on both sides of the carriage-way the persons assembled. This was done several times, but the difficulty was, as always is in such cases, not being able to get the reputable portion of the assemblage to separate from the evil-disposed; some stones were thrown at the police, one or two of which slightly struck myself and Superintendent Martin. Several persons were by this time arrested for disorder and resistance to the police, and the reserves of police from the Marble Arch, the Triumphal Arch, Walton Street, and Kensington Stations, were sent for, and arrived, amounting to,—

" 1 Superintendent (Tarlton),
" 5 Inspectors,
" 23 Sergeants, and
" 225 Constables,

" and the whole of this force, amounting to about 538 of all ranks, besides a reserve of 50 near Stanhope Gate, remained on duty about this spot, the north side of the Serpentine, until 9 o'clock P.M., by which time about 71 persons had altogether been taken into custody, and removed to Vine Street Police Station in cabs, and charged, some with disorder, riotous conduct, resisting and assaulting the police, and some thieves for stealing from the person.

" After 9 o'clock P.M. the number of police present were gradually and quietly sent home, except about 100, who remained until 10 o'clock P.M., when all finally left, there being then no assemblage of persons.

" I have sent to Superintendent O'Brien to forward to the Commissioners by 11 o'clock A.M. a report of what occurred in Park Street.

" Superintendent Martin and I am going to Marlborough Street Police Court at half-past 10 o'clock.

(Signed) " SAMUEL HUGHES, Superintendent."

Superintendent John May.

Superintendent JOHN MAY, sworn.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Mr. Mitchell seems to want to question this witness as to the object he had in view on that day.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) One object was, to ask whether he had any communication with Sir Richard Mayne as to the manner in which he was to take the field that day.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) That is, what he would have done if he had been well.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) What he would have done if he had been well.

12,904. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How long have you been in the force?—26 years this day.

12,905. Can you give us the course of your promotion?—I came in as a superintendent.

12,906. And have been superintendent all the time? You had been in the army before, I believe?—Yes; I was 25 years a sergeant-major in the Guards; that is, I was 25 years in the service, and discharged as sergeant-major.

12,907. We are told, that if you had been in good health you would have been on duty on the 1st of July?—Yes. I was at the office on Saturday, and I suppose I took a slight cold, but at night I was taken very ill; in short, I have been under Sir Benjamin Brodie for some considerable time with a very serious illness. I can mention what it was. I will mention it if you wish.

12,908. There is not the least reason for that?—It was a very serious attack; and from that attack I found that I could not attend the next day.

12,909. In consequence of that, did you write the next day to say so?—I sent a note to Superintendent Hughes, knowing he was the man who usually takes my duty in my absence.

12,910. Did you on Saturday receive any instructions from Sir Richard Mayne?—I should have received final instructions on the Sunday if I had been there.

12,911. Did you receive any on the Saturday?—Nothing more than a general order.

12,912. What was that?—Only that a certain number of men were to be there, but not how they were to act.

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12,913. Do you mean a written order?—Yes.

12,914. Did you receive any other instructions?—No; I should have received them on Sunday.

12,915. But you did not?—No.

12,916. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You were told on the Saturday that you were to attend on Sunday at the office and get final instructions how you were to act?—Yes.

12,917. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see Sir Richard Mayne at all during the week previously to the 1st of July?—Every day.

12,918. Did you have any conversation with him about the contemplated meeting in Hyde Park?—I might have done, because I was there on the previous Sunday.

12,919. Then you had some conversation with him. Can you recollect what took place between you and Sir Richard about it?—I was not consulted as to what they were to do.

12,920. About the 1st of July, Sunday?—No; nothing.

12,921. Was nothing said in any conversation that took place between you and Sir Richard Mayne during the week previously to the 1st of July? was no mention whatever made of what was to take place on the 1st of July, or what might probably take place?—There might, as to the number of men being employed, but nothing further as to how we were to act.

12,922. Did Sir Richard say anything about that he contemplated there would be a riotous meeting?—I think not; I do not think he did; no.

12,923. How many men have you ordinarily on duty in the park?—Eight men; we have four men in the morning, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon we have eight.

12,924. And four in the morning?—Yes; and at 3 it is altered to eight, on account of looking to the protection of the park in the evening part.

12,925. Do you have only eight men usually in the park about that time?—That is the order on the Sunday; we generally send perhaps two or three more; it depends a good deal upon circumstances.

12,926. It depends upon circumstances?—Yes.

12,927. On this Sunday it was increased from eight to 600?—That was on the 1st of July.

12,928. The ordinary number you have, we will say, is eight or nine, but on the 1st of July, instead of eight or nine it was 600 men?—I should say it was; perhaps there might be that or more.

12,929. Between 500 and 600 men?—There might be.

12,930. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) 578 it was stated to be?—Yes.

12,931. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say you had some conversation with Sir Richard Mayne about the number of men you were to employ. In that conversation there must have been something said about the contemplated meeting, or else why did not you have the ordinary number of men?—In this way: it was on account of the previous Sunday; we contemplated there would be something going on, because it was said so on the Sunday previous when I was up there.

12,932. I want to bring to your recollection when that conversation took place between you and Sir Richard Mayne, do you remember?—It might have been on the Saturday.

12,933. Or the Friday or the Thursday, you do not remember which?—It might have been either of those days; I cannot say.

12,934. You see him every day, I think you say?—My duty is principally there; but he had not consulted me particularly as to the number of men, or as to how they were to act, because I was to receive my final orders on the Sunday.

12,935. He does not consult his men; I believe he is rather dictatorial, is he not?—No; not at all.

12,936. He takes advice then, does he?—He does.

12,937. Were you able to attend to your duties every day that week?—Every day.

12,938. We heard you were very unwell?—It was a thing very sudden; it took me at night; this was one of the last things I should stop away from, I assure you.

12,939. You say you had some conversation with Sir Richard Mayne about this meeting of the 1st of July? Just give us, to the best of your recollection, what Sir Richard said to you, and what you said to Sir Richard?—He did not consult me.

12,940. It was a little pleasant gossip, was not it?—No; there was nothing of that kind; he had no occasion to consult me, because he knew all about it on the previous Sunday; he knew how they acted then, and he expected that something would take place; he consulted the whole of the superintendents as to what was likely to take place.

12,941. I am not asking for any imaginary conversation?—I am speaking of facts.

12,942. You say something passed between you and Sir Richard as to the number of men to be employed; I want to know what passed, if anything passed, to the best of your recollection?—He might have said something to me, but he did not consult me much about it, because he knew everything about it himself. He might have said what number of men I should want on Sunday for that purpose. He might have consulted the whole of the superintendents as to the number they would want. He saw the whole of the superintendents, I believe, on the case as to what was likely to take place on account of the handbills that were circulated.

12,943. He talked about the handbills that were circulated, did he?—He had talked with the superintendents as to what was likely to take place, and he then acted according to circumstances.

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12,944. Then he does consult his superintendents, and he acts according to their reports?—That is for himself to determine after he has consulted them.

12,945. Did he tell you he thought there would be a great riot that day?—No.

12,946. Did he say anything like that?—He expected there would be a great meeting.

12,947. Did he expect it would be a tumultuous meeting, or anything of that sort?—No; he said he thought there would be a great meeting on account of what they had promised to do on the previous Sunday, and from the bills circulated through the town.

12,948. Did you discuss in council about those bills?—The superintendents all attended and looked it over, and Sir Richard Mayne gave his orders according to what he thought of the meeting.

12,949. Were the bills read in the presence of the superintendents?—Yes.

12,950. Did they all burst out laughing when they were read?—There was nothing to laugh at.

12,951. Some of them were rather humourous, were they not, about Lord Robert Grosvenor being particular about their coming in their best clothes, and that there was to be a tea-party, and hot water supplied by Lord Robert. You could hardly help laughing at that?—I did not believe it.

12,952. You did not believe what?—I did not believe that there would be any tea-party.

12,953. I suppose you thought that the meeting would go on pretty much as people mostly do in large crowds?—No; I expected that they would attack the carriages, from what they said the Sunday before.

12,954. I believe you have the control over the police that go into the park; you are the inspector of that portion of the force?—Yes.

12,955. The metropolitan district is divided into certain districts under certain superintendents?—Yes.

12,956. There has been some talk about a heap of stones near the Receiving House?—I did not see it.

12,957. Do you know whether anybody went to make a survey of the ground in the park?—I do not believe it.

12,958. When there is going to be a large meeting, is it usual to do that?—No; the ground is principally known; the park was known by all of us very well, every inch of it.

12,959. Suppose you heard that a very large meeting was going to take place at Kennington Common next Sunday, and that there would be likely to be some excitement, and you would have the command there, should you not get on your horse and go there to look at the place?—If I had not known the place I might, but I knew the place very well; it would depend upon whether I knew the ground or not.

12,960. You may know the ground, but there may be a heap of stones on the ground which would take a great many people to remove, might not there?—That would depend upon the ground, whether it was a road or not; there are some stones there.

12,961. But it is not very easy to pick the stones off the road; it is a hard road?—Very likely the people brought the stones with them.

12,962. The stones talked of were a heap of granite stones. Do not you think it advisable, if there were a large heap of stones, to have had those stones removed?—That might have been the case, but we had nothing to do with removing anything of that sort; there is a park-keeper and a park ranger, it is not our duty.

12,963. But for police purposes, if you apprehended a riot?—The police have nothing to do with that.

12,964. However dangerous it might be to have those stones lying there in a heap, with a contemplated riot, you think it was no part of your duty to have those stones removed?—We should have been acting very wrong in making any alteration in anything in the parks, that is the duty of the park-keeper.

12,965. Would it not have been desirable and prudent to have said to the park-keeper, I think you had better have those stones removed away?—They are just close to his house; he could see them.

12,966. But he does not control the peace of the metropolis?—He has as much to do with the peace of the park as we have.

12,967. He had nothing to do with this meeting, as to preserving the peace?—That I do not know; he might have done; there are police constables belonging to the Woods and Forests.

12,968. But it was not done?—No.

12,969. Did you give any orders to the police yourself during that week?—None at all; I had nothing at all to do with the out-door work; my inspector has to do with the arranging the men, and other duties; my duty is principally in the office. When any large crowds assemble, I am generally employed out to the charge of the men.

12,970. Then there was nothing, as I can make out, done by Mr. Commissioner Mayne until the Sunday on which this great affair was actually to take place? this order is dated on the 1st of July?—The arrangement was made during the week.

12,971. What I understand is, that you did not hear of this arrangement, or but a very small portion of it?—I did not, any more than as a general superintendent.

12,972. Was not it Sir Richard's duty, you having the command of that place, to call

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your attention to it?—I should have gone on the Sunday and received my orders. I knew every inch of the ground, and I had nothing to do but to receive my orders.

12,973. That was left till Sunday morning?—The final orders were.

12,974. Suppose there had been such a meeting as to require the presence of 500 or 600 policemen more than had been contemplated, what then?—Then if we had required them we should have called them out.

12,975. It would have been rather late on the Sunday morning, would not it, to have done that?—No; there was plenty of time on the Sunday morning.

12,976. Then you gave no orders to any of your sergeants or inspectors respecting this contemplated meeting?—I was not out.

12,977. But you did not give any orders at your office?—No; I did not.

12,978. You gave no orders whatever?—No; I was not out on that day.

The witness withdrew.

Superintendent George Martin.

Superintendent GEORGE MARTIN, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

12,979. How long have you been in the force?— Twenty-two years last June.

12,980. How old are you?—Forty-six.

12,981. Will you give the Commissioners the dates, as far as you remember, of your appointments. You were not always superintendent, I think?—I think I was appointed sergeant about 1835.

12,982. And inspector, when?—I joined in 1833, and I was appointed sergeant in 1835, inspector in 1837, and superintendent in 1850.

12,983. What countryman are you?—South Wales.

12,984. Were you on duty on the 1st of July in Hyde Park?—Yes.

12,985. What men had you under you?—I had one inspector, five sergeants, and fifty constables.

12,986. Where did you take up your position?—On the west side of the Receiving House, extending as far as the gravel pits, near Kensington Gardens, on the road towards Bayswater, round that corner.

12,987. On the Kensington Gardens side of the Receiving House?—Yes.

12,988. Had you a copy of the written instructions which have been put in here from Sir Richard Mayne?—Yes.

12,989. Was the ground which was assigned to you quiet or disturbed during the day?—Very quiet.

12,990. Was that the case with the carriage-drive on the east side of the Serpentine and the Receiving House?—Quite the contrary.

12,991. Did a crowd assemble there?—Very large.

12,992. About what time?—About 3 o'clock.

12,993. How many persons should you suppose there were?—I consider there were upwards of 50,000 there.

12,994. What was the conduct of that crowd?—Very disorderly.

12,995. In what way?—Shouting, yelling, hissing, and making all kinds of noises, evidently with the intention of annoying especially people with horses; evidently with the intention of frightening the horses.

12,996. Did you see any horses frightened?—I did.

12,997. How did they show their fright?—A pair of horses ran away with a carriage and nearly came in contact with me. I was as nearly as possible being forced up against the rails, and I was almost afraid that my horse would have been forced over some of the people who were in the road; it endangered the people's lives in the road, and mine also.

12,998. Up to that time had the police interfered with the people at all?—Not at all—that I saw. I believe not, except with regard to the eel, but that was in another part altogether—half an hour previous.

12,999. Were any stones thrown at you?—At the time I did not see the stones thrown, but a constable of the M division, as I turned back after the horses had run away with the carriage, pointed to a man who was standing close to him, and said, "This man has thrown two stones at you."

13,000. But you did not see them?—I did not see them. I ordered some men that were there in uniform to take him into custody, and they took him to Vine Street. He admitted having thrown the stones, and he was fined 10*s.* by the magistrate.

13,001. Was the crowd so large as to impede the carriageway in passing?—Quite so, and at one time in particular.

13,002. Did you hold any communication with Superintendent Hughes upon the subject?—I did. I saw that the road was so obstructed that if any person had attempted to come by with a carriage he would not have been able to do so. There would have been great danger. I also felt satisfied that the majority of the people in the carriage drive were there for the purpose of obstructing the people in the carriages, and I suggested to Superintendent Hughes that it would be very advisable to clear the carriageway.

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13,003. What did you do in the first instance with a view to clear the carriageway?—Fifty of my men were placed westward of the Receiving House. There was nothing there to do at all. Everything was very quiet. I went and fetched two sergeants and twenty-five of my men down to the place where there was so many people in the carriageway, and I told the men, "Now," says I, "form across the road in two parties;" and I rode in front of the leading party, and I desired the people in the road to go out of the road—that they were obstructing the carriage-road, and that people could not pass. Some of them went away, and others kept moving about getting on one side, and kept coming back again. They were scattered all the way down as far as the east end of the Serpentine. I found that the number I had was quite insufficient to clear the carriage-road, and I then went back to fetch the other twenty-five. I brought twenty-three—two of them were away. They were not sufficient to clear the carriage-road, and then there were some other assistance—some of the D's I believe. After patrolling in seven or eight parties of ten in each, and keeping the people moving, we at last succeeded in getting the carriage-road a little bit clear; several people also asked me why they could not stop, and I stated that I could not let them under the circumstances, as it was very advisable that the carriage-road should be cleared—that it was not like ordinary times, when the carriage-road was not obstructed; some seemed very well satisfied, and some went away.

13,004. Did they all go away?—They kept coming in the carriage-road, and out.

13,005. Did several carriages turn back in consequence of what was going on?—I was standing opposite the Receiving House. The noise down towards the east was very loud indeed, and some asked me, "What do you think? do you think it is safe for us to go through?" I said, "That depends a great deal upon your horse, but I certainly would advise you not to go." Some of them turned back, and I think there were one or two passed on.

13,006. Did any stone at any time strike the horse upon which you were?—Yes; my mare was struck very severely by a stone on the head; it made her stagger, and made her very uneasy for a considerable time.

13,007. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What time of day was that?—I should say it was about 4, or it may be a little after.

13,008. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you give your men orders to try and persuade the people to go out of the carriageway?—I did, and before they left the station I told them to do all they had to do without using more violence than was necessary, or in fact not to use any violence at all unless they were told.

13,009. Did you at any time tell them to use violence?—No.

13,010. Was it by any direct orders of yours that they drew their staves?—I did not think of giving any order, but the men drew their staves, and I dare say they did so from seeing others do so; it is not unusual at large assemblies; it is the custom at drawing-rooms to draw their staves out, and where there are large bodies of people stationed they draw their staves; it is very likely that the sergeant in charge of them told them to do it.

13,011. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If you had disapproved of it, you would probably have told them not to do it?—Yes; but I saw no objection to their having their staves in their hands; it is a thing which the people of London are accustomed to see; they have them in their hands at every drawing-room and every levee.

13,012. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You were in communication with Superintendent Hughes during the day?—Yes.

13,013. Did you see any appearance of excitement on his part?—Not the slightest; in fact, when stones were thrown I saw a smile on his countenance.

13,014. You afterwards assisted him in clearing the park, I believe?—I did; that was the last thing; in fact I was with him, off and on, all day long; I might be away, perhaps, four or five minutes at times.

13,015. Either under your orders or under his, did you see anything violent done in order to disperse that crowd?—I think not; in fact, I may say that I never saw a person struck all the day by the men. I was in the crowd all day long, except when I went to Superintendent Hughes when he was writing his report. I never saw a person struck all day long: I saw them cleared away from the railing, but I did not see them struck.

13,016. How were they cleared away?—They had cleared them away before I got in front of them.

13,017. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Which railing was this?—The north side; it was about halfway down.

13,018. (*Mr. Ellis.*) You did not see the clearance upon the south side, did you?—I saw a commotion there, but I was in front of all; the police were behind me; who gave the order I do not know.

13,019. Do you think the crowd was such as should be allowed to go on without interruption?—Certainly not, I should have said it was very advisable to have them removed from the rails altogether, if they could have been kept from them, because that would have done away with the annoyance that the people in the carriages experienced there; I have been informed that a great many people were kept away from the park on that day by the deputy ranger; he told them not to go in.

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Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

13,020. I think you say that you never saw a person struck, all day, by the police?—I do.

13,021. Then, if acts of violence have been committed by the police constables, it was not by your orders?—Certainly not.

13,022. They themselves are responsible, are they?—Yes; quite so.

13,023. If it should turn out that acts of violence have been committed, that was not done by your orders?—Certainly not; if that were correct ———

13,024. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You were going to say something, "if that were correct—." What were you about to say?—I do not know.

13,025. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You said, "Certainly not; if that were correct—." What were you going to add?—I should say if they had, I should have seen those who were under my immediate view at the time.

13,026. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You were riding about between the east end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House all day?—Yes.

13,027. Continually riding about?—Yes; except when I went into the lodge; occasionally I used to go into the lodge to Superintendent Hughes, when he used to write his half-hourly reports.

13,028. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You sent half-hourly reports? — Superintendent Hughes signed them. I signed one, when we suggested that some police might be sent away.

13,029. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see Sir Richard Mayne on the Sunday?—Yes.

13,030. Did you receive written orders from him?—Yes.

13,031. Did you have any conversation with him on the Sunday about this meeting?—All the superintendents were in with him; we had a conversation on the Saturday, the day previous to the 1st of July.

13,032. What took place at the conversation?—I think it was on the Friday that all the superintendents sent in a report, stating their opinion, as regards the meeting in Hyde Park, whether they expected there would be a great number of people there, or whether it would be peaceable.

13,033. The superintendents did? — The superintendents sent in the reports. I made one.

13,034. Have you got that report here?—No; but the Commissioners have got it.

13,035. Perhaps you can give us the substance of it?—Yes.

13,036. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When was the report sent in?—On the Friday previous to the 1st of July.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I think it is better we should see those reports. I understood Sir Richard Mayne offered them to us.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I understand they are in evidence.

13,037. (*Mr. Mitchell, to the Witness.*) We do not appear to have the report in Court. Will you just describe what it was? What did you say in your report?—I wrote to say that, from the inquiries I had made, I believed there would be a vast number of people in Hyde Park on Sunday next to show their feeling with regard to Lord Robert Grosvenor's Bill, and no doubt a great many out of curiosity.

13,038. A great many to show their feeling with regard to the Bill, and a great many out of curiosity. There would be a vast number, you thought?—I had heard it, and I was correct.

13,039. What made you think there would be a vast number there?—I desired my men or the sergeants to let me know what they heard, and several people told them that they were going; and from other inquiries of that kind I was led to conclude that, and from the very great many bills that had been circulated.

13,040. Did you see any of those bills?—Yes.

13,041. Did you see them posted up anywhere?—No; not one.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have not heard of any one who has seen one.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) We can prove they were posted up, if we may be allowed.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I should be sorry to bring my own knowledge to bear upon this inquiry, but I saw them hung outside of shops at any rate.

(*Mr Armstrong.*) I think there was evidence as to their being in Cannon Street.

13,042. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You made this report to Sir Richard Mayne?—Yes.

13,043. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Whether they were stuck up or not, they were printed and circulated, there is no doubt.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) To some small extent, Sir.

13,044. (*To the Witness.*) You made this report; do you recollect whether you made any recommendations in your report?—None whatever; we were called upon to report our opinion, whether there would be many people assembled in the park on Sunday.

13,045. Then as to the number of policemen that there should be there, that rested entirely with Sir Richard Mayne?—Entirely.

13,046. I think you say you saw a pair of horses run away?—Yes.

13,047. You only saw one pair, did you?—I only saw one pair.

13,048. You say there was a man who threw stones at you; you did not see the stones thrown, but there was a man who threw stones?—I was referring, in this particular instance, to the corner at the beginning; I saw stones thrown afterwards; this was a little after 3 o'clock.

13,049. It was just after that disturbance about the eel?—Yes; but in quite a different locality.

13,050. It was after that time was it?—Yes.

13,051. Is it quite the thing to order a man to be taken into custody if you did not see him do the act?—Quite so; it was an act of riot.

13,052. The policeman, then, reported to you that he had seen him throw?—Yes; the reason they did not take him at the time he threw the stones was this, that they were in plain clothes, and the crowd was so dense, that they did not consider it safe to interfere until accidentally he came to the point himself, and then he was in the presence of men in uniform.

13,053. And then they told you that he had thrown the stones?—Yes.

13,054. And he admitted it?—Yes; he said he was so excited, that he threw stones.

13,055. After being all night in a hot cell, a man gets humble in the morning, does not he?—I should say he would, but I have nothing to do with that; that confirms the case.

13,056. You say, in the carriage-drive there were a great many people?—Some thousands at one time; I should say 2,000.

13,057. You say that the people were moving about, some going one way, and some going back, and so on; that is a usual thing with a crowd, is it not?—No; it was unusual, because they might have been moving about as if they were going in the particular direction that they wanted to go; but they were merely walking backwards and forwards in the road, so as to evade our interfering with them, and so attain their object of remaining there by walking about.

13,058. You do not know what object they had?—My opinion is that they were there for the purpose of annoying the people passing in carriages.

13,059. There were a great many well-dressed people?—A very great number.

13,060. Ladies and children, like a botanical fête, was not it?—There are always a great many well-dressed people in the park; but there were ten times as many as I ever saw there before, and I have known the park for 25 years.

13,061. You say you do not think there were enough police to clear the carriage-road at first?—Not at first.

13,062. Do not you think that 100 or 200 more policemen would have been useful there?—Yes; to have carried out the orders strictly, to have kept them back from the rails.

13,063. To have carried out the orders strictly, to have kept them back from the rails, there ought to have been 200 or 300 policemen more?—Yes.

13,064. Can you give any reason or form any idea why those 200 or 300 policemen were not there?—Well, I should say that the thing got much more serious than what the Commissioners expected.

13,065. But they could have been there in a very little while, could not they?—Yes.

13,066. In half an hour, I suppose, you could have had 100 or 200 more men, could not you?—We could, I dare say.

13,067. The object you had in view was to clear them away from the drive, and keep them back some 20 or 30 yards from the drive, was not it?—I should say that was the intention of the order; when they commenced hooting and shouting at persons passing, by their being removed 20 or 30 yards from the carriage-road they could not annoy the people in passing by.

13,068. If you had had 200 or 300 more, you could have kept them back from the carriage-drive?—I do not think 300 would have been enough for that length of road, it is 500 yards long.

13,069. 200 policemen more would have been increasing the force by a third, you only had 578 for the whole park?—You see they were not so good tempered as crowds usually are, there is a great deal in that; when they are inclined to assist, a less number of men can do it.

13,070. There was a great deal of irritation about the crowd, was there?—A little.

13,071. Even the better-dressed people seemed to be a little irritated, I think?—A great number of them.

13,072. That is not usual with crowds, is it?—No.

13,073. Crowds are usually pretty good tempered?—Much better than this crowd was.

13,074. About what time did they appear to get so noisy?—A little after 3, when the multitude had arrived.

13,075. And after this little eel business?—I do not think that affair reached the locality I am speaking of where the horses were frightened; they could not be the same people at all.

13,076. Do you think they were noisy before they were touched by the police?—My opinion is that the majority of them went there for the purpose of annoying the people who rode or drove by; and in consequence of their being removed out of the carriageway, it caused them great disappointment, and caused some parties to show their disapprobation of the conduct of the police.

13,077. But being removed out of the carriage-way they could show their disapprobation by the side of the road?—No; they could not get so close to the horses then.

13,078. Close to the horses? Do people generally like to get under horses' feet?—No; and it is very foolish; but they do not see the consequences of the acts they are doing.

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13,079. But would they not endanger their own lives by getting under the horses' feet? —They endangered their own lives and others' too by frightening the horses.

13,080. Is that what you say, that they endangered their own lives by what they were doing?—They endangered the lives of those who were in the carriage-drive.

13,081. Did they endanger their own lives?—Not those that were behind; but it is very probable those in front would endanger their own lives or others' by encouraging them to do as others did, because a party on the left may frighten a horse, and some of the parties on the right may be endangered by the horse so frightened.

13,082. Who were those people who were thus regardless of their lives? Were they men or boys? Did you see any man run under the horses' feet?—No. The horses were frightened before they got up to me. I cannot say who it was.

13,083. You do not know whether it was a man or a boy?—No. The first thing that attracted my attention was, that I heard something coming by at a furious pace; it scarcely gave me any time to get out of the way of the horses.

13,084. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What sort of horses?—I cannot say.

13,085. A pair of horses?—A pair of horses; but there was so much bustle and confusion at the time that I scarcely took notice of it. I was on the mare at the time, and she got so frightened that it was as much as I could do to keep on the saddle.

13,086. You say of this crowd that you were getting out of the drive some appeared to listen to you. You said you told them it was advisable to do so and so?—Several came to me on different occasions, and said, "Why cannot we walk up and down this road." I said, "Under the circumstances, there is so much noise, that it is desirable the crowd should be cleared out."

13,087. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Then there were some reasonable people in this crowd? —There always are.

13,088. When you cleared the drive, did not a great many of them go out? When the policemen told them to go they went; was not that the general character of the crowd? —I can only speak as far as came under my observation; as regards the people in the carriageway, I had no occasion to tell any of my men to use any force.

13,089. They were pretty manageable, were they not?—No; they were not at all manageable.

13,090. But some were, you say?—Yes.

13,091. I mean as a whole; were they not on the whole pretty manageable?—No; they were very disorderly.

13,092. A few roughs among them, I suppose?—A great many, if you term them so; a great many behaved very disorderly. I have no doubt their goings-on led a great many others to do so; it is a sort of fever, it is catching.

13,093. That is, one silly boy begins it, and another silly boy takes it up?—And the men join them.

13,094. Those may be their fathers?—I do not know.

13,095. And the women seemed to be enjoying it, did not they?—I do not know; I did not notice any women.

13,096. No women there?—I do not think I saw any women in the carriageway.

13,097. I want to know what is the good, or what was the good, I should say, or what was the reason why some 20 or 30 policemen, as our witnesses say, rushed amongst the people, but as you would say, went quietly amongst the people, and then went back again; what was the good of that? What end did it answer?—I say there was no rushing in the carriageway where I was.

13,098. But there were 20 or 30 policemen who went into the crowd?—I saw them putting the people back inside the rails at one time on the north side.

13,099. They had got under the rails, then?—I did not see the policemen get under.

13,100. You did not see a large body of 20 or 30 policemen get under the rails, and go among the people?—I did not see them get under; they were on the grass when I saw them; whether they were stationed inside the road or on the grass I cannot say. I did not see that. When I saw them they were 10 or 15 yards from the carriageroad, on the grass.

13,101. Have you read any of the evidence given on this matter?—I have looked at the newspaper but very little. I had only time to look at the paper last Sunday called the "Observer," and that is a very condensed account.

13,102. You did not see anything about witnesses describing the rushing among the people as if the policemen rushed over or under the rails?—I have heard it stated that that was given in evidence.

13,103. But you did not see it?—I did not see it.

13,104. Still it might have been done, but you did not see it; I cannot say, but I did not see it; I was in all parts of the park.

13,105. But you did not give any orders to that effect?—No.

13,106. Have you ever been in any such crowd before?—Yes.

13,107. I mean where there has been anything like excitement?—Yes; I have had as much of that as most people.

13,108. At Kennington Common in April 1848?—No, long before that. I was in Huddersfield in 1837, and I was in Dewsbury in 1838.

13,109. What took place in Huddersfield in 1837?—There was a very serious disturbance there in consequence of the Poor Law at the time, and there was an election there at the time, and both things combined caused a great deal of excitement.

13,110. How many police acted there at that time?—We were only a small body of London police. I was sergeant then, and I went down with twelve men.

13,111. Have you ever acted in London, in an ordinary procession, in a crowd?—Yes.

13,112. Does it not strike you that eighty prisoners to be taken off in one afternoon is something very extraordinary; has your experience ever furnished a parallel to that?—In never saw so great a crowd—that is, not a crowd behaving disorderly.

13,113. How many did you take off at Huddersfield?—Really I forget. I suppose twenty.

13,114. There was some serious disturbance there—about bread riots was not it?—Yes; the military were called out, and the police apprehended about twenty, I think.

13,115. The military were called out there, were they?—Yes.

13,116. They did not bring out a six-pounder, did they?—No.

13,117. I suppose you will bring out a six-pounder next time, shall you not?—No; we shall not want it.

13,118. You will not take the advice which has been given to that effect?—No, certainly not.

13,119. You directed your men not to use any violence without they were told?—Yes; I always tell them so before they go out to any place of that sort.

13,120. You consider it the duty of a policeman before he uses violence to consult his superior officer?—No, not always; under certain circumstances.

13,121. But when there are officers walking about before a policeman uses violence he ought to consult his superior officer, ought he not?—Yes, except in some peculiar cases.

13,122. Did you see any speakers in the park?—I mentioned to Superintendent Hughes at the time that I saw a large number of men assembled under the trees, and I saw a man's hand lifted up very frequently, and I told Superintendent Hughes of it. I said, "I think there is a man addressing that large number of persons;" and I sent a sergeant of police to go across and see whether it was so. I rather think the man was addressing the crowd, but they dispersed them.

13,123. You do not know the fact?—No.

13,124. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You suppose that this one man made the crowd disperse?—No; he was a sergeant, and he took some men with him, I told him to go, and take some men with him.

13,125. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not go over the ground the previous week, to make a report?—No; it was quite unnecessary for the superintendents to do that, we all knew it so well; I have been used to the park a great many years.

13,126. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You assisted in clearing the park at night?—I did.

13,127. Were you on horseback then?—Yes.

13,128. How was that managed?—The men were extended from the Serpentine side right across towards Grosvenor Gate, we will say in single line, and they were in open rank; the people were requested quietly to go away, stating that it would very soon be time to close the park; that was the order I told my men to keep, and if any man wanted to go in any particular direction to go home, to let him do so.

13,129. Where was Superintendent Hughes at the time, was he on horseback?—On horseback.

13,130. Were you on the drive or inside on the grass?—We were on the grass then.

13,131. That was about 9 o'clock, was not it?—Or a little after, I think.

13,132. Before that we have heard about groups of people being collected, about 7 or 8 o'clock, in the open park; did you see any such groups?—No; that would be out of my observation. I confined myself chiefly to the carriage road. The only group I noticed apart from the great crowd was the one I have just mentioned, when I thought a person was addressing them.

13,133. Did you give any directions for dispersing such groups?—I did for the one I did see. I sent a sergeant and some constables up to the group I saw collected, where I thought there was a person addressing them.

13,134. And you gave no other directions relative to dispersing any group?—I saw no other group.

13,135. And gave no directions; you might have given directions without seeing the groups?—I did not see any, only the large bulk of persons extending from the rails upon the north of the carriageway, to perhaps 70 or 80 yards that way; beyond this number of persons there was a group assembled, and a person as if he was addressing them; I could see his hands above the heads of the people occasionally.

13,136. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you in company with Superintendent Hughes, during the greater portion of the day?—Yes; I scarcely lost sight of him, only occasionally for a very short time.

13,137. Can you say what use he made of his whip?—I do not believe he made any use of it during the day.

13,138. Did you see him touch anybody with it?—I did not; certainly not.

13,139. What did you see him do with it?—I did not see him do anything with it.

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13,140. Do you think if he had struck people with his whip, you must have seen it?—Yes, it is most probable; I was away from him for a short time at intervals, but I think it is very improbable.

13,141. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) During the time you were with him, did you observe anything of that kind?—Not the slightest.

13,142. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You were with him the greater part of the day, and during the time you were with him, there was nothing approaching to it?—Nothing of the sort.

13,143. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see him flourish his whip?—That might have been at the time when we were clearing the carriageway; they had had their line broken before that, and it has been allowed that that was the most critical time to get the carriageway clear.

13,144. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did not see any excitement on his part?—Not the slightest; we went and had some tea at the gatekeeper's.

13,145. (*Mr. Henderson.*) There was much to excite you?—Yes; but we are instructed, when we join the Force, always to keep our tempers.

13,146. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did he lose his temper?—No; certainly not.

13,147. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You are instructed to keep your tempers, but it is difficult sometimes; did you see anything of that kind on his part?—No; certainly not.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

13,148. As to the riot at Huddersfield, that was a riot with respect to which a favourable report of your conduct was made, I believe?—Yes.

13,149. I believe you received a reward?—I did; I received a reward of 30*l.* from the Secretary of State, and a snuff-box, with 20 guineas in it, from the town.

The witness withdrew.

Superintendent George M. Gibbs.

Superintendent GEORGE MILLER GIBBS, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

13,150. How old are you?—42.

13,151. How long have you been in the Force?—Nineteen years, within a few months.

13,152. In what rank did you enter?—As a constable.

13,153. How long have you been superintendent?—Three years in November next.

13,154. What countryman are you?—A Worcestershire man.

13,155. Were you in the park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

13,156. What was the position which you and your men took?—I took up the ground from Apsley House, or rather the commencement of the drive, at the east end of the drive.

13,157. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Yours is the B division?—The B division.

13,158. (*Mr. Ellis.*) What were your men doing up to 3 o'clock?—Sitting down under the trees at the east end of the Serpentine from 2 to 3 o'clock.

13,159. At 3 o'clock did the crowd increase?—At 3 o'clock the crowd became very great.

13,160. How did they behave?—At 3 o'clock it was that the drive became obstructed; very crowded; there was a great deal of shouting and hooting; the worst part evidently was from towards the Receiving House.

13,161. The worst part was not under your observation?—It was not.

13,162. Did you happen to see any carriage in which the horses were running away?—I saw one vehicle, a kind of four wheeled chaise, which contained a lady and gentleman; the horse was galloping at a very furious rate towards Hyde Park Corner.

13,163. Did you see anything thrown into the drive from the park?—I saw several pieces of hurdles.

13,164. By whom were those thrown?—They appeared to me to be thrown, or at least one piece evidently was thrown, at a gentleman who was riding a spirited horse. That horse also galloped very furiously away, and I think the person who threw it was apprehended by a constable named Fraser, and taken to Marlborough Street, and fined 10*s.*

13,165. Peter Fraser, was not it?—I believe it was.

13,166. Had your men occasion to act?—None at all; the people were tolerably well behaved.

13,167. Were you called into action near the east end of the Serpentine?—No; not at all.

13,168. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Those hurdles that were broken were wooden hurdles?—Yes.

13,169. The hurdles generally are of iron in the park?—Yes.

13,170. How many yards of wooden hurdles were there destroyed, was it one or two hurdles, or 20 or 30?—About 20 or 30, I think. My reason for saying so is this: I sent to the park-keeper to know what number of hurdles was destroyed, and I think I have his statement in my office, that there were about 20 or 30.

13,171. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was that Mr. Henbery, the park-keeper?—I think it was.

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13,172. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did you notice the vacant space where they had been, afterwards or not?—No; I cannot say that I did.

13,173. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see how they were broken up?—No, I did not; but I heard the hurdles breaking.

13,174. Where were you after your division was placed up at that point?—I was backwards and forwards from the road at the head of the Serpentine to the entrance to the drive.

13,175. Those hurdles were close to the road at that part?—Yes; they were.

13,176. But you did not happen to be on the spot then?—No; but I could hear the noise of breaking them, and it was suggested that some constables should be sent to the back of the persons to prevent it; and there were some constables sent for the purpose.

13,177. Did that stop them?—It did.

13,178. But whether it was done by accident from persons standing upon them, or purposely, you cannot say?—I cannot say.

13,179. (*Mr. Ellis.*) What sort of hurdles are they?—Three or four feet wide.

13,180. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) And about five feet high?—About three or four feet. The pieces that came over into the road were about a foot long, or two or three feet long some of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

13,181. You did not see anything of those hurdles, except those pieces?—I saw them later in the evening; later in the evening I went in the park, and on to the grass, and there I saw them lying down.

13,182. They might have been, for all you know, to the contrary, broken up by accident; by a sudden rush?—Quite so.

13,183. Did you see any people breaking them?—No, I did not; they were about the height of a five-barred gate; not quite so high as a five-barred gate.

13,184. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Higher than the common field hurdles?—Yes.

13,185. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I understand you to say that you did not see any of those things broken?—No.

13,186. You saw some that had been broken?—Yes; I saw a great many lying down in the park.

13,187. They might have been broken by accident?—Just so.

13,188. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What time of the day was it that your attention was called to that, and that you sent the constables to stop it?—I did not send them; I heard some one say it was desirable, and I had no sooner heard that said, than I saw some constables on the spot. I did not send them.

13,189. What time was this?—About 4 or 5 o'clock.

13,190. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) This report you had about them, was from Mr. Henbery?—Yes; afterwards I wished to know for my own information whether there was any number of hurdles broken, and I asked one of my inspectors to call and ask whether there were many broken, and he said there were 20 or 30.

13,191. And that information came from Mr. Henbery?—Yes.

13,192. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How late did you remain in the park?—I remained until 10 o'clock; I should think it was quite 10 before I left.

13,193. You were nearly the last in the park? You were stationed near the road?—My men took up the ground on each side of the road.

13,194. Where were you yourself?—I was moving backwards and forwards during the whole evening from Hyde Park Corner to near the Serpentine.

13,195. Near the road?—Yes.

13,196. How many wounded persons did you see taken off the ground that day at all?—I saw one only, that was a boy.

13,197. Was he in a cab?—No; he was being led towards the hospital.

13,198. Was that the only person wounded, that you saw?—Yes, that was so.

13,199. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you see how he was wounded?—He had got a wound in the head, but by what means I do not know.

13,200. Did you see a man without a shirt on pass?—No; I did not.

13,201. Who was taking that wounded boy to the hospital, a policeman or some private people?—No policeman; I think there was a female and two men.

13,202. What you call civilians?—Yes.

13,203. I did not mean to ask you how many you saw in the particular part where you were posted, but in the whole park that day, how many persons you saw wounded?—Only one.

The witness withdrew.

Inspector George Coombs.

Inspector GEORGE COOMBS, sworn.

13,204. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) From what time were you on duty at the Vine Street Station, on the 1st of July?—From 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday until a little after 6 on the Monday morning.

13,205. Had you charge of the station during that time?—Yes.

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13,206. What number of persons charged with rioting or resisting the police were brought there during the whole of that time, from the park?—Seventy-two from the park charged with felonies or riot, and various charges from the park.

13,207. How many cells had you available for the purpose of confining them?—I had seven cells; two of those at 4 o'clock were occupied by police charges. There had been twenty-six charges made from 10 o'clock in the morning; and of those not disposed of, or otherwise bailed, fifteen were remaining from the Saturday night, from the time the police office had closed; fifteen continued up to the time I took charge; then two were afterwards bailed, and thirteen were remaining, and they occupied two cells.

13,208. That is, thirteen remained till the afternoon?—Yes; some of them; some of them I bailed afterwards.

13,209. At what time?—I bailed two of them at 4 o'clock, reducing them to thirteen; those remained all night, up to about 4 o'clock, when I bailed another; but I received another, making the same total number.

13,210. What was the general nature of the charges against those thirteen?—For various charges; but up to the time I went some sixteen of them had been charged with being drunk chiefly and for riotous conduct in the streets, and causing a disturbance in the streets, and I had two felonies.

13,211. They were disorderlies, with the exception of two felonies?—Yes.

13,212. What cells were they confined in?—When I found them they were in the upper cells on a level with the inspector's room.

13,213. They are the better cells?—Yes.

13,214. Were the lower cells occupied?—When I came on duty they were empty; they were cleaned out and open.

13,215. Did you inspect them and see that?—Yes.

13,216. You say the prisoners were in the upper cells, and that when you went on duty the lower cells were empty and you found them clean?—Yes; they are always cleaned every Sunday morning.

13,217. Did you look at them?—I did.

13,218. And they had been cleaned in the usual course?—They had been cleaned in the usual course.

13,219. How were those thirteen confined; were they in different cells, or how?—There were six females; they were in two cells.

13,220. The females would of course be confined separately?—Yes.

13,221. When the persons from Hyde Park were brought, how did you arrange for them?—The first of all was charged with felony, with stealing a watch. I think that one was brought first, and to the best of my recollection, I think Sergeant Langley told me there was another charge of the same kind either on the way to the station or that would be brought in.

13,222. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Are those included in the seventy-two?—They are.

13,223. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How many felonies were there in the seventy-two?—Ten.

13,224. Then the other sixty-two were for riotous conduct?—Yes.

13,225. How did you dispose of those that came first?—I sent them in the lower cells; those facing the street.

13,226. The people from Hyde Park, you mean?—Yes.

13,227. Into those cells facing the street?—Yes.

13,228. Those are the worst cells, are they not?—No; they are the best cells.

13,229. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean the one that was apprehended, and another you expected for the same offence?—Yes.

13,230. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Those were felons; what I am asking you is, how did you arrange for the rioters as you call them?—Those I put in the upper cells.

13,231. When they came in from Hyde Park, where did you put them?—In the upper cells.

13,232. Did you remove the disorderlies from the upper cells?—No.

13,233. They remained with them?—Yes.

13,234. There are four cells, are there not?—Yes.

13,235. You did not remove the disorderlies?—I did not; they came into the station in such numbers; generally I had ten or twelve charges at the same time; I thought it absolutely necessary to make some inquiry, not magisterially, but merely to ascertain whether it was a well-grounded charge.

13,236. After you had filed those charges, did you put them down with the rest in the long cell?—Yes; in the other cell.

13,237. You sent in the course of the evening,—we hear from another superintendent, Superintendent O'Brien,—to Sir Richard Mayne for leave to remove them?—That was through my application.

13,238. You sanctioned it?—I should have made the application had not Superintendent O'Brien come in.

13,239. How many were sent away?—Thirty-one.

13,240. What time of the night was that?—I think at about half-past 10, to the best of my recollection, or 11; they were sent away at two separate times in the van.

13,241. How many were sent away the first time?—I cannot say; I had not the regulation of it; Superintendent O'Brien himself called them from the cells; I know thirty-one made the total.

13,242. Were there great complaints of the heat, before those were sent away, from the persons confined?—Yes.

13,243. What did you do?—I caused the door to be opened, and constables were placed so that the parties could not come out.

13,244. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Why did not you make some use of the passage?—The police were in the station; I had nearly 100 men; constables waiting in reserve.

13,245. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There is a large room on the same floor with those four cells?—A little adjoining; that was for the constables.

13,246. Is that the usual place where the constables went?—It was an extraordinary occasion; they were our reserve; they were not our own men; they were in addition to our own men.

13,247 Is not there a place below for the constables?—No; that is the mess-room for themselves, where they have their meals.

13,248. For the section?—Yes.

13,249. That is below stairs?—Yes.

13,250. (*Mr. Henderson.*) I think there is a door to that passage below to secure it?—There is no lock to it.

13,251. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You might have guarded it by policemen?—I might have done so.

13,252. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Why were they so crowded in that cell?—I was so occupied, from these charges coming in from 4 to 10 at night, that I had very little time to give to them.

13,253. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who had you to assist you?—A sergeant; I had first to inquire into every charge; I had a sergeant to sit by me to classify the charges, those for the various offences, throwing stones, riotous conduct, and assaulting the police; I inquired to find whether there was something like a charge to be preferred.

13,254. Have you the charge-book here?—I have not; the copies are at the office, they can be produced.

13,255. What copies?—The original; we only retained the copies.

13,256. What were they charged with?—Three separate offences; riotous conduct, throwing stones, and assaulting the police; I think there was one attempt at rescue.

13,257. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) When they were so overcrowded that you found it necessary to send away thirty-one, it might have occurred to you that some might have been kept in the passage, besides those very small cells?—The men were very much fatigued; I could scarcely keep my men awake, they had been on duty all night and day; I opened the cell door and I offered each to walk out as I passed round.

13,258. Opening one cell door at a time and closing it again?—Yes.

13,259. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did any avail themselves of the offer to walk out?—They did.

13,260. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were any of them merely charged with offences which might be summarily dealt with, or were they all charged with riot?—They were all charged with riot and assaulting the police.

13,261. Some of the prisoners have described the long cell as being very dirty, not only wet from the waste water from that tap which there is close to the door, but also muddy and dirty?—I observed that, I called their attention to it; I told them they should have the best accommodation I could afford them; I said, "You will have to remain here, you should not behave yourselves in this manner here." Some of the people behaved in a very decent manner.

13,262. Is it true that the place was muddy?—Yes; I saw the wet there myself.

13,263. The floor was wet?—Yes; there is rather an incline from the door, from the end; perhaps, about half an inch.

13,264. Was there any mud on the floor?—There was no human excrement, neither was there any leakage from that tap.

13,265. I understand you to say, that a part of the wet was from their making use of it for the purpose of relief?—I believe it was.

13,266. On the floor?—Yes.

13,267. How many were in that long cell at one time?—I should say from thirty to forty, then the door was not kept closed; the constables sat down to assist to classify them in some measure, because the street was in such an excited state at the parties being brought in.

13,268. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) We have had a statement from one person who counted them, that the number at one time amounted to forty-three?—I cannot contradict that statement; I am not able to state the number precisely.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

13,269. You say that you gave the best accommodation you could afford?—Yes.

13,270. It was rather rough accommodation for a gentleman out of Blandford Square, was it not?—Yes; I found it so myself.

13,271. By a little arrangement you could have given him a little better accommodation, could not you?

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(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You cannot have any difference with respect to persons.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I say it is grossly wrong to have forty human beings shut up in such a place, whatever the charge was.

13,272. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It was not very good accommodation for a man used to a four-post bedstead and a feather bed?—I dare say he found it so.

13,273. None of these men had been heard?—They had not.

13,274. Your duty was to give them the best accommodation you could. They were presumed to be innocent till they were found guilty; is not that the theory of the English law?—Certainly.

13,275. Do not you think by a little arrangement you might have given them a little better accommodation?—No; I had not the power, I had not the means.

13,276. There was a large room behind the place where you sat at the window there?—There is.

13,277. That will hold some hundred people, will not it?—It will not.

13,278. I mean, it would comfortably accommodate some forty or fifty people?—Perhaps it would accommodate about forty.

13,279. Might not a few chairs have been got, and it might have held fifty, we will say?—Yes.

13,280. Would it have been impossible to have got these policemen out, the reserve?—It would not have been impossible, but, in my opinion, highly imprudent, from the number of persons in the street; when the door opened, they could be seen in the street, and there were parties standing round, some women and men, in a very excited state. I think it would have been highly imprudent to have shown the police to those parties.

13,281. Do you mean to say that the police were kept in there to be protected, or that the police were there to protect the station-house?—I kept them for any purpose they might be wanted for. I thought it would allay any excitement to take them inside, and I did so.

13,282. You think it would have excited the people more if the policemen went out 100 strong?—Yes.

13,283. Was that the only reason?—I had not 100, they were removed. You are speaking of a late hour at night, when I might have brought those men out.

13,284. What was the latest hour that the last man was brought in from Hyde Park?—About half-past 9 or 10 o'clock.

13,285. Were there many people standing round the station-house at 10 o'clock?—The street was full.

13,286. How many were there?—I cannot say; I know the streets were full.

13,287. Were there 200 or 300?—Yes, I think there were.

13,288. Was that the only reason why you did not take the police out?—That was the chief reason.

13,289. Is there not another way out besides the principal entrance in Vine Street?—No, we have no other.

13,290. Do not you think you might have managed, if it had been for the convenience of these prisoners, who were all presumed to be innocent till they were shown to be guilty, to have sent these policemen out to give the prisoners their place?—No, after what I had heard of the crowd in Hyde Park, I thought the best way was to allay the excitement by not showing the policemen, and it turned out to be correct.

13,291. The convenience of the policemen was considered at the expense of that of the prisoners?—I did not say that.

13,292. That is the effect of it.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Not at all; he thought it would allay the excitement out of doors if he withdrew the policemen out of sight.

13,293. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What effect upon the excitement would have been produced if seventy or eighty policemen had gone out at night?—I can scarcely tell you in the dark what might have occurred.

13,294. As I understand, that was the reason, and the sole and only reason?—It is the sole and only reason. I did not put the men in that room because I had not a sufficient number to guard them. I had the general duty of the station to attend to; people were coming in and out. All the windows and doors were open for the purpose of getting as much air as I could; while those doors were kept open anyone coming from the street might have come through, there might have been a rush made to rescue the prisoners, and I should be responsible for their safe custody.

13,295. About half-past 10, thirty-one were sent away?—No, they were sent at two separate times, that was the first portion.

13,296. Who was the superintendent at the station?—Superintendent O'Brien.

13,297. How many were sent away?

(*Mr. Henderson.*) Superintendent O'Brien said that twenty were sent to Marylebone and eleven to Edgware station.

13,298. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) How were they sent away?—I saw them sent away in the van. I took charge of the door outside with a line of policemen closing up to each other's elbows.

13,299. Do you think that seventy or eighty policemen going out of the station would cause a great deal more excitement than the van coming up protected by the policemen, carrying off the prisoners; do you seriously mean to say that?—I think the reverse of it; I

think the van going, the people did not know what number were gone, had the effect of withdrawing the people from the street. A little before 2 o'clock I had got the street entirely clear; up to 12 or 1 it was full. They went away when a number of prisoners had been taken away.

13,300. Is that the reason you kept those men there?—That was the chief reason.

13,301. That the van might come up with impunity?—There was another reserve; the men were drawn out in the street.

13,302. When you are in charge of the station, how many people do you have in the office to assist you, if it becomes necessary as a general rule?—About two; myself, the gaolor, and another man during the day.

13,303. Yesterday were you in charge of any station?—No, I was attending this Court; That is our general practice: we have two in the daytime; there is the gaoler, and it is my duty to attend at the office.

13,304. Have you any parties with you to assist in taking charges?—None.

13,305. Do you generally attend to that yourself?—Yes.

13,306. I suppose you had an idea that a great many prisoners would be brought in that day?—Not the least; I was entirely taken by surprise.

13,307. Is not Vine Street station the proper place for the prisoners from Hyde Park to be brought to?—Yes.

13,308. Do you mean to say that you received no intimation during the day that there was any likelihood of prisoners being brought in?—I understood there was a meeting; I had been on duty myself in the morning in the park.

13,309. Did not you expect any additional number of prisoners?—Not the number that was brought.

13,310. You expected some addition?—I cannot say.

13,311. Had you received any orders about it?—None whatever.

13,312. You received no orders to take any extraordinary precautions as to the probability of the number of prisoners?—Not the least.

13,313. Suppose five times the number of prisoners had been brought, what should you have done?—What I did; I should have communicated with Sir Richard Mayne, and received his orders.

13,314. Do not you think it would have been a little better for Sir Richard Mayne to have let you know what you might expect?—I cannot tell what he might think.

13,315. Could not you have made better arrangements if you had had any idea of the number of cases that were to be brought that evening; you would not have had those seventy or eighty policemen cooped up there?—I have no doubt, had that been known, they would have been sent to some other station.

13,316. You might have given them the room where all those policemen were?—That might have been done.

13,317. Or they might have been taken off to some other station by arrangement, as you say?—They might.

13,318. And these people, instead of passing this dreadful night, might have passed the night in comparative comfort?—They might have been sent somewhere else.

13,319. If there had been a little better arrangement?—Yes.

13,320. When did those prisoners first come in?—The first charge was brought somewhere about 5 o'clock.

13,321. Then they began to come in more rapidly, did not they?—They did.

13,322. You said "Sir Richard Mayne is getting in his harvest;" did not you?—I said no such thing.

13,323. You did not say anything about Sir Richard Mayne's harvest, did you?—No.

13,324. Did you hear bail refused to anybody?—I refused bail myself.

13,325. Had you communicated with Sir Richard Mayne before you refused bail?—No; not at that time when I refused bail; I think the first was Mr. Mair.

13,326. You were the man who refused bail for Mr. Mair?—I did.

13,327. You were the inspector?—Yes. He asked if I would take bail; I told him yes, I would; but from the number of charges that came in upon me I thought it was most prudent to take those charges at once, and enter them in the charge book, if anything of a fair charge appeared to be made.

13,328. You told Mr. Mair that you would take bail?—I did.

13,329. There were so many charges came in that you deferred taking bail?—I knew a riot was something extraordinary. I thought first of all the magistrates would deal summarily with it, and then I thought it would not be prudent to take bail without further instructions.

13,330. You did not offer to take bail then?—I did not.

13,331. Did you send down to Sir Richard Mayne?—Through the superintendent.

13,332. You do not know what Sir Richard Mayne's answer was?—I believe I saw it; it was "Refuse bail," and some regulation for the policemen. I do not know what it was.

13,333. When the request for instructions was sent down to Sir Richard Mayne, how many cases had been brought in?—I had then, I think, nearly the whole; I cannot say. We had his answer about 10 o'clock.

13,334. Did you write the note to Sir Richard Mayne?—I did not.

13,335. Who did?—The superintendent.

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13,336. Superintendent O'Brien?—Yes.

13,337. Did you see the letter sent to Sir Richard Mayne?—I did not.

13,338. Did you know its contents?—I did not.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Sir Richard Mayne gave us either the document or its contents.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have never seen the letter that was sent down.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Sir Richard Mayne gave us his own answer.

13,339. (*Mr. Mitchell, to the Witness.*) You did not see the letter that was sent to Sir Richard Mayne?—I did not.

13,340. You do not know what was stated in it?—I do not.

13,341. The effect was that Sir Richard Mayne refused bail?—He did.

13,342. Were not you a little astonished?—No; I was not.

13,343. You are not astonished at anything he does, you are so used to be taken by surprise. You say you should have taken bail yourself?—I should under some ordinary circumstances.

13,344. Perhaps you thought a charge of high treason might have been cooked up?—There might have been.

13,345. Did any gentleman make an application to you to give bail for Mr. Mair?—He did.

13,346. Did he give his name?—I forget whether he did or not; some person made application.

13,347. Was it Mr. Downing Bruce, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn?—I cannot say amongst the confusion; there were a great number there; there were a number of persons, asking me the same.

13,348. You cannot recollect the name of Shelden, Caroline Street, Bedford Square?—If you recollect that I had 70 charges coming in, you will see that it is not very likely that I could recollect names.

13,349. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You recollect the fact of bail being offered?—Yes.

13,350. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) There was no objection, as far as you could judge, to the personal appearance of the man who offered bail?—I saw nothing; I allowed him to see Mr. Mair. I took Mr. Mair from his cell, and allowed them to converse together.

13,351. When people in the cell make an application to the inspector, is it not the duty of the jailor or of the constables at the door to communicate that, if it is any reasonable application?—Yes; but at the same time the inspector goes round the cells every half hour or hour, so that they can make the application to him personally.

13,352. How do they know when the inspector goes round; does anybody ring a bell before him?—They know pretty well our dress.

13,353. Is that the only way they have to know you; is there not rather a small place for them to peep through?—We open the door, and walk into the cell.

13,354. Do you say, "I am the inspector, is there any complaint to make? are you quite comfortable, gentlemen?"—Sometimes that question is addressed; if we can at any time render any comfort compatible with safe custody, we do so.

13,355. Did you that evening go into the cells?—I did.

13,356. What time of the evening did you go in?—I think the first time was from about half-past 10 to 11. I cannot speak precisely as to the time.

13,357. Did you go into the cell where Mr. Mair was?—I did.

13,358. Did he appear to be very comfortable?—He was lying down apparently comfortable.

13,359. Do you mean to say that he was not lying down perfectly exhausted?—He did not appear so to me.

13,360. Was he fresh and lively?—He appeared under great excitement when he was first brought in. I thought it was merely the reaction.

13,361. Was not it rather warm in there?—It was warm.

13,362. You would not like to have spent the time there yourself?—I spent the night in the adjoining room.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Sir Richard Mayne says distinctly with respect to bail, that it was not a written communication which he received but a verbal one, and he sent the written order, which he read.

13,363. (*Mr. Mitchell, to the Witness.*) Do you know who the man was that took the order down to Sir Richard Mayne?—I cannot say.

13,364. Who would most probably be the man?—I cannot say from the numbers that were there.

13,365. When you send a communication to the office at Whitehall, do not you generally put it into writing?—Generally I do; and I believe this was so done.

13,366. You must not contradict what Sir Richard Mayne says or you will be reported?—I told you before that I did not know.

13,367. Sir Richard Mayne says it was not in writing, it was a verbal communication; you say you usually send down in writing?—It was done through the superintendent; if I had done so, I should have done it through the superintendent. I saw the superintendent personally, and how he sent the order, I cannot say.

13,368. Anything important, is it not generally the best to put it into writing? Is it not a sort of justification to you?—It is.

Inspector George Coombs.

31st July 1855.

13,369. It was rather an important thing, having seventy-two prisoners in one day who might be the next morning brought up for high treason?—I thought so.

13,370. If it had been your place you would have done it in writing?—I should not have gone to the Commissioners. I should send it through the superintendent. I should make it verbal or written; my communication was verbal.

13,371. If you had been by yourself and had to send down to Sir Richard Mayne to say that there was a great riot at the west end of London, you would put it into writing, would not you?—Yes.

13,372. You would give him a little idea of what the nature of the charges was, and who was in custody?—I can scarcely tell what I should have done.

13,373. There was a probability about that?—I might; that was afterwards done, telling him of the number, what they were charged with, and we received orders not to take bail.

13,374. Sir Richard Mayne says it was not in writing?—I cannot say.

13,375. You would have sent it in writing, and given him some short account of the matter?—I cannot say what I should have done.

13,376. Sometimes an evil day comes, and you as well as others have to account, and it is as well to be on the right side?—Yes.

13,377. It is as well to have things done in writing, so that you can give some account to show that you have done your duty?—Yes.

13,378. Then you left at half past 10, I think?—I left at 6 the next morning, a little after 6; I was there all night.

13,379. Superintendent O'Brien when he came took the management?—Of course; he was the superintendent.

13,380. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was he there all night?—No.

13,381. When did he leave?—I think about 12; I cannot say precisely; it was a night of entire confusion altogether.

13,382. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) What time did you see Superintendent O'Brien the next morning?—I did not see him the next morning; I had been on duty from 9 o'clock on Sunday morning till 6 o'clock the next morning, and I thought that was quite enough.

13,383. Do you know Marylebone Station?—I do not.

13,384. Which is the nearest station to yours?—I think Marylebone Station.

13,385. Do you know how many cells they have at Marylebone Station?—I never was inside that station; not in the cells.

13,386. Bow Street Station is a large station, is it not?—I believe it is; I know nothing of the cells.

13,387. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where is Marylebone Station?—In Marylebone Lane, by Marylebone Court House.

13,388. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) If that room behind your office had been used, there was plenty of room for all the prisoners without putting them down stairs?—They were in such an excited state, that I did not think it would be advisable to put them up there; I directed all those who were quietly disposed to be taken out; the people in the room were singing and quarrelling among themselves; I do not mean to say they were fighting.

13,389. Were there any drunk amongst the rioters?—Two.

13,390. Who were those that were drunk? What were their names?—One was Patrick Welsh, and another Poole; one charge Sergeant Burnet took with me, and the other I took myself.

13,391. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were they from the park?—Yes.

13,392. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Was the charge being drunk and disorderly?—Drunk, and behaving in a riotous manner in Hyde Park.

13,393. (*Mr. Mitchell*) With your experience you are a pretty good judge of a man being drunk, are you not?—Yes; if I have any doubt, I send for the divisional surgeon.

13,394. One was named Welsh and another named Poole?—I think those were the names.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) A man came here to-day, Sir, of the name of Franklin, he is a journeyman printer, and Inspector Webb charges him with being drunk; he denies it most solemnly; he was taken up when he was in company with his wife, who struck the police with a parasol; Inspector Webb says he was drunk when he was taken into custody.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) I think he said he appeared as if he had had some liquor.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir; this man denies it; he says it is calculated to do him great injury; he has been here to-day, and wants to give evidence about it; I told him the evidence had closed, but I would make some application to the Commissioners about it.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Is the man here?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He is gone, he has left a note; he says he has been here altogether six days, and he cannot afford to lose more time.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) There is a doubt thrown upon the fact of his head being hurt, that is more important.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He says in his note, "I am able to produce the hair-dresser who attended to my wound; all the inmates of the cell are able to bear witness to my being sober"

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) He was not charged with being drunk.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No, he was not charged with being drunk.

Inspector George Coombs.

31st July 1855.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) The hair-dresser might be an important witness; there has been some evidence on the part of the police questioning whether he was hurt at all or not.

(*Inspector Webb.*) I never accused Franklin of being drunk.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) The evidence occurs, Sir, at No. 10,085 and 10,791.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) In his statement he denies most solemnly being drunk, and he says he can call witnesses to prove that he was not drunk.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Does he say that he had had nothing to drink that day?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He says he was not drunk.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The evidence does not say he was drunk; "I was under the impression that he had been drinking;" he replied, "I have had a little;" he says that is entirely false in his statement.

(*Inspector Webb.*) That statement was made in the presence of another inspector.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who was he?

(*Inspector Webb.*) Inspector Leicester.

13,395. (*Mr. Mitchell, to Inspector Coombs.*) You know nothing about the cells at the other station-houses?—Nothing; I never saw them.

13,396. There would have been plenty of room for all the prisoners to have been very comfortable if that room had been cleared out of the police; there would have been room for fifty people in that room?—I doubted the propriety of putting them there.

13,397. Why did you doubt the propriety of putting them there?—From the excitement that would be caused in the street from the people seeing the number of persons; from my keeping them in custody there might have been a disturbance amongst the people in the street, or amongst the thirty or forty, if they were to be in that room.

13,398. Were there not forty-three in one of the cells?—They were locked up.

13,399. That is the best room, is not it?—There is an iron door, they could not pass.

13,400. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) An iron door, to what?—Coming up the stairs, they could not pass out into the street.

13,401. Are there any means of securing the room?—No more than putting the door to.

13,402. Is there no lock to it?—No, I believe there is no lock.

13,403. It never has been used for the purposes of confinement?—No.

13,404. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Ever since you have been there you never had anything like such a number at the same time, and you never wish to see such another?—No.

13,405. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You say the floor in the cell was wet?—It was.

13,406. Was it wet all over the floor?—In the centre; it runs to the centre from the sides.

13,407. Was any part of it dry?—In the centre it was wet.

13,408. Was any part of it dry?—All round, except just in the centre.

13,409. It has been stated that at one time there were two inches deep of water and filth?—It would run out at the door; it is an incline, and certainly it might run out into the yard, into the sink.

13,410. I am not asking you what might be?—Where their feet were, any one standing round the sides, it was dry.

13,411. Will you swear that it was not half an inch deep in wet all over?—No, it was not.

13,412. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) How deep was the wet in the centre?—I cannot say.

13,413. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Might it be two inches deep?—I do not think it could. I never levelled the floor; I cannot say.

13,414. Are you aware whether it had been cleaned out in the morning?—Perfectly. I inspected the cell myself, when I took charge of the station at 2 o'clock.

13,415. Had it not been occupied?—It had in the night; it was cleaned out when I took charge at 2 o'clock; it was kept as a refractory cell, for a double purpose.

13,416. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) When you say it is kept as a refractory cell, what do you mean?—Where we put parties in the last stage of drunkenness.

13,417. Under ordinary circumstances?—Yes.

13,418. Is it not at all times in a damp state?—It is asphalte, and I think the floor never absorbs the damp; it does not appear to be dry.

13,419. (*Mr Armstrong.*) It was my impression that it was always damp?—I do not think it is damp; it is cleaned almost daily.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) A person wrote to us, whose letter we answered, and told him that he might come any time to-day; I think his name was Page; the letter was given to you, Mr. Mitchell.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think the name was Russell, Sir. I have Mr. Russell's letter; he was communicated with.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there anybody here who has applied to the Commissioners to be heard, and whom we invited to come to-day?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) If that man Franklin should desire to make any statement, perhaps you will hear him, Sir.

31st July 1855.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The issue is as to his being drunk; we have the evidence on both sides.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Perhaps the better way is to leave it as it is.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) The question has been raised as to whether he was actually wounded; you say somebody dressed his head.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) His hairdresser says he was wounded, for he dressed his wound.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I think it is a desirable thing that he should be called, as a doubt has been thrown upon the fact whether the man was wounded or not.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think that is the only witness we have to trouble you with, Sir.

Adjourned to to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Fourteenth Day.

Wednesday, 1*st August* 1855.

PRESENT :

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P.
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, ESQ.
GILBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Is Mr. Balbernie here?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No, Sir.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I wish to know whether he has ascertained what was the name of the person on whose behalf he went to the police office; he said he saw a person taken into custody, and that he did not see any reason for his being so taken, and that he went to the police office for the purpose of saying that he thought he was improperly taken into custody. Have you ascertained who that was?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No, Sir, but I can communicate with him, and let you know what he says.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) If you please; whether he has seen anybody here whom he recognized as the person.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I do not think he has, Sir, or he would have communicated with me.

Superintendent Edward Tarlton.

1st August 1855.

Superintendent EDWARD TARLTON, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

13,420. You are superintendent of the T Division of police, I think?—Yes.

13,421. How old are you?—Forty-four.

13,422. How long have you been in the force?—Nineteen years and three months.

13,423. From what part of the world do you come?—From Ireland, near Dublin.

13,424. How long have you been superintendent?—Since last March.

13,425. In what rank did you enter the police?—As police constable.

13,426. You have been sergeant and inspector, I suppose?—Yes.

13,427. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—Yes.

13,428. When did you come in?—At 20 minutes past 5.

13,429. Where did you take up your position?—At the receiving-house.

13,430. In what part of those premises were you posted?—I was ordered to remain with the reserve at the rear of the receiving-house.

13,431. Is that in the paddock?—Adjoining the paddock. I remained in the yard; my men remained in the paddock; I was in the yard.

13,432. Did you or your men take any part in the proceedings of that day?—I did not. I understood that my men were marched to the Magazine Barracks. My inspector, who is here, will be able to state so. I took no part.

13,433. Can you personally give any evidence as to what took place that day?—I saw the great mob from the door of the yard, from the gate, and the lower orders seemed to be very much excited.

13,434. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Then you were not out of the yard at all yourself, it was only from the gate of the yard you saw it?—From the gate, I went a few yards round the gate outside.

13,435. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Which way did you march with your men? where did they come from?—My men were there before me a few minutes. They marched from Kensington over the Serpentine bridge by Kensington Gardens. My inspector and the men were there before me. I was at Hammersmith when I heard they were ordered to go to Hyde Park. I immediately followed them.

13,436. Did you go on horseback?—I went on horseback as far as Kensington Gate, the entrance of Hyde Park, and then I walked.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I only call him, Sir, for the satisfaction of Mr. Mitchell, for cross-examination if he wishes it.

13,437. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You took no part yourself in the matter?—None whatever; I only remained there for orders.

13,438. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did you see any injury done to anyone whatever, either to the police or to anyone else?—No; I saw no stones thrown, and I saw the police use no violence whatever. I saw one or two parties brought in custody to the yard when I was there.

13,439. Had any of them received hurts?—I think there was one boy who had a cut on his head, and I saw a constable that had a cut bleeding.

13,440. Was that boy brought in by the police, or by a civilian?—By a civilian. I saw the doctor attending to him in the yard, and I heard the boy say to some person in the yard that it was cut by a stone.

Superintendent Edward Tarlton.

1st August 1855.

13,441. But he did not come forward to make any complaint?—He told the person that he was cut by a stone thrown by some of the mob.

13,442. You heard him say that?—I heard him say that. I advised the man who was carrying him to take him to the hospital, but some person there said, "I am a doctor, and I will attend to him."

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

13,443. Why did not you take any part in the proceedings?—I was the junior superintendent, and I received orders to act under Superintendent Hughes.

13,444. And you quietly waited with the reserve?—I waited there.

13,445. When your men went why did not you go?—I was not there at the time.

13,446. Some of your men took part in the proceedings, did not they?—I believe so, but my inspector will tell you.

13,447. When did you leave the receiving-house?—I left the receiving-house at half-past 7 to go to Kensington to give orders respecting forming a reserve there, and I returned about 9, and I think it was while I was away that my men were employed.

13,448. You say that no stones were thrown?—I saw none.

13,449. You say that the lower orders were very much excited, in what way was that shown?—They kept hallooing as prisoners were brought in; they kept hallooing on the lower side of the hill.

13,450. They kept hallooing as prisoners were brought in?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. A. A. Hansard.

Mr. Agar Ainscoughe Hansard, sworn.

Examined by Mr Ellis.

13,451. You reside at Bristol, I believe?—Yes.

13,452. What are you?—I am a literary man.

13,453. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.

13,454. At what time did you come there?—About half-past 2.

13,455. Where did you first go to?—I went down to an old elm tree, which I suppose is better known to others than to me, near the Dairy, near the place where the prisoners were taken.

13,456. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How long did you remain in Hyde Park?—I remained till 7, as far as I recollect.

13,457. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Is that the tree which we have heard of here, where there were a great many boys on the branches?—Yes; the branches were covered with boys and men as thick as in better days the tree had been covered with leaves; they were making a great noise and shouting, and I saw a policeman come to the tree and tell them to come down; they laughed at him, and their language was very bad; and he got up and they then began to ascend the tree, and they went higher till they all clustered on the top of the tree; it is a hollow tree, and they then went down into the hollow, and he captured a few of them; he just took hold of them and told them, "You had better be off out of this," and he let them go; but he never struck them, he let them go, and he let them go with perfect good humour.

13,458. To what part of the park did you go afterwards?—I heard a great shouting and yelling down towards the road, and I went there directly; there was a great mob there; they were very many deep, and the carriages were passing, and they shouted and hooted at the carriages, particularly at those with women and children in them. I remarked that particularly, because I have seen a great many rows in my time, and been accustomed to observe them. The horses started, and the coachmen in some instances were able to hold them, and in some instances they were not; but, however, there was very great terror expressed by the people in them, particularly the women and children, and the more terrified they were, the more violent the mob appeared to be, and they sent them off like a railway locomotive; they sent them off at full speed very many of the carriages, and it seemed to me that they wished to upset them. The horses were ready to jump out of their skins.

13,459. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) The horses were ready to jump out of their skins?—Yes, with corn as well as with fright; that is an expression which we have in the stable where horses are very highly bred; they are said to be ready to jump out of their skins; I mean that they were very highly fed and very easily alarmed.

13,460. (*Mr. Ellis.*) I think you noticed one carriage in particular?—Yes, a carriage containing two gentlemen and one lady; they did not seem to understand them at all, and they affected to take it as a compliment; they stood up and took off their hats, and bowed, and the mob at first were rather non-plussed at that; however, they appeared afterwards to understand it to be rather in derision, and they hallooed and hooted at them, and that carriage went off in the same way. I think it was the most brutal and most un-English exhibition altogether, because it was directed against women and children, and every one knows the danger of a carriage accident.

13,461. Did you see the police, then, interfere at all in consequence of this conduct?—I saw them after two or three of those riotous scenes had taken place. I heard them say,

"Fall back! fall back!" and the police pressed upon them, and they refused to fall back; and then they went at them in a body and drove them back, flourishing their staves; but I saw no blows struck; they came running up towards where I stood, and they passed me, and I heard the officers say, "Fall back! fall back!" but they merely flourished their staves over their heads; and they accosted me in the same way, "Fall back! fall back!" and, of course, I fell back, because I had no business there. *Mr. A. A. Hansard* 1st August 1855.

13,462. You were not yourself hit by the police?—Oh dear, no. I was treated with perfect civility, and I mention that, because I have seen a great many rows, and it has always occurred in the same way. They appeared to have a due discretion about those who are offenders and those who are not.

13,463. Did you see the police clear the rails more than once?—Several times; but the crowd returned every time, and when the carriages began to grow less and less, for, I suppose, those who went by once did not return, they began to get very spiteful, I thought, against the police; just then, two superior officers of the police rode up to them. I noticed one, because he rode a very fine chesnut horse, and I went down to the road at the end of the road, close to the rail, at the right hand of the Dairy, and I saw them speak to the populace; they rode very slowly, and told them they had better go about their business good humouredly, and they were hooted at a great deal; they went by, and when they got by the crowd appeared as if they were disappointed, and they went into the road again; and then the violence became redoubled, and I saw the populace knock off the policemen's hats and jostle them, and try to rescue their prisoners; they knocked off the hats of half-a-dozen policemen at once, and they kicked their hats along the road like footballs.

13,464. You say you saw them attempting rescues; did you see in particular any prisoners?—I saw one very ill-looking fellow; they led the man along; they took him very carefully in a business-like manner; the man himself at the time did not make any resistance then; he was an ill-looking fellow; the mob cried out, and then he struggled; and they just took an additional twist of the collar of his coat and led him on, and that was the only departure from the usual quiet manner that I saw.

13,465. When this man resisted, what was the behaviour of the crowd?—They hustled the police officers, and they said "Rescue him! rescue him!" and they closed round him: but the officers set up a little run, and pushed him behind, and got him within the circle of the Dairy, and there they lodged him.

13,466. How had the officers hold of this man that was struggling?—Thus (*by the collar*), and then the policeman made a grasp at him, like taking additional hold, which I should have done myself if I had been in his place.

13,467. During this clearing of the rails did the police loose their temper or keep their temper?—I thought they kept their temper. I have seen many great rows; I saw the row in Cold Bath Fields, and at all the great rows I have seen they kept their temper. After they had done acting they were quiet, and conversed with the decent people that were standing about there, and laughed, and said it was very hot, and all that; I did not see at all anything angry; I did not hear an angry word. I was walking up and down because I have a great curiosity in these matters.

13,468. Did they seem to you to be inclined to appeal to force unnecessarily?—The police?

13,469. Yes.—Not at all; I think there must have been several carriages that were driven off in that frightful manner before I heard the cry "Fall back."

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

13,470. You say you are a literary man?—Yes.

13,471. I suppose you are a poet from your description of these occurrences?—No, I am not much of a poet; I speak merely to matter of fact.

13,472. Do you never write poetry?—No.

13,473. Did you never write any poetry?—Never.

13,474. Never in your life?—Never in my life.

13,475. Then what do you write as a literary man, history and novels?—No, I do not write novels.

13,476. Did you never write a novel?—Never.

13,477. Nor a romance?—No.

13,478. Nor a tale of fiction;—No, nor ever told a tale of fiction.

13,479. Then what do you write upon?—I write on sporting subjects, and I wrote a book on archery.

13,480. Is that the only book which you have ever written?—Will you allow me, in perfect civility, to anticipate an observation of yours.

13,481. Do not anticipate anything, if you please, but answer my question. You have written a book on archery, you say?—Yes.

13,482. You know what poetic licence is, do not you?—I do not practise it, but I know it, of course; as a man of education I know it, of course.

13,483. I think you say you first began to make an observation under the old elm tree; you had an eye to the poetic; you began to muse there, did you not?—I began to make an observation at the elm tree.

13,484. You stationed yourself at this old elm tree?—I stationed myself there.

Mr. A. A. Hansard.

1st August 1855.

13,485. And then you began to get your thoughts into train?—My thoughts are always in good train; by accident I came down to the elm tree.

13,486. And you saw the elm tree covered with men and boys as thick as leaves; that is a poetic licence, is it not; we are not to take that literally, are we?

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) As thick as leaves in its better days, he said.

13,487. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) We are not to take that literally, are we?—No; I was a little poetic. I would say, "Upon every coyne and vantage," as Macbeth says, speaking of the swallows that built upon the castle.

13,488. Then sometimes you do indulge in a little poetic licence, as you did, when you said that?—Never when I am upon my oath.

13,489. Then was it strictly and literally true that this tree was covered with men and boys as thick as leaves?—That is an ordinary expression.

13,490. It is poetic licence, or some sort of licence; it is not exact and literal truth?—It was so covered that you could not see the wood.

13,491. It was not so covered, as you described, so that you indulged in a little fiction, even under oath? have you not to-day done so?—Will you allow me to say——

13,492. I want an answer to the question?—They sat as thick as they could.

13,493. Then you mean to correct that expression, that the tree was covered with men and boys as thick as leaves? do you or do you not? just answer my question; do you or do you not?—Permit me to say, that they sat as thick as they could sit.

13,494. It is quite clear that you intend to correct that expression; do not you think that the whole of the evidence that you have given has been a great deal exaggerated, as that first part is?—No, there is no exaggeration.

13,495. Is that the only exaggeration you have committed in your evidence, about this tree being covered with men and boys as thick as leaves?—I do not mean to say that that is an exaggeration.

13,496. Then you mean to say it is strictly true?—It is common parlance.

13,497. You mean common parlance at Bristol; it is a romantic neighbourhood down there, at Clifton; you have imbibed romantic notions there?—No; I have been all over the world; I have grown out of my provincial prejudices.

13,498. You have always those scenes in your mind?—No, I have lost all that long since.

13,499. But your thoughts take rather a romantic turn?—No, they do not.

13,500. Let us turn your attention to this tree covered so thickly with men and boys; the policemen ascended, you say?—One did.

13,501. Did he make a capture of all those men and boys?—No; I said they went up to the top, as many as could, and then they went down; the tree is hollow.

13,502. All this tremendous quantity of men and boys went up to the very top boughs?—No; there are no boughs on the tree, as far as I recollect.

13,503. They did not break the tree down, did they?—No; but there was some danger of it.

13,504. How many boys were there? Was not it like the Kilkenny cats, only two?—Oh, no, there were men and boys.

13,505. How many boys and men do you think there were on the tree?—There were 50 at least.

13,506. 50 men and boys on the tree?—Yes; it is very large.

(*Mr Mitchell.*) As you say that, I will not ask you another question.

13,507. (*Mr. Henderson.*) How far is this tree from the drive?—It may be 40 yards; perhaps it may be more.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

13,508. You say it was covered as thick as leaves. You do not mean that there were as many men and boys as there would be leaves on the tree?—No.

13,509. They covered the wood you mean?—Yes; they sat on the knots and everywhere they could.

The witness withdrew.

Noah Perkins.

NOAH PERKINS, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

13,510. You are in the Grenadier Guards?—Yes.

13,511. Do you recollect Sunday, the 1st of July?—Yes; I do, very well.

13,512. Were you on that occasion sent, or was one of your comrades sent, to call the police to the barracks?—It was my comrade, I believe.

13,513. Did you see what took place at the barracks?—When the mob collected in the park, there was a lot of our men got amongst them, and we were ordered to go and fetch them out, and we did, and the mob followed us to the barracks.

13,514. What did the mob do?—They were throwing stones, and we catched one man in the fact of throwing stones, and the sergeant gave us an order to take him into custody.

13,515. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) At what hour was this?—In the afternoon, between 6 and 7 o'clock at night.

13,516. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did they break any windows?—No; they did not break any windows, that I know, but they were throwing stones in all directions.

13,517. At your men?—At our men, as we were keeping them back from the barracks.

13,518. They followed you, and they threw stones while you were keeping them back?—No; after we got to the barracks.

13,519. How long had that been going on before the assistance of the police was sent for?—Two or three minutes, or a quarter of an hour.

13,520. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How many people were there at the barracks?—A few hundreds. They surrounded all the barracks.

13,521. How did they go away?—The policemen came and helped us to get them off, as far as we could. They were there an hour or an hour and a half.

13,522. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Was not some one taken into custody?—Yes.

13,523. Was that upon your evidence or your comrade's?—It was upon mine.

13,524. Did the police take him into custody?—No; I did.

13,525. What for?—He hit me with a stone upon the back of the neck.

13,526. Did you hand him over to the police?—Yes; and he was afterwards taken to Marlborough Street.

13,527. Did you give evidence there?—Yes.

13,528. What became of him?—He got seven days' imprisonment, or else 10*s.* to pay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

13,529. You say the mob got surrounding the barracks?—Yes.

13,530. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The Magazine Barracks?—The Magazine Barracks.

13,531. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) That is beyond the Receiving House?—Yes; just above the Receiving House.

13,532. There are several windows there around the barracks?—There are many windows round there.

13,533. You say the mob were throwing stones a good deal?—Yes, they were.

13,534. How long were they throwing stones?—Twenty minutes, or a quarter of an hour.

13,535. They were throwing them in all directions?—They were, in all directions.

13,536. There are several windows there?—Yes; plenty of windows there.

13,537. You say no windows were broken?—Not that I know of; I never saw any.

13,538. Be careful how you speak; you say there were no windows broken; that the people were throwing stones in all directions; and there are several windows round the barracks?—They were throwing stones at our men.

13,539. They were throwing stones in all directions; there were several windows round the barracks, and no windows were broken?—Because there is a shade place comes over them to barricade the windows; there is a shade place.

13,540. It is not difficult if anybody wanted to break a window to do so, is it?—If they like; but they did not come close enough.

13,541. If you liked to stand outside and break a window, you could do so, could not you?—I could do so if I liked.

13,542. Were any of the men outside when the stones were being thrown?—Yes; about ten of our men were outside keeping the mob back.

13,543. And they were throwing stones at the men?—Yes; I was outside, and I was hit with a stone.

13,544. There were only ten men outside?—Yes.

13,545. And you were hit with a stone?—Yes.

13,546. How came they to throw stones at the soldiers, do you know? How did it begin?—I do not know; we were keeping them from the barracks, and they began to throw stones at us.

13,547. Were not some soldiers taken into custody by the police?—No.

13,548. Did not the police come and request your sergeant there to take some of the soldiers off?—Yes.

13,549. Were not some of your soldiers taken into custody that day?—Yes, by our men; not by the police.

13,550. The police came and requested the sergeant to come and take off some of the men?—Yes, to come and fetch them out of the mob; so he took a picket, and we fetched them, and the crowd followed us to the barracks.

13,551. Then a picket came and fetched them; how many?—Four or five of us, with the sergeant.

13,552. That is what you call a picket?—Yes.

13,553. They came and took the men into custody?—Yes.

13,554. And the mob followed them to the barracks?—They followed us, and surrounded the barracks.

13,555. Do you know what those men were taken into custody for; your own men, I mean?—Getting among the mob, and shouting.

13,556. Then there was a little fraternization, was not there, between some of your men and the mob?—Not that I know of.

13,557. But the mob shouted, and they shouted as well?—Yes; they were shouting as well.

Noah Perkins.

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13,558. Then the mob and your men were shouting together?—They were, some among them.

13,559. And the crowd were a little indignant when the men were taken off?—They were shouting and cheering.

13,560. Did they come to the barracks before the men were taken off?—No.

13,561. Did not the same mob cheer during the day?—I was not among the mob.

13,562. You did not hear them shouting round the barracks during the day?—No.

13,563. Not in the early part of the day?—Not till night.

13,564. They did cheer at night?—Yes, when we were fetching our own men.

13,565. (*Mr. Henderson.*) What do you mean by "cheering"?—Shouting, hallooing.

13,566. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) A soldier can go into a mob, now cannot he? they are pretty well pleased to see him; he is rather a popular man now, is not he?—I suppose he is.

13,567. This stone-throwing was when the men were taken back to the barracks?—When the men were taken back to the barracks.

13,568. The stone-throwing did not commence till that time?—No. We were keeping the mob away from the barracks; that was when the stones were thrown at us.

13,569. What became of the men that were taken into custody by your men?—They were taken down to the Guard House Barracks.

13,570. What became of them?—Some of them got extra drill.

13,571. And had their beer stopped, had not they?—Yes.

13,572. That was rather a hard thing, was not it?—It did not affect me; I did not think it a hard thing.

13,573. When you got this stone thrown at you, you took the man into custody for doing it?—I did.

13,574. Was it a man or a boy?—A young man about 22 or 23 years of age.

13,575. Did you appear before the magistrate, then, upon that?—Yes.

13,576. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Were your men who were shouting among the mob old soldiers?—No; they were young soldiers; there was not an old soldier among them.

13,577. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How long have you been in the regiment?—About nine months.

13,578. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You say there was not an old soldier among them?—Not an old soldier among them.

13,579. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How did you go out to fetch your men; did you go with your arms, or what?—No; in our fatigue jackets; white jackets; we took no arms; the sergeant went along with us.

13,580. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) The sergeant ordered them in, and they obeyed him, was that so?—No; we were to bring them in; to escort them in.

13,581. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Did they resist you?—No.

13,582. Then the crowd began to throw stones at you?—When we put them into the guard-room, and came out again to keep the mob back, they began to throw stones at us.

13,583. When was the stone-throwing?—It was throwing stones when we were trying to keep them away from the barracks.

13,584. To keep them away from the barracks; how near did they get?—They did not get within ten yards; they were like in a regular circle, all round.

13,585. The stones appeared to be thrown at your men, and not at the windows?—At our men and at the police.

The witness withdrew.

George Busby

GEORGE BUSBY, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

13,586. How long have you been in the Grenadier Guards?—14 years.

13,587. You have served 14 years, have you not?—Yes.

13,588. You have been abroad, in the Crimea?—Yes.

13,589. Is that a Crimean medal?—Yes.

13,590. Alma?—Yes.

13,591. Were you on the 1st of July sent for the assistance of the police at any time?—I was sent for by my sergeant of the company; he came and called the men out of the barrack-room; he came and told me, "A sergeant of police has come here, and he says, 'I want you to go and assist me in fetching our men out of the park, they are creating a disturbance.'" I went with him and found a number of men, and we brought them to the Magazine, and confined them in the guard-room.

13,592. Did you see any stones being thrown at the police?—After we went and confined these men, we went out a second time to look if we could see any more; it was the pay-sergeant wished us; and after we came back several individuals followed us, and after we came there we found a great confusion at the Magazine; several people were there, and as we were doing that, a few stones came amongst us. I cannot say who did it.

13,593. After that, were the police sent for to clear the mob?—The pay-sergeant sent for a body of police afterwards to come and assist to keep the people from the Magazine, that they should not go near the barracks.

13,594. Do you know who he sent ?—No.

13,595. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I thought you said you went?—No; he sent for a sergeant of police, but there were several police there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

13,596. You went with the policeman, did not you ?—No.

13,597. A policeman came to the barracks, and you went with the policeman to look after these men, did not you?—No; I went with my pay-sergeant.

13,598. Two soldiers together?—Yes.

13,599. Was there any throwing of stones? the throwing of stones round the barracks took place after your men were taken from the crowd, your comrade says?—Our men were taken to the guard-room, and when they were coming back there again there was an assemblage of people round the barracks, after the men were taken back.

13,600. There were policemen standing round then, were not there?—There were several.

13,601. While they were throwing stones. Who threw the stones?—I cannot say; they came from the body of the people; whether it was the policemen or who it was throwing stones.

13,602. It might have been the police throwing stones?—Yes.

13,603. There were no stones thrown till the policemen came?—There were stones thrown when we came back there.

13,604. No stones were thrown till the policemen came?—The policemen were backwards and forwards all day.

13,605. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did not see any policemen throwing stones, did you ?—No.

13,606. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) It is not a very agreeable thing this, is it coming here?—No; I would rather stop away.

13,607. Who told you to come?—I was told by the pay-sergeant to come here.

13,608. He told you to come here?—Yes.

13,609. It was not the best company to keep that day, was it. You were rather apt to get amongst a few stones that day with the policemen, were you not?—I cannot say whether the policemen threw the stones, they did not hit me; there was no one ever injured me.

13,610. They did not assault the soldiers, did they?—They did not assault me.

13,611. They cheered I think, did not they?—Yes.

13,612. But if a man happens to be in the company of policemen, then he gets stones thrown at him, does not he?—He may.

13,613. If you happen to be with the policemen, you may get the stones?—Yes.

13,614. The stone may be intended for a policeman, may not it?—Yes.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Perhaps I need not send for the sergeant now, Sir?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No; we have got the fact now, that the pay-sergeant merely interposed to bring the young soldiers in, and that after that there was a disturbance, and that he sent for the police.

Evan Rowe, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

13,615. You are a porter at the Westminster Hospital?—Yes.

13,616. Is Samuel Daman an in-patient there?—Yes.

13,617. Does that certificate apply to him (*handing the same to the Witness*)?—It does.

13,618. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is his number?—593 A.

13,619. Is he in the Fever ward, do you know?—Yes; under Dr. Bashan.

13,620. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Is it understood that he is not expected to live?—He is in great danger, in a very critical state.

13,621. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Quite incapable of coming here?—He is.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is Captain Hay in town?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I really do not know, Sir; I suppose he is.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It has already been stated that he has had nothing to do with the affair.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Exactly, Sir; the greater part of his duty is directed to the care of Model Lodging Houses.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I did not know what the nature of his duty was; but I asked rather with a view that we thought it might be desirable, if not inconvenient, that he should attend to-day.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I was not aware of that; I am told he is very unwell, and has not attended to his duties for some weeks, that he has been ill for some weeks.

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(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you mean that he was unable to attend on the 1st of July, as far back as the 1st of July?

(*Inspector Bray.*) I think I may say for a month back, but inquiry shall be made.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You had better send and inquire, in order to see whether he can attend or whether there is any person who can speak as to his having been absent from his duty.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We have already had it stated that he had nothing to do with the occasion.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We should like to have on the notes the names of those persons who might, under ordinary circumstances, have known something of this, but who did not, as it happened, know anything of it.

Henry Smith.

Sergeant HENRY SMITH, sworn.

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

13,622. How long have you been in the Force?—Not quite 19 years.

13,623. You are employed now in the detective part of the Force?—I am.

13,624. How long has that been the case?—About 14 years.

13,625. What countryman are you?—Essex.

13,626. Were you in Hyde Park on the 1st of July?—I was.

13,627. In plain clothes, as at present, I suppose?—I was.

13,628. Did you apprehend David Dalton for stealing a watch?—I did.

13,629. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What time of day was it, and where?—In Hyde Park, near the tree which has been spoken of.

13,630. Near the Dairy Lodge?—Yes.

13,631. What time?—Between 6 and 7 in the evening.

13,632. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Near the old elm tree?—Yes.

13,633. Was it part of the fruit of the tree that you apprehended?—It was a very bad part, if it was.

13,634. How did you take him into custody, tell us how it happened?—I had seen him in the afternoon in company with two others; I kept following them for some time, I saw them several times form a little body, and rush through the respectable people towards the drive with the object of creating a disturbance amongst the quiet people there, and committing robberies.

13,635. (*Mr. Ellis.*) I suppose you knew him?—I knew him well; I followed them for a very long while, and at last I saw a gentleman going in, and the three hustled him up in the crowd, and Dalton put his hand down and took his watch; I laid hold of Dalton and the other two made their escape; two other officers being close by stopped the other two.

13,636. After you had taken the man, had you any difficulty in taking him away, did the mob interfere?—Yes; when I got him in custody, he called out "He is going to apprehend me for speaking," the mob called out "Rescue."

13,637. Did the mob rescue him?—They did.

13,638. Did you get him again?—I did.

13,639. Did the mob rescue him a second time?—They did.

13,640. Did you secure him a third time?—Yes.

13,641. And ultimately I think, succeeded in holding him?—I did, but not till I was violently assaulted; I had my coat torn off my back, and he bit me as well.

13,642. The mob assaulted you, did they?—They did; they held me by the hair of the head while they took him away, and he bit me in the arm to make me lose my hold.

13,643. Amongst the persons who rescued this prisoner, were there any persons whose appearance was respectable?—A great many.

13,644. Were there any stones thrown at the time?—There were.

13,645. Were you assisted in securing this man by a person who does not belong to the Police Force?—I was.

13,646. What is his name?—Charles Parker.

13,647. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Did he cry out more than once "I am taken for speaking"?—Not that I am aware of, for the struggle was so violent that I did not know.

13,648. (*Mr. Ellis.*) He was convicted, I believe?—He was.

13,649. What was he sentenced to?—Six years.

13,650. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Was he tried at the Sessions?—He was tried at Westminster, there were 12 other convictions proved against him.

13,651. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) It was on account of your intimate knowledge of him?—It was, because on the previous Sunday I had apprehended two of his companions before for a felony, and they were convicted.

13,652. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Did you see any stones thrown?—I did; I saw a stone thrown which struck a female in the face.

13,653. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where was that, at what part of the park?—It was in the park, just before I apprehended this man; they were getting up a row to shove through the respectable people.

13,654. Near the same spot?—Near the same spot.

13,655. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Was this man carried along with his face downwards at any time?—He was; it took three or four of us to take him along from the mob into the carriage-way.

13,656. Were there 30 or 40 policemen at any time?—I should think there was at the latter end of it.

13,657. Did you hit him two raps right across the thigh?—No, I did not. I struck him once in the face, when he had got me as he thought by my private parts, but it was only by my knife and my key. I was obliged to hit him in the face to make him let go.

13,658. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Had you told the person not in the police that assisted you to secure this man what you were taking him for?—I had not. He saw the mob holding me, and this prisoner biting at me, and he came to my assistance without my calling upon him.

13,659. You were not in uniform. I suppose?—I was not.

13,660. (*Mr. Ellis.*) It was in the struggle between you that you hit him in the face?—I did.

13,661. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Why did you carry him face downwards?—He was so violent and kicked so; he kicked us about the legs and thighs, and we carried him face downwards to prevent him doing any further injury to any of the men.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

13,662. When you apprehended this boy for stealing the watch, you say you were not in uniform. I suppose there was nothing about you to indicate that you were a policeman, was there?—It was a man, not a boy.

13,663. There was nothing about you to indicate that you were a policeman?—Only to him, he knew me.

13,664. The crowd round you did not know who you were?—No, only when I cried out, "I am a police officer," and that I had apprehended the man for stealing a watch.

13,665. People are not bound to believe you when you do that; you had nothing about you, no staff to indicate the fact; you were in private clothes?—I was.

13,666. He appealed to the crowd, and he said he was taken up for speaking?—Yes.

13,667. People do not like, generally, to be taken up for mere speaking, do they?—That I cannot say; I never took any up for that.

13,668. But as far as your experience goes, you would not like yourself to be taken up for mere speaking?—Certainly not.

13,669. Just for a mere conversation in the park, you would not like to have been carried away by several policemen?—Certainly not.

13,670. You say that the mob, on his appealing to them in the way you state, rescued him?—They did.

13,671. How do you know that the people rescued him? it is rather a difficult thing to take a man under your arm and run off with him, is not it?—I am not strong enough to do that. One of them held me by the hair of the head behind, and another one tore my coat off my back, and then the prisoner bit me through the arm, and then I let him go.

13,672. The man bit you?—Yes.

13,673. And then the mob held you back, after being appealed to by him that he was being apprehended for speaking?—Yes.

13,674. I suppose one man might have held you; you say the mob did it?—I should think in the three times of his getting away, and my getting hold of him again, there were 40 different persons swung me round; one laid hold of my coat, and another one knocked my hat over my eyes.

13,675. Are you serious in saying 40? were they striking at you? were there more than one or two struck at you? are you serious in saying that you think 40 people were concerned in it?—The only man I found on my side was the man who helped me; that was Mr. Parker.

13,676. It might; the obstruction was from two or three that were round you, perhaps, sympathizing with the man who was being taken up for speaking?—They all obstructed me in every way they could, with the exception of Parker.

13,677. There was one found faithful amongst this band, and that was Parker?—Yes; when he saw that the man had got hold of my arm with his mouth, he rushed in and tried to choke him off.

13,678. You ultimately, with the assistance, I think, of an officer, a police constable, took him into custody, did not you, or with the assistance of Parker?—By that time there was a great many officers came up, seeing a great crowd of persons, and shouting, and stones throwing; they pressed their way into the centre of the crowd, and came and took him from my custody.

13,679. He was taken into custody, as you say, and got properly punished?—Yes.

13,680. You say you have been 14 years a detective policeman?—Yes.

13,681. Have you been employed in London during that time?—London and the country.

13,682. How long in London, and how long in the country?—I am not able to say, because we are here in London to-day, and to-morrow we may be in the country, and then again in London.

13,683. Have you been a great deal in London?—A great deal.

Henry Smith.

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13,684. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) London is your head quarters?—Yes.

13,685. But you are often sent for into the country?—Yes.

13,686. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) If there was a suspicious character down at Bristol, you would very likely be sent there?—I cannot say that.

13,687. I suppose you know most of the roughs in London, do not you, and the pickpockets, and so on?—I know a great many of them.

13,688. Though you do not know them for absolutely having committed a crime, I suppose you know the sort that are likely to do so, and if you find a man that is rather suspicious about London, you keep your eye upon him?—If we see a man we know to have been convicted, we always look upon him as a very suspicious man.

13,689. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is Parker, the man you speak of, a policeman?—No; he is the hall-porter at the National Club, Whitehall Gardens.

13,690. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say there are a certain number of men you keep your eye upon, or may, though you do not know them to have actually committed a crime?—Yes.

13,691. There is a class of men whose appearance leads you to keep your eye upon them?—Yes.

13,692. Did you see a great many rather suspicious-looking people in the park that day?—I did; more than ever I saw in my life in any assembly before.

13,693. Were you ever in so large an assembly before?—I do not know whether in 1848. No, I do not think I was.

13,694. There was not more than the usual proportion, was there, for the size of the assembly, of roughs?—Yes, there was.

13,695. I suppose there is a sort of proportion of roughs to a crowd, is not there? so many to a hundred they go?—That I do not know; I never counted them.

13,696. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) But you saw more on that day than you ever saw together in your life before, you say.—There were more forcing their way about.

13,697. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you mean more pickpockets and convicted thieves, or roughs?—More roughs.

13,698. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean thieves actually convicted and persons associating with them?—Yes.

13,699. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You do not mean by "more roughs," persons meanly dressed in proportion?—No; I saw many of them well dressed and many of them well behaved.

13,700. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You actually saw that, did you?—Yes.

13,701. Who was making this noise? Did you hear any shouting at all?—Yes.

13,702. Who was making the noise; these rough-looking people?—No, it was a mixed class of persons; the rough people were more behind.

13,703. The respectable persons joined, did they?—It is impossible to say; it was nearly the whole of them that were in the front next the railings. When a carriage went along they were all shouting, "Go home! Go to church!"

13,704. Or when a cab passed with prisoners there was some shouting?—I did not see so much of that; I was engaged behind.

13,705. Then you had an eye on the carriages but not on the cabs. I suppose you had a preference for the aristocratic people going along?—No, it was not that; we were behind to prevent people being robbed.

13,706. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You took your station where there was the greatest danger of that?—Yes.

13,707. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You did not see much of what passed in the drive?—No.

13,708. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Your duties were not so much to prevent disturbance as to prevent felonies and to detect criminals?—That was what we went there for.

13,709. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) One detective who has been examined gave a most extraordinary story. He said he saw a respectably-dressed man take a stick from up his arm, and make use of some expression, and put it up his arm again; that he made use of some offensive observations about the police, and put the stick up his arm again. He says he followed him up to a heap of stones, and there he left him. After such a suspicious circumstance as that should you not have followed the man about the park?—I do not think any detective officer saw anything of the kind. I do not think he did, or else I should have heard of it; it must have been somebody else.

He was in plain clothes.

13,710. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you remember the name of the man?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) It was 84 D, Potter; he was called on the subject of the sticks.

13,711. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You do not think any detective saw anything of the sort?—I have not heard of it, and we were together on that day. I have not heard of it.

13,712. You know all the detectives who were on duty in the park that day?—Yes, there were only six of us.

13,713. Did you communicate with each other?—Yes.

13,714. And you think a thing of that kind would have been mentioned, if it had occurred?—Yes.

13,715. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was there any man of the name of Potter among that six or with you?—No.

13,716. Were there some policemen in plain clothes who were not special detectives?—There were.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) In page 378, Sir, the evidence will be found. *Henry Smith.*

13,717. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley,*) Then you mean to say that you do not believe that any of the six detectives saw anything of the sort?—I do not believe it; I have not heard of anything of the kind. 1st August 1855.

13,718. You do not believe it, for the reason that you would have heard of it, if it had occurred among the detectives?—I should.

13,719. But you do not know whether any man of the name of Potter might have seen it?—I do not.

13,720. You have no knowledge upon the subject?—No.

13,721. In the course of your duties it would not have come to your knowledge in that case?—It would not.

13,722. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You know what the ordinary duties of a constable are?—Yes.

13,723. You have been an ordinary constable, have you not?—Yes, I have.

13,724. The detectives are generally taken on from the more intelligent of them, are they not?—I do not know.

13,725. From your experience, if you had been a constable, and had been in the park, should you not have felt it your duty to have followed a man who had done what I have related, made use of a very offensive expression about the police, and then put a large stick up his arm; should you not have thought it your duty to follow him?—I do not know; I should have acted according to circumstances.

13,726. Do not you think the circumstances would have justified you in following him, and seeing what use the man made of that stick?—Probably I should have treated him as a man insane, and have taken no further notice of him.

13,727. Do not you take notice of insane men? do you let insane people go about? you take notice of mad dogs, do not you?—I might.

13,728. It is the duty of the police, is it not?—Yes.

13,729. If you saw an insane person who had made use of that expression, and had a stick, as I have described, you would be inclined to follow him, would not you?—I do not know; it would depend upon whether he was inclined to be troublesome.

13,730. A man that made use of the expression, which he did, "The b——s shall have it to-day," that is what he said, and then put a stick up his arm, which he had then in his hand, using that expression, was not that something extraordinary?—No.

13,731. Not at all extraordinary—an every-day occurrence?—I have had them tell me hundreds of times they would break my head, and hold a stick up, but I never took any notice of it—we should always be in rows if we did.

13,732. Then you think, as a police constable, that you should not have followed a man after he had made use of that expression, and put up the stick and walked away?—I should not, if he had been quiet.

13,733. It is said there were several men that had blue and yellow sticks?—I do not know.

13,734. Do not you think it is a fiction from beginning to end?—I am not able to say.

Re-examined by Mr. Ellis.

13,735. Did I understand you to adopt the suggestion of the gentleman that examined you—that the proportion of bad characters will always be greater as the crowd is greater?—No, I do not say that. I said there were more bad characters, such as thieves and suspicious persons, than I ever saw before in my life in that assembly.

13,736. You were asked if the crowd was not larger than ever you had seen before?—I think it was.

13,737. The larger the crowd is the greater probability is there of more thieves?—That I cannot say.

13,738. If you had happened to have seen in the park on that day boys helping themselves from a heap of stones would you not have thought it your duty to report that fact to the inspector?—I should.

13,739. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I suppose thieves in London know Sir Richard Mayne's name very well, do they not?—That I am not aware of.

13,740. Do not you think they do?—I think the public do generally.

13,741. And some of the public were attracted by this notice, and thieves might have been attracted too?—My impression is that it was the property they wanted there.

13,742. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There are always thieves mixing themselves up in any crowd?—Yes, and the more respectable the persons, the more thieves there are.

The witness withdrew.

CHARLES PARKER, sworn. *Charles Parker.*

Examined by Mr. Ellis.

13,743. What are you?—I am a porter at the National Club, Whitehall Gardens.

13,744. Were you in Hyde Park on Sunday, the 1st of July?—I was.

13,745. Did you hear the last witness tell his story?—I was behind.

13,746. Did you hear him?—I heard some of it.

Charles Parker.

1st August 1855.

13,747. Did you assist him in securing his prisoner?—Yes, I did.

13,748. Did you see anything of the conduct of those who were about the man at the time?—I saw several struggling with Smith, and rescuing him from him. He called out for assistance, and I caught hold of him and took him from them.

13,749. In doing that were you assaulted?—Yes, I was.

13,750. By the man or by the crowd?—By the man and the crowd too.

13,751. How did they treat you?—I was bitten on the arm, and kicked several times on the leg.

13,752. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) By whom?—I was bitten by the prisoner on the arm, and kicked by him on the leg, and I have the marks now.

13,753. (*Mr. Ellis.*) Was there a large crowd round at the time?—Yes, there was.

13,754. Did you get your clothes torn?—I got my hat broken.

13,755. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Were you a witness at his trial?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mitchell.

13,756. Where is the National Club?—No. 1, Whitehall Gardens.

13,757. How long has it been in existence?—Three years last June.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It was a club originally established and organized to resist the encroachments of the Roman Catholic faith in this country, and a great many Members of Parliament and all sorts of persons belonged to it.

13,758. (*Mr. Mitchell, to the Witness.*) You say that you assisted this man in taking off the prisoner?—I did.

13,759. There were not many people round trying to rescue him?—I do not know what you call many; there were many that stood yards round.

13,760. Are you a married man?—No.

13,761. It is rather dangerous, is it not, attempting to secure a prisoner when there are a great many trying to rescue him?—I do not know whether it is dangerous or not; when I see a man in danger I assist.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is the duty of a man to assist in such a case.

13,762. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) I fancied that one witness exaggerated the number?—I am no judge of numbers.

13,763. Three or four people trying to rescue him would very seriously impede your operations; would it not?—No.

13,764. He bit you in the arm and kicked you?—Yes; he might have done all that, but he would never have got from me.

13,765. You heard the man say that he was taken up for speaking?—I did not. I was not on the spot when it first began; when he was being rescued from Smith he called out, and I went to his assistance.

13,766. Do you know Smith?—I do not. I heard him call for assistance.

13,767. Did he say anything about the man having committed a robbery?—He said he was a thief, and he had stolen a watch, and he called out for assistance, and I stepped up and took hold.

13,768. He was not in uniform?—No.

13,769. You believe that he was a thief?—He had every appearance of it.

13,770. He was a suspicious-looking man, was he?—I do not know about that; he had every appearance of being a thief.

13,771. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) How was he dressed?—He had a brown shooting jacket on and lightish trowers, with one of those sugar-loaf hat things; he was decently dressed.

13,772. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You say that you are no judge of numbers; only two or three might have been attempting to rescue the man?—No, quite different to that; there were thousands round, I believe.

13,773. Trying to rescue the man?—No, but in the mob.

13,774. For all that you know to the contrary, there might have been only two or three?—There might have been 100,000 for all that I could tell.

13,775. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) How many were attempting to rescue him?—Twenty or thirty, all round, kicking and going away at me, the same as they were at Smith.

13,776. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You are no judge of numbers?—Not at all. I never counted them.

The witness withdrew.

Henry Smith.

Sergeant Henry Smith, recalled.

13,777. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You say that you have had 14 years' experience as a detective, and that wherever there are large crowds, there are many thieves to be found mixed amongst them?—Yes.

13,778. And that they also very frequently assume the appearance of respectable people by their dress?—This man did; the other two showed no resistance, and they were taken by other people.

13,779. Is it the common practice for thieves to dress respectably?—Yes; the better class of thieves.

13,780. Were there many of that class in Hyde Park that day?—Yes, a great many.

Henry Smith.

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13,781. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) By the better class you mean, the great proficients?—Yes, the most successful.

13,782. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) So that persons might have been there who were well-known thieves, but who, to the general world who did not know them, would appear to be respectable persons?—They would.

13,783. On that occasion you say there were a great many of that description?—Yes.

13,784. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) The ordinary constables generally know the swell mob, do they not?—Yes; I believe they do.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) With regard to the swell mob, I wish the word was never used, it is a perfect fiction. There is a large class of thieves who make enough plunder to enable them to wear decent clothes.

13,785. (*Mr. Mitchell.*) Those are generally well known to the constables, are they not?—Many of them are; some of them are not.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) All the witnesses that I should propose to call are those who speak to individual acts of violence, and stone-throwing. If I may use a discretion, I do not think I shall multiply that evidence.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Have you sent about Captain Hay?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You have not got your answer here?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) No.

The witness withdrew.

Mr. Hartwell.

Mr. HARTWELL, recalled.

13,786. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I understand that you wish to add something to your evidence, explanatory of a portion of the evidence which you have heard here?—Yes; if you please.

13,787. I think you said that you were a printer?—Yes.

13,788. In your letter you describe yourself as manager of the printing department of the "Daily News"?—Yes.

13,789. You state in this letter that you heard some evidence given with respect to the breaking up of the hurdles, and portions of them being thrown into the road?—Yes.

13,790. Did you see any part of that transaction?—I did.

13,791. Will you describe to the Commissioners what you saw?—I observed that the hurdles were broken, as stated by some of the witnesses.

13,792. Did you see how?—By persons standing on them in a general way.

13,793. Where were you at the time?—Close by them at the time; just by the east end of the Serpentine.

13,794. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) Had they been placed by the people to raise them, to enable them to see over the heads of the others?—They were in their regular position, but the people had clambered upon them, and the pressure of the crowd swaying backwards and forwards threw them down.

13,795. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There is a row of hurdles on each side of the footpath that leads from that corner of the Serpentine in that direction?—Yes.

13,796. There is also a row of hurdles along the top of the bank at the foot of the Serpentine?—Yes.

13,797. Where it comes up to an angle?—Yes.

13,798. Where was it that they were broken? which of those?—On the north side of the Serpentine they were broken; the north side of the drive as you cross from Albert Gate; where you get across that road the hurdles begin, and run up the footways on each side.

13,799. Those that you mean were on the north side of the footpath?—Yes.

13,800. Not on the north side of the drive?—No, there being a great deal of pressure across that road, the people stood on the hurdles.

13,801. (*Mr. Henderson.*) The north side of the drive is the Marble Arch side; were they on that side of the drive?—Yes; as you cross. The position I mean is as you cross from Albert Gate; going across the park to the Marble Arch, you cross the drive at the river head.

13,802. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Suppose you come from Albert Gate, you cross Rotten Row?—Yes; and cross the greensward again; you then come to the head of the Serpentine, and you cross the road again called the drive, and on entering on the footpath there is a number of hurdles running in different directions.

13,803. Then there are hurdles on the south side, too, are there not?—No.

13,804. Then you mean the hurdles on the north side of the drive?—Yes.

13,805. There are hurdles between the drive and Rotten Row, are there not?—Yes.

13,806. You mean the ones on the north?—Yes; it was in consequence of the pressure of the crowd in standing on those hurdles some time after that, that they were broken, and they were still further broken, after lying on the ground, by the people trampling over them, into smaller pieces. Somewhere between 5 and 6 o'clock I was standing in that locality, and there were half-a-dozen or six or eight boys, about 10 or 12 years of age, working-looking boys, came along with pieces of those hurdles on their shoulders, pieces of the railing of the hurdles about that length (*about two feet*), some longer and some thicker,

Mr. Hartwell.
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and they were playing at what is called by the boys "Soldiers." They were spoken to by several persons, but they did not put them down; they were told that the police would take them up, but they paid no attention to that. They went along the footpath some little distance, and returned again. As they came nearly opposite to where I was I said, "My lads, if you do not put them down you will be taken into custody." It looked suspicious, although I saw what was being done, that they were evidently larking. Just then a body of police were clearing the footpath some 50 yards below, and I said, "The police are coming; put them down, and be off." The boys looked round, and saw the police coming, and they immediately threw the pieces of hurdle that they had on their shoulders over the heads of two or three rows of people, near the rails, and the pieces fell into the drive. At that moment somebody turned round near the railings and said, "One of those pieces of wood has struck the police." Whether it did or not, I did not see. I heard the evidence given by, I think, Policeman 21 D, and he gave evidence to the effect that he had been struck by a piece of wood thrown into the drive. Hearing that evidence, I wished to explain how it was that those pieces of wood were at that time thrown into the drive.

13,807. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They did throw them into the drive in the direction that the police were coming?—They threw them on to the footpath. The boys looked round, and saw them coming, and knowing from what I said that they would be taken into custody, they threw them away into the drive, as that was the readiest way of getting rid of them, and ran away into the crowd.

13,808. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) If they had hit anybody, would they have hurt them?—They merely pitched them over; they did not throw them; I do not think that they had any intention of throwing them at anybody.

13,809. But merely to get rid of them?—Yes; I am certain of that.

13,810. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You say that that was the readiest way of getting rid of them. Might they not have laid them on the ground where they were?—There was a great crowd immediately on the footpath.

13,811. Not so much but what they could have laid down those pieces of wood?—They might have stooped down and put them on the ground; but boy-like, they threw them out of their hand without considering.

13,812. Where was the necessity of pitching them at the police?—I said that they pitched them into the drive.

13,813. Over the people's heads?—Yes; the lads could not see whether there were any policemen there or not, and I do not think there were more than one or two standing about; they threw them over the heads of the people.

13,814. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Into the public road?—Yes; the road was apparently quite clear at the time.

13,815. (*Mr. Henderson.*) You have described them as two feet long?—Yes; some were smaller; some were about that length (*describing the same*). I did not notice the exact length; they were pieces of the rail of the hurdles.

13,816. Those are not quite ordinary hurdles, as you perhaps know—No; they are thickish pieces.

13,817. Being hurled over the heads of the persons, and coming down on a man's face, they would be rather awkward things?—Had they struck a man on the back of the neck they would have hurt him.

13,818. Did you not consider it a dangerous and improper proceeding at the time?—Certainly, it was very improper.

13,819. Did you say so to the boys?—They ran away immediately; seeing that they were not doing any intentional mischief, I cautioned them, and said, "You had better get rid of them, and get away as soon as you can." I did not advise them how to get rid of them.

The witness withdrew.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If there are any individuals here present who have any complaints that they wish to prefer (we do not wish to invite persons to speak to what we have already heard, but if there are any who have complaints to make,) the Commissioners are willing to hear them.

Sir R. Mayne, K.C.B.

Sir Richard Mayne, K.C.B., further examined.

13,820. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) As the Commissioners understood from you that Captain Hay had nothing to do with the regulations on the occasion in question, they wish to know how that happened; was he out of town?—He has not been well, and he was not at the office, I believe; but, in point of fact, he was not in any way concerned, nor is he in any way responsible for the arrangements or orders relating to the 1st of July.

13,821. Are your duties distributed between you in any way?—By the regulation of the Secretary of State made upon the appointment of Captain Hay, on such occasions as this all the authority is to be exercised solely by me.

13,822. What is the nature of that regulation?—It is a regulation with a view to the distribution of the duties.

13,823. Is it a written regulation?—Yes; it is in writing. When my late colleague, Colonel Rowan, was about to resign, we made a joint representation to the Secretary of State as to the necessity there was for a distribution of the duties. That joint representation, which was approved of by the Secretary of State, amongst other things, declared that upon all occasions of rioting and disturbance, where the police were to be moved in large bodies more than for ordinary purposes, the regulations were to be made and orders were to be given by me.

13,824. Will you have any objection to furnish the Commissioners with a copy of that regulation?—None whatever.

13,825. In point of fact, you are not able to say whether Captain Hay was attending to his duties at the time?—My impression is that he was not; he was living at Blackheath; and I had not seen him for a considerable time. He had been ill, more or less seriously, since the middle of April. I think I had hardly seen him; he has been, I believe, at the office occasionally, but I had not seen him above two or three times.

13,826. Is he absent now?—He is now at Blackheath, I understand.

13,827. Do you sit at the same office?—Our office is at Scotland Yard, and the duties are carried on there.

13,828. In consequence of the new regulation made by the Secretary of State on the appointment of Captain Hay, you did not feel it necessary to communicate with him on this occasion?—Certainly not. I may refer to one such occasion as the Great Exhibition of 1851; the whole of the arrangements were made by myself, individually, all the directions given for the opening day, all the previous arrangements for that grand occasion, the opening day, and the whole of the arrangements during the continuance of the Exhibition, were made solely by me.

13,829. I think Colonel Rowan was your colleague then?—No; Captain Hay was. Colonel Rowan resigned in January 1850.

13,830. (*Mr. Henderson.*) Who conducted the arrangements on the French Emperor's late visit?—They were conducted solely by me. The Duke of Wellington's funeral was another great occasion.

13,831. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The only other question that we wished to put to you was about the inspecting superintendent. We have been told that he is now at Shorncliffe?—No; he was on that day. He is now away on leave of absence.

13,832. He was at Shorncliffe then?—He had been sent down, I think, on the Friday or Saturday before, by the directions of the Secretary of State; it was with regard to the Foreign Legion there.

13,833. If he had been in London, is there any part of his special duties that would have made it incumbent upon him to take any part in this matter?—Not unless I thought it necessary to direct him to do so.

13,834. He was absent at Shorncliffe at that time?—He was absent at Shorncliffe by my immediate orders, and according to the directions of the Secretary of State; I am most anxious that every possible light should be thrown on the matter.

13,835. (*Mr. Armstrong.*) You might have required his services had he been here?—Yes: I do not think that I should on that day; I did not on the subsequent Sundays; he was here on the 24th of June, but I had not thought it necessary to desire him to be in the park; he was not here on the 1st of July, nor, so far as I can now judge, do I think it necessary that he should have been.

13,836. (*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) His general duties are accurately described, are they, in the Police Regulations?—Yes; the general outline.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is there any other witness?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) No, Sir; I have done.

(*Mr. Armstrong, to Mr. Mitchell.*) Have you any witness?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think not; I wish to put in evidence the examination in the case of Mr. Mair. This is a copy of the magistrate's clerk's notes (*producing the same*) that were taken on the 2d of July, with regard to Mr. Mair's case. I dare say I can soon prove that it is an examined copy of them.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are they depositions?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) They are merely notes of the evidence.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Not depositions?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No, not signed; they are the notes of the evidence, and I wish to put them in evidence.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) They are notes of the evidence given in Court?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir; taken by the magistrate's clerk.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Mr. Ellis will most likely not object?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I shall not object if Mr. Mitchell will give me a copy of them.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley, to Mr. Mitchell.*) Will you let Mr. Ellis have a copy to-morrow morning?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is your object in wishing to put them in?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) To contradict the evidence of the constables, and to show that they have

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given different evidence before you to what they did then; and they were both times on oath.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) You did examine them to that?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, I did.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) You examined one, I think, as to the blow in the chest?

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If Mr. Ellis is satisfied that they are the genuine notes of the magistrate's clerk, we will dispense with the attendance of the magistrate's clerk, certainly; we shall not receive them as evidence of any facts there stated, but to show any discrepancy that you may think right to point out in the evidence of the police. With regard to the meeting to-morrow it is not, I suppose, likely that you will require above two or three hours between you?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I should think not; I shall not detain the Court very long; perhaps an hour and a half.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I do not think that I shall be longer.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If we meet at 11, shall we be at liberty by 4?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Oh yes, I hope so, long before.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We will hear you, Mr. Mitchell, first, and then Mr. Ellis, and you will have the reply.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, to comment upon a few points of the evidence; particularly in Mr. Mair's case.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) If there are any individuals here present who have any complaint to prefer arising out of the transactions of the 1st of July, and who are not satisfied with the extent to which the inquiry has gone, we are willing to hear them.

No complainant appeared.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Fifteenth Day.

Thursday, 2*d August* 1855.

PRESENT:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES STUART WORTLEY, M.P.
ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, ESQ.
GILBERT HENDERSON, ESQ.

2d August 1855.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I BEG to hand in a copy of the notes taken by the magistrate's clerk on the examination of Mr. Mair.

The same was delivered in, and is as follows:

"Metropolitan Police District to wit. } "The Examination of , taken on oath this 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, at the Police Court, Marlborough Street, in the County of Middlesex, and within the Metropolitan Police District, before me the undersigned, one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis, sitting at the Police Court aforesaid, in the presence and hearing of Henry Francis Mair, who was charged this day before me for that.

"This deponent, ROBERT BUNNING, No. 370 A, on his oath saith as follows:—I was in Hyde Park yesterday between 7 and 8; at 3 there were many thousands there conducting themselves very disorderly, hissing and telling the people to go to church, and shouting at the top of their voice.

"Just after 4 we were ordered to clear the road; I told the people to stand back, and defendant cried out, 'What are you doing of? do you know what you are about?' and told the people not to go back, and not to mind me; I told him I was acting according to orders, and he said, 'Damn and blast your orders, I shall not go back for you!'

"The crowd collected round him, and I then went to catch hold of him to remove him. When I went to lay hold of him he shoved this stick against my breast, and then he jobbed it at me in the lower part of my abdomen. I then knocked his stick away with my truncheon; a constable came to my assistance; defendant then said he was very sorry, and asked to see Mr. Gibbs, the superintendent.

"Cross-examined.

"He pushed me with his hand; I didn't strike him with my truncheon that I am aware of; I can't say I struck him when I knocked his stick away.

"JOHN MINTERS, 413 A, sworn. At 4 yesterday I was in Hyde Park; I heard last witness strike the railings and say, 'Get back! get back!' and defendant, 'Damn your orders, I wont!' I then saw him job the stick at the constable Bunning. I didn't see the constable strike him. He couldn't have done it without my seeing. I don't think he could have struck the defendant's stick without my seeing it.

"WILLIAM TOLLY, 377 A, sworn. At the station he said he was connected with the press, and was sorry he'd been mixed up with such a lot of roughs.

"Cross-examined.

"I told him, that being a gentleman, if he'd gone to the superintendent he might get off by making an apology.

"DEFENCE.

"WILLIAM DOWNING BRUCE, sworn, of No. 9, Victoria Square, Grosvenor Place, Barrister, and Editor of *Civil Service Gazette*. I know defendant by sight; I went yesterday to the park to see what the people were going to do. I stood opposite to defendant, who was leaning over the iron rail; he was very quiet; others were making a noise, but defendant was quiet.

"The police managed themselves in a most savage and brutal manner. Men, women, and children were struck. I saw the police begin with their truncheons right and left. I saw the police strike defendant; I saw him hold up his stick to protect himself, and then he appeared rather warm.

"Three constables dragged him off in a most brutal and savage way; generally speaking I have seen the police conduct themselves most properly.

"Cross-examined.

"There were many thousands present; there was hardly anyone in the road; I could see that defendant didn't open his mouth, and I believe he did not."

Mr. Mitchell.

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(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Gentlemen, I should have felt very much the injury which my clients would have sustained, owing to my inability properly to advocate their cause, if I did not know that the deficiencies of my arguments would no doubt be amply supplied by the public press, to whose able advocacy my clients have been so much indebted, and for the interest manifested in their favour. The thanks of my clients are due to Thomas Duncombe, Esq., for calling the attention of the Government to this matter, and obtaining this inquiry; and they are also due to the Government for the fairness which they have manifested in granting the inquiry. The thanks of myself are due to the Commissioners for the courtesy which they have displayed towards me; and the thanks of myself and my clients are also due to the Commissioners for the extreme anxiety which they have manifested during this protracted investigation, that every person having a complaint to make should be enabled to make it. I do not appear here covertly to support any views respecting the Sunday Trading Bill, or the Beer Bill, or any other. I consider the sacred observance of the Sabbath to be a duty paramount to all human laws, and I hope the day is not far distant when all strictly unnecessary Sunday trading will be done away with; and that arrangements will be made between employers and employed to do away with all Sunday trading. Perhaps, if it were not impertinent for me to do so, I may say that I think it would greatly conduce to and facilitate the arrangements for doing away with Sunday trading, if employers would pay their servants on the Friday instead of on the Saturday. I consider legislation (I only now speak of the views of my clients) with regard to Sunday trading both absurd and mischievous, exasperating the poor, setting them against the rich. It is a very old saying, but it is as true now as when it was first uttered, that it is impossible to make a man religious by Act of Parliament. Lord Robert Grosvenor's Bill seems to be an endeavour to re-enact an old Act of Charles the Second, which has now happily nearly fallen into disuse, an Act made in a period when the endeavour seemed to be to oppress the poor as a set-off against the profligacy of the rich. The working and trading classes do not like such peddling, one-sided legislation, and I think it is now pretty apparent that they will not submit to it. If the Legislature bring in irritating bills, they must expect that the people will protest against them. The conduct of a few disorderly persons is surely not to turn a whole meeting, called to protest against it, into a riot. These classes, namely, the working and trading classes, are perfectly loyal, and respect the Queen, Lords, and Commons, and if their rights and privileges are not interfered with, they will not interfere with those of others; not even with Lord Robert Grosvenor himself. We have no animosity against the police, as, I think, has been stated in this inquiry. My clients have stated to me, "We have no animosity against the police, provided they only do their duty." They usually perform their duty in a highly creditable manner, but their conduct on this day was an exception to the rule. What we complain of here is the gross and violent outrage committed by the police on the 1st of July. We have no other object; we have to complain of this, and we will not cease to complain of it until we have our injuries redressed, and until we see those who committed that brutal outrage punished. I may mention to you, Gentlemen, and I dare say you are aware of the fact, as to the way in which this evidence has been obtained. We have not advertised, we have done nothing. There was an advertisement inserted, I believe, by order of the Commissioners, that persons might come and complain. We have not advertised; we have taken no steps beyond communicating with persons who communicated with us. Perhaps, where one man said he thought his friend had been injured, we might have gone to that friend; but we have taken very little trouble to bring them; they have come voluntarily.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I may say that not only did we advertise, but we intended that it should have been advertised for several days running, but by some mistake it was not done. We then thought that the report of the proceedings in the papers would form the best advertisement.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No doubt, that has served as an advertisement. The charge of my clients is, that on the 1st of July, they entered into the park, as to many of whom it is their custom to do so, and they conducted themselves properly; whilst they were there they were ferociously attacked, and they saw others ferociously attacked by the police. They say that the police frequently made rushes in bodies of 20 or 30 upon them, with truncheons drawn, striking down men, women, and children. Heads were broken, wounds were given from which blood flowed. They were thrown violently over the rails. They were kicked under the rails. They were knocked on all parts of their persons, sometimes by three or four policemen at once, and sometimes rendered insensible. Women were publicly whipped, and were sworn at, and were called by all sorts of insulting names. Some were taken into custody, and were dragged down the public streets in the broad sunlight of a summer afternoon, beaten in cabs, and in every other manner insulted and ill-used. Some were locked up in cells, of which the Commissioners themselves expressed their disapprobation, and whilst my clients complain that they were most tyrannically, cruelly, and, as they say, illegally refused bail, many of them were confined all night, and were not brought up before the magistrate till 5 the next day, and were then discharged, some of them without any charge being made against them; others were not liberated till the Tuesday, the day after. They were unable to procure bail till about 9 o'clock on Monday, and on Tuesday they were brought up again and discharged. Some of them were working men, and they sustained great injury by losing, not only their time, but also to the great detriment of their characters with their employers. My clients complain that those policemen who acted in this extraordinary, outrageous manner, were led on by a man against

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whom more than half of the witnesses complain. I have 86 witnesses, of whom 20 give specific accounts of his violence. Some of them say that he was mad, others that he was raving mad, others that he was a lunatic; others say he was a maniac—a madman, striking with his whip, swearing, and riding close into the people, and striking respectably-dressed women; and they use other expressions of a similar kind.

I would request the attention of the Commissioners to the rank in life of the persons appearing here and making those charges. One of them was a colonel in the army, connected with the aristocracy, a nephew or cousin of the present Lord Hardinge; another was a captain in the army. Five of them were gentlemen of independent means, some of them of high connexions; four of them were barristers; six were professional men; forty of them were tradesmen in a very superior class of business, and doing a very large business, keeping a great many hands; thirty of them were working men, all men of such character and standing that not one word has been advanced against any of their characters by my friend Mr. Ellis. He submitted them to cross-examination, but was unable to obtain anything unfavourable to them. I admit my friend's courtesy in not going into any newspaper questions; but so far as the general questions went, nothing could be obtained against them. I submit that if these charges be true, they demand the most serious consideration. If these charges be made by persons in such a respectable sphere of life, they demand the most serious consideration. How does the solicitor for the police answer the charges? First, he calls the policemen whose numbers were taken, and they one and all deny the charge. I must say, that I expected those people to deny the charge, and as a matter of statement, I say that the reason was this: by the 2d and 3d of Victoria, chapter 47, section 14, it is enacted as follows:—"Be it enacted, that every constable who shall be "guilty of any neglect or violation of duty in his office of constable shall be liable to a "penalty of not more than 10*l.*, the amount of which penalty may be deducted from any salary "then due to such offender, or, in the discretion of the magistrate, may be imprisoned "with or without hard labour for any time not more than one calendar month." That is the Metropolitan Police Act, section 14. Suppose these men had admitted to any extent any one of these charges, the consequences must have been that they might the next week, or within a very short time, have been dismissed from the police, and their means of livelihood would be gone. I consider that the denial of the charges amounts to this, a plea of "Not guilty," and, "You must prove your case, you are not to expect to prove it by our mouths." I go so far as to say that their testimony is not to be credited. I speak now more particularly of the constables, or at all events it must be received with the most extreme suspicion. Then Mr. Ellis brings forward evidence that my clients, and the crowd of which they formed a part, were noisy, threw stones, stopped carriages, and committed a breach of the peace. With regard to the acts of violence which my clients saw, the evidence brought forward by Mr. Ellis goes for nothing, because his own witnesses cannot deny that such acts might have taken place without their having seen them. With regard to the conduct of the crowd, I cannot deny, and I do not attempt here to deny, that in some few instances carriages were hissed at, and a few stones were thrown. But I maintain that all that took place that day was caused by the irritating conduct of the police. I think that the better way, and the more satisfactory way, will be for me to call the attention of the Commissioners to the statements of some of my clients as to the conduct of the police; and with your permission I will also read extracts from the evidence of five persons. The first is the evidence of Mr. Ayrton. He is a barrister of ten years standing, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and a man whose appearance in the witness box was calculated to command respect. I will read shortly his evidence. He says: "On Sunday the 1st of July I crossed from Grosvenor "Gate towards the Serpentine, and reached about the east end of the Receiving House "I should say rather before 4 o'clock." He says, in another part of his evidence, that he was there from 4 to 7. "The first thing that attracted my attention particularly was "a large number of the police, in a violent manner, and with their truncheons drawn and "brandished in the faces of men, women, and children, keeping the people back with "violence, both of gesture and language generally. The people showed no disposition "to resist the police, nor to commit any disorder. At that time there were no carriages "in the drive; the people were hissing and they were also crying out; but the cause "of that and the object of the hissing and the cries were the police themselves, so that "at that time, if they had not seen the truncheons of the police in the air, and the "police acting with this violence, both of language and gesture, I do not think that "the people would have either hissed or hooted at all. With regard to the people, I "will state what I saw when carriages came into the park; there were some, I should "say perhaps ten or a dozen, in the course of the day. Observing the conduct of the "police at the beginning, I thought it not improper to wait there and see what it might "be during the day. I stayed there walking up and down, from about 4 until 7 o'clock "on the north bank of the Serpentine, principally between the Receiving House and the end "of the Serpentine, so that I can state what took place, and I do not think any carriage "came into the park that I did not see. When the carriages came, there were sometimes "hissing and cries of 'Go to church;' but this was no more than one may hear on the occasion of any public procession or any exhibition, such as, for instance, the procession on "Lord Mayor's Day, when the people are in the habit of expressing their feelings audibly; "there was not one tithe of the noise or of the cries which one hears upon such occasions. "The people seemed in very good humour, and even those in the carriages laughed; in

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" fact, one person in a carriage took off his hat, and there seemed to be no cause for alarm " so far as I have observed; indeed, persons who came in the drive between the lines of " people on either side knew perfectly well what was going to take place, because when a " carriage came from the direction of Kensington Gardens the persons in it could see all " down the drive the faces of the people at the rails; they knew what was going on and " yet they passed through without, as I could observe, any molestation, or in fact, without " caring for it. Indeed, in one cab, which may be known from its appearance, a black cab " built in the Hansom shape, with a spirited black horse, the driver appeared to be rather " amused at it. The only case in which I saw any horse take fright was that of a grey " horse, in which was a groom behind his master; it reared once, and after that it went on " quietly. While the people were doing, as I thought, no serious harm, nothing beyond " what one may hear on any usual procession, except that then the cries are usually cries " of approbation, whereas here they were satirical cries and cries of disapprobation; whilst " this was going on I could see that everything which could exasperate the people was going " on. In the first place, there was this violence of language and demeanour I have spoken " of; and in the drive between those lines of people, every few minutes you would see a " person paraded between two policemen, with their truncheons drawn; to show that this " was parade, one was a lad of about 14 years of age. Then again, when they had got a " sufficient number of prisoners, from time to time they put them into cabs, and those were " driven back again through the people. I think this had a very exasperating effect upon " the people, particularly men whose education does not teach them to control their feel- " ings, or who have not an opportunity of making their complaints, or who will not come " forward on such an occasion as this. The men thus being marched between the lines of " people appeared to have their dress disordered, and evidently to have suffered violence; " not seeing how that originated, I do not of course charge it upon the police, but I speak " of the exasperation from such things arising under such circumstances. While the people " were thus standing harmlessly, as one may say, by the rails, the police, on the contrary, " were making rushes at them with their truncheons drawn. I could never understand what " was the occasion of the rush. I walked up and down, and the rushes came with such " suddenness that on one occasion I had great difficulty to keep clear of it, although I " throughout, for my own protection, avoided mixing in any manner in the rush or the " crowd, or even being too near the police. Without being able at all to see the cause, " suddenly I saw perhaps half a dozen truncheons in the air, and heard these descend " rapidly upon the people's heads and shoulders, apparently without any discrimination; " I was unable to see the cause of it. This continued for some time, and after that I " observed the same thing spread towards the middle of the park. It seemed to me that " there was no pretence for the police acting with their drawn truncheons there. The " people were standing as persons ordinarily are in places of public recreation, in numbers, " but quite peaceably, the men with their wives and children. Then the same sort of rush- " ing, running fight took place, I should say for about two hours. The people cheered the " soldiers, and then it appeared that the police after that turned upon the soldiers. I saw " the police seize a young grenadier, and this grenadier was carried partly by the policemen " and partly by his comrades into the guardhouse I suppose. I said to an old soldier in " undress uniform, 'This would not have taken place without the interference of the police.' " He said, 'Of course it would not.'" Then he is asked this question by Mr. Commis- sioner Wortley, "What part of the park are you now speaking of?"—"The open " part of the park; perhaps 300 or 400 yards from the Serpentine; near the barrack." " Do you know where the barrack is?"—"Yes; it would be to the east of the " barrack, about 400 or 500 yards from the Serpentine. I was so much impressed " with the unnecessary interference of the police, and the bad effect produced by their " menacing position with their drawn truncheons, that I twice walked down to the " Receiving House in order to speak to any person in authority there." I only saw " policemen, and did not think it safe to speak to them; they might have said that " I was interfering with them in the execution of their duty. On one of those occasions " when boys were running away from the rush, I saw a policeman, whom I met at the guard- " room, strike with his truncheon, with all his force, at the backs of boys who were " running away." Then he gives his number. Then, in answer to a question, he says, that the policeman was striking " with all his force, in this manner, at the backs of the " boys as they were running away from him (*describing the same*), boys of 12 or 14, who " seemed to me to be doing the best they could to save themselves. This," he says, " was " at least 500 yards from the road; quite away from it, in the open part of the park," and it was " about 6 o'clock." Then he says that he saw no violence on the part of the people. " I will state the only thing which I saw in the shape of violence, the whole time, and " speaking with regard to the drive, I say this, because a policeman in his evidence, I " think on the Monday, said, that there were bushels of stones thrown; I saw no stones " thrown in the drive; all I saw was about half a dozen small pebbles thrown in the part " of the park which I speak of, but they were not thrown till the excitement caused by " the police coming with their truncheons drawn." Then, in answer to the question whether that had occurred before this of which he had spoken, he says, " I will not say it " had not occurred, but not with regard to these policemen; at that time there was an " open space before them; they were taking some soldiers to the guardhouse; the boys " were running away on either side, and they struck at them. It seemed to me that the

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" police took up a position in this open part of the park; this caused excitement. The boys " cried out some expression or other, and the police made a rush. I believe it is well known, " that the soldiers used some expressions with regard to the violence of the police. I do not " state that of my own knowledge. The people then cheered the soldiers; then the police, " for no reason that I could observe, turned upon the soldiers, and took some of them towards " the guardhouse. I have only to say generally, that I did not see a particalar truncheon " fall, as it were, upon the very flesh of the people, because I thought it was not consistent " with my own safety to be sufficiently near for the purpose; but I saw the truncheons in " the air, and I heard the blows as they seemed to fall indiscriminately upon the people, " just in the same way as you might see the stick of a drover in Smithfield falling upon " the cattle there; that is the only thing which I can compare it to. The only disturbance " I saw there was created by the policemen themselves. If there was a riot, it was caused " by the police, it was a truncheon riot, and they were the rioters, unless they throw the " responsibility upwards upon the inspector, or the commissioners, or the minister, " whoever he may be, who is responsible." He is then asked: " Did you hear anything " about the Sunday Trading Bill?"—" Not a word." " Did you see anybody addressing " a multitude?"—" I think about half-past 4 or 5, before any of this had taken place " which I speak of in the open part of the park, a man was saying that he entreated the " consideration of the people for the poor man's Sunday, who had no other day; the people " were listening, but without any excitement; there was no excitement that I saw." It was " about half-past 4 to 5," " about 100 to 200 yards from the road. Beyond that I saw " nothing that could upon any pretence, as far as I could observe, call the police into the " centre of the park." " There might have been 50 or 60 spectators around him; but " they were perfectly orderly;" " they were rather amused than otherwise, I think, at what " was going on." " Were they laughing at him, calling out?"—" Very much so." " Chaffing " him?"—" Not so far as that, but there was no excitement; they seemed to get round him " simply because he was speaking, and nothing else. There seemed to be no noise in " their talking that I could observe."

Now, Sir, I will call your attention next to the evidence of Mr. Galbraith, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Argyle, I think he also states that he was at one time a Commissioner of Police at Glasgow. He says, at page 113, that he is a gentleman of fortune, residing at 177, Piccadilly, and a Justice of the Peace for the county of Argyle. He says, " I went to Hyde Park about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and remained there for " about an hour and a half after that time. I entered it at the gate of the Duke of Wellington's " House. I went on from that. I walked along the north side of the carriage drive towards " the Serpentine. I stopped for about half an hour, when I arrived within about 100 yards " of the Serpentine. I then saw the people remaining perfectly quiet, leaning over the " railing and looking at the police taking away different individuals; some of them taking " them away walking along the carriage drive, and others taking them away in cabs." " The " people, you say, were quiet?"—" They were perfectly quiet, and they were respectable, well- " dressed people, standing both on the south side and on the north side of the carriage drive. " There was no shouting whatever. Between the Achilles and the Serpentine there was no " shouting by the people in the neighbourhood at all; I should say, with the exception " perhaps of two or three men who were not so well dressed as the others, that the people " were anything but the *canaille;* they were the respectable people of the West End and the " trading part of London. There were a great many ladies and gentlemen, and well-dressed " gentlemen walking about with their children. They were behaving as well as any ladies " and gentlemen generally do behave." Then he says, " I am speaking of the crowd between " the Achilles and the Serpentine." Then he goes on to say, " I remained for more than " half an hour between the Serpentine and the Achilles, and I have spoken about the class " of people whom I saw there; and during the period that I was there that respectable " class of people standing along the railing were charged in a most violent and ruffianly " manner by a body of police "—that was about a quarter after 4. Then he says, in answer to the question whether there were any mounted policemen riding about at the spot between the Achilles and the Sepentine, " There were separate policemen standing at " intervals of about 50 yards each, without batons, and they were quite able to preserve " order; and during the time of this quietness and peace there was a body of policemen, " from 10 to 15 I should say in number, who came rushing along from the Serpentine, " going eastwards, charging along the north side of the railing, beating back the people " there, who were running over the railing, knocking them over, and they were hounded " on and charged to go on by the police officer on horseback, who was waving his whip, " and seemed excessively angry that the men were not violent enough, I thought." Then he identifies him as Superintendent Hughes. Then he says, in answer to a question from Mr. Commissioner Armstrong, " You saw them charging all the way towards you and " 20 or 30 yards beyond?—" Yes." " Using this violence?"—" Yes, decided violence; I may " say that there was not the slightest occasion for it." Then, in answer to a question of Mr. Commissioner Henderson, " Did you see the beginning of the charge?" he says, " No, " I could not, because the crowd was so dense between the Serpentine and me; but I saw " it quite sufficiently near when the people were running away frightened of the police- " men; the ladies and children ran away screaming, they were afraid." Then he says, in answer to this question, " Had these men their truncheons in their hands?"—" Yes, and " waving them and striking them on the railings, making a violent noise, and calling out

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"There were six or seven in number, but I do not mean to say they all laid hold of me. "They laid hold of me, and then spoke to me: whilst they had me in custody, as it were, "they were not at all polite to me. They said 'You cannot pass along this way. Where "are you going to?' 'Notting Hill,' I replied. To that they replied, 'Oh, they did not "care a damn for that' I said I was not using any cry, or saying a word, but was "passing peaceably along. There was a great crowd all along; not in the centre of "the road; that was quiet; that was the reason I went in the road, to get out of the "crowd. There was a great crowd on each side of the road. There were very few "carriages indeed. I was surprised to see so few, because, generally speaking, there are "a great many. There were not a great many people on the road, but they were on each "side. There was nothing to prevent my walking there; everything was in my favour; "I asked the policemen if it was not a public road, and whether I had not the right to "pass along the road. I did not resist, it was of no use to six or seven. They took me "forcibly along, and pushed me under the rail next to the Serpentine." "They did "not condescend to argue with you at all, then?"—"No; they were too short for that." "They merely pushed you under?"—"Yes." "Did they do that with force?"—"With "physical force." "Considerable force, I suppose?"—"Of course; I said I did not choose "to be handled in such a manner, and therefore I did not go along willingly. They put "me under the rail on the river side." "When you had been put under the rail in that "way, did any policeman speak to you?"—"229 A. When I was standing underneath the "rail he struck me, or poked me in the stomach with his staff; not so as to hurt me a very "great deal." "What was his object in poking you in the stomach after you got under?" "—It seemed out of spite, I thought, as much as anything, because I would not quite "agree with him. First of all he poked me in the stomach, and said, 'Take that,' or "words to that effect. I had not said a word after I had passed under the rail. I argued "with him as to the public road; that was the reason he followed me up. Several "gentlemen afterwards said, 'Shame! shame! here is my card.' I used no word to him "afterwards, to irritate him; nothing at all." Then he says that he saw a policeman on horseback, a little to the right of him, and he gives a description of him; he was a dark-whiskered man, "and it was a dark-brown horse, it appeared to me, I should say." Mr. Coulcher asked this mounted policeman, "if he had given orders to his men to knock "the public about. He did not seem much inclined to answer me at all at first, but after a "time, when I said I was doing nothing, I was walking along and proceeding to my destina-"tion, he said, 'Well, he did not care for that, that I had no business there.'" "I "asked him courteously, I was a little excited, I admit, after the treatment I had re-"ceived, I cannot deny that, but still I used no language I should be ashamed of." He says, "I asked him if it was not a public road, and if I had not as much right there "as those passing in carriages and on horseback, but I might just as well have got a "horse myself and rode if that was all." He says, "he was in the middle of the road, "and I went up to him." "You were arguing for your right to go along the carriage-"way?"—"Yes." "This was after you had been shoved?"—"Yes." "You then went "out into the road again?"—"Yes." "And you spoke to him as a man in authority?"—"Just so." "I thought he was a man in authority more than the others; it was of no "use to talk to them." "What did he say to that?"—"He would not argue with me; "he said if I was there to argue with him on public grounds, the men had better help me, "and four or five men came up, and he said, 'Move this man, move him.' They obeyed his "orders literally; they took me up, they took me along and tried to push me underneath the "rail on the opposite side to the Serpentine, but the crowd was too great for that, so "they took me up in their arms and threw me into the midst of the crowd; I suppose "there were four or five, but they were different ones to those who had previously struck "me, because there were a great many there." Then he says that they threw him over the rails on the north side; then he says that he is quite certain that in his discussion with the policemen at first, and then afterwards with this superintendent, he did not use any violent language. "Or make use of any insulting language, call them scoundrels, or anything of "that sort?"—"No; I certainly did not, but I felt excited, because I was not saying a word "to anybody, but merely passing along." Then he says that he keeps a female servant nd a page, which is evidence as to his respectability; then he goes on to speak of those rushes, and where they took place. He says that those rushes were made without the policemen giving the slightest warning. "When they rushed at the people you say they did it with "their truncheons, striking right and left?"—"Yes." "Did you see a blow come upon "any person?"—"I did; I saw a blow come down upon several people, upon people's "arms and shoulders; they seemed to strike with force." Then he describes the way. "Did you see any woman struck?"—"No, I did not; I am rather near-sighted, so that I "could not distinguish exactly who and what they were. There was scarcely a word "uttered; I saw one or two vehicles pass during that time, but very few."

The evidence of the next person that I shall quote is that of James Marten, who, the Commissioners will remember, was a carpenter on board the "Royal Albert." His evidence is at page 44. He says that he is a carpenter belonging to the "Royal Albert;" that she is in the Black Sea, and that he was wounded and sent home. He is a cripple; and he says, "I have a wound in my arm and a wound in my chest. I have my chest bone "broken, and my head open, and a place in my thigh." "You were in Hyde Park on the "1st of July, were you not?"—"I was. It was about 4 o'clock when I first went in. I

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" walked across the park, towards the Serpentine. I went towards the Knightsbridge part. " I went in by the Marble Arch. After standing there a few minutes, I went up to see the " crowd; there was a little hallooing and hooting. I thought the police were dragging " somebody about, so I went up to see what it was; after standing there a few minutes, " the police made a sortie inside the rails. I was inside, leaning over the iron rails, past the " horse road, the drive." I am sure the Commissioners will remember the perfect cripple that this witness was when he came into this court. He says, " I was not able to protect " myself, so I am sure I should not do so." Then he says, that he did not speak to a policeman at all, or interfere in any way. " When you say an active part, did you take any " part against the police?"—" None at all, nor speak to anybody that was near me, no more " than just looking on." He says the police rushed inside the rails, and he was struck by a policeman, and he gives his number. He says he was struck on the thigh first, and he got several blows from a policeman that was in the horse road as well. Then he says he was struck with his truncheon. " When they made the sortie, the mob dispersed; a great " many of them rushed away, and I being a cripple could not get away so well as the " others, so I was left last. I happened to have this stick in my hand; the policeman made " a regular charge on me, as he could not catch the others. I cried out that I was a " cripple, a wounded sailor: however, he paid no attention to me, and I was obliged to get " on the best way I could, till I was overpowered by this one in particular; had I been " armed, I should have done as well as anybody else; I should have stood in my own " defence." " You say that you told the policeman that you were a cripple?"—" Yes, more " than once." " You had a stick in your hand?"—" Yes, this is the stick." " It " reminded you of an attack of the Russians, did it not?"—" It reminded me of a lot of " wild beasts more than anything else." " You cried out for quarter, I think?"—" I did, " but they showed no quarter." Did he strike you on any of your wounds?"—" Yes, on " the one in my thigh, and burst it out bleeding, by which I lost a great deal of blood. I " had several blows on my arm, but one on my thigh particularly, which burst it out, " because of the wound not being quite healed; it was fast closing up, but was not quite " healed." " Are you quite sure that this policeman knew that you were a cripple?"—" Only from what I told him, and from my appearance he might have judged that I was an " invalid." " This 349 A, notwithstanding he saw you were a cripple, continued to strike " you with his truncheon?"—" He did." " You are quite sure of that?"—" I am quite " sure. I could swear to the man. I will swear to him in any dress. I took his number. " I kept sight of him as long as I could, till I got an opportunity of taking his number. " I never lost sight of him all the time." " You mean, in order to give you an opportunity " of seeing his number?"—" Yes. He kept walking about, and I could not take his number " till he went to speak to the inspector in the middle of the crowd, and then I took his number." " Did you take it down at the time?"—" No, I had not the means of taking it down; but " I have it in my memory." " You mean until you had an opportunity of fairly reading " his number?"—" Yes; he did not attempt to take me into custody." And I call the attention of the Commissioners particularly to the many instances in which people were struck without any attempt being made to take them into custody. The police rushed amongst them, and I think many were struck by accident. The police on that day used no discrimination. It was their duty to do so; but they did not appear to do so on that day.

I will now call the attention of the Commissioners to this wretched eel business. From the evidence of the several persons, it appears that the disturbance in the park was first caused by some boys throwing about an eel. I call your attention to the evidence of Mr. Utting, a highly respectable man, a reporter, connected with some newspaper, at page 104. He says, the crowd appeared to be very jocular. He entered the park about half-past 2, and left about 6. At first there were no carriages passing along the drive, three water carts only. He says, " I believe the people cheered the water carts. " They " seemed very jocular?"—" Yes, quite so." " Ready to be amused at anything?"—" Yes." " Did you hear any cries of 'Go to church'?"—" Not till long after the disturbance began." " When did this disturbance begin—about what time?"—" It was about 3 o'clock, and " I think it began from a simple incident; some boy found a dead eel, and having nothing " better to do, they began throwing it about, playing at a sort of camp ball with it, and it " fell at the foot of a policeman," (whose number he gives,) " and he took possession of it. " It was rather a large eel." "After he had taken this eel into custody, what did he do with " it?"—" The boys wanted him to give it to them again, but he would not do so; the " inspector came up and told him to take it, not to the Magazine, about which I think " there has been a mistake here; it was not the Magazine in question at all; it was the " barracks. The Magazine that is against Kensington Gardens was not attacked or " approached. The barrack is inhabited by soldiers, and the inspector told the policeman " to take the eel there, and he went, accompanied by about twenty policemen, to take the " eel there." " Did you see any charges made by the police?"—" The first charge arose out " of that. A lot of boys followed to get the eel back, and the policemen refused to deliver " it up. Some boy threw a small clod of earth, and hit a policeman on the face; it would not " have hurt him materially, but the policemen, upon that, drew their truncheons and struck " about indiscriminately." " Did the policemen see the boy?"—" Certainly not; because " their backs were turned to the boy." " Did they take the boy into custody?"—" No; " he was not pointed out." Then the police, very ostentatiously, " lodged the eel at the

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"There were six or seven in number, but I do not mean to say they all laid hold of me. "They laid hold of me, and then spoke to me; whilst they had me in custody, as it were, "they were not at all polite to me. They said 'You cannot pass along this way. Where "are you going to?' 'Notting Hill,' I replied. To that they replied, 'Oh, they did not "care a damn for that.' I said I was not using any cry, or saying a word, but was "passing peaceably along. There was a great crowd all along; not in the centre of "the road; that was quiet; that was the reason I went in the road, to get out of the "crowd. There was a great crowd on each side of the road. There were very few "carriages indeed. I was surprised to see so few, because, generally speaking, there are "a great many. There were not a great many people on the road, but they were on each "side. There was nothing to prevent my walking there; everything was in my favour; "I asked the policemen if it was not a public road, and whether I had not the right to "pass along the road. I did not resist, it was of no use to six or seven. They took me "forcibly along, and pushed me under the rail next to the Serpentine." "They did "not condescend to argue with you at all, then?"—"No; they were too short for that." "They merely pushed you under?"—"Yes." "Did they do that with force?"—"With "physical force." "Considerable force, I suppose?"—"Of course; I said I did not choose "to be handled in such a manner, and therefore I did not go along willingly. They put "me under the rail on the river side." "When you had been put under the rail in that "way, did any policeman speak to you?"—"229 A. When I was standing underneath the "rail he struck me, or poked me in the stomach with his staff; not so as to hurt me a very "great deal." "What was his object in poking you in the stomach after you got under?" "—It seemed out of spite, I thought, as much as anything, because I would not quite "agree with him. First of all he poked me in the stomach, and said, 'Take that,' or "words to that effect. I had not said a word after I had passed under the rail. I argued "with him as to the public road; that was the reason he followed me up. Several "gentlemen afterwards said, 'Shame! shame! here is my card.' I used no word to him "afterwards, to irritate him; nothing at all." Then he says that he saw a policeman on horseback, a little to the right of him, and he gives a description of him; he was a dark-whiskered man, "and it was a dark-brown horse, it appeared to me, I should say." Mr. Coulcher asked this mounted policeman, "if he had given orders to his men to knock "the public about. He did not seem much inclined to answer me at all at first, but after a "time, when I said I was doing nothing, I was walking along and proceeding to my destina-"tion, he said, 'Well, he did not care for that, that I had no business there.'" "I "asked him courteously, I was a little excited, I admit, after the treatment I had re-"ceived, I cannot deny that, but still I used no language I should be ashamed of." He says, "I asked him if it was not a public road, and if I had not as much right there "as those passing in carriages and on horseback, but I might just as well have got a "horse myself and rode if that was all." He says, "he was in the middle of the road, "and I went up to him." "You were arguing for your right to go along the carriage-"way?"—"Yes." "This was after you had been shoved?"—"Yes." "You then went "out into the road again?"—"Yes." "And you spoke to him as a man in authority?"—"Just so." "I thought he was a man in authority more than the others; it was of no "use to talk to them." "What did he say to that?"—"He would not argue with me; "he said if I was there to argue with him on public grounds, the men had better help me, "and four or five men came up, and he said, 'Move this man, move him.' They obeyed his "orders literally; they took me up, they took me along and tried to push me underneath the "rail on the opposite side to the Serpentine, but the crowd was too great for that, so "they took me up in their arms and threw me into the midst of the crowd; I suppose "there were four or five, but they were different ones to those who had previously struck "me, because there were a great many there." Then he says that they threw him over the rails on the north side; then he says that he is quite certain that in his discussion with the policemen at first, and then afterwards with this superintendent, he did not use any violent language. "Or make use of any insulting language, call them scoundrels, or anything of "that sort?"—"No; I certainly did not, but I felt excited, because I was not saying a word "to anybody, but merely passing along." Then he says that he keeps a female servant nd a page, which is evidence as to his respectability; then he goes on to speak of those rushes, and where they took place. He says that those rushes were made without the policemen giving the slightest warning. "When they rushed at the people you say they did it with "their truncheons, striking right and left?"—"Yes." "Did you see a blow come upon "any person?"—"I did; I saw a blow come down upon several people, upon people's "arms and shoulders; they seemed to strike with force." Then he describes the way. "Did you see any woman struck?"—"No, I did not; I am rather near-sighted, so that I "could not distinguish exactly who and what they were. There was scarcely a word "uttered: I saw one or two vehicles pass during that time, but very few."

The evidence of the next person that I shall quote is that of James Marten, who, the Commissioners will remember, was a carpenter on board the "Royal Albert." His evidence is at page 44. He says that he is a carpenter belonging to the "Royal Albert;" that she is in the Black Sea, and that he was wounded and sent home. He is a cripple; and he says, "I have a wound in my arm and a wound in my chest. I have my chest bone "broken, and my head open, and a place in my thigh." "You were in Hyde Park on the "1st of July, were you not?"—"I was. It was about 4 o'clock when I first went in. I

" walked across the park, towards the Serpentine. I went towards the Knightsbridge part. " I went in by the Marble Arch. After standing there a few minutes, I went up to see the " crowd; there was a little hallooing and hooting. I thought the police were dragging " somebody about, so I went up to see what it was; after standing there a few minutes, " the police made a sortie inside the rails. I was inside, leaning over the iron rails, past the " horse road, the drive." I am sure the Commissioners will remember the perfect cripple that this witness was when he came into this court. He says, " I was not able to protect " myself, so I am sure I should not do so." Then he says, that he did not speak to a policeman at all, or interfere in any way. " When you say an active part, did you take any " part against the police?"—" None at all, nor speak to anybody that was near me, no more " than just looking on." He says the police rushed inside the rails, and he was struck by a policeman, and he gives his number. He says he was struck on the thigh first, and he got several blows from a policeman that was in the horse road as well. Then he says he was struck with his truncheon. " When they made the sortie, the mob dispersed; a great " many of them rushed away, and I being a cripple could not get away so well as the " others, so I was left last. I happened to have this stick in my hand; the policeman made " a regular charge on me, as he could not catch the others. I cried out that I was a " cripple, a wounded sailor: however, he paid no attention to me, and I was obliged to get " on the best way I could, till I was overpowered by this one in particular; had I been " armed, I should have done as well as anybody else; I should have stood in my own " defence." " You say that you told the policeman that you were a cripple?"—" Yes, more " than once." " You had a stick in your hand?"—" Yes, this is the stick." " It " reminded you of an attack of the Russians, did it not?"—" It reminded me of a lot of " wild beasts more than anything else." " You cried out for quarter, I think?"—" I did, " but they showed no quarter." Did he strike you on any of your wounds?"—" Yes, on " the one in my thigh, and burst it out bleeding, by which I lost a great deal of blood. I " had several blows on my arm, but one on my thigh particularly, which burst it out, " because of the wound not being quite healed; it was fast closing up, but was not quite " healed." " Are you quite sure that this policeman knew that you were a cripple?"—" Only from what I told him, and from my appearance he might have judged that I was an " invalid." " This 349 A, notwithstanding he saw you were a cripple, continued to strike " you with his truncheon?"—" He did." " You are quite sure of that?"—" I am quite " sure. I could swear to the man. I will swear to him in any dress. I took his number. " I kept sight of him as long as I could, till I got an opportunity of taking his number. " I never lost sight of him all the time." " You mean, in order to give you an opportunity " of seeing his number?"—" Yes. He kept walking about, and I could not take his number " till he went to speak to the inspector in the middle of the crowd, and then I took his number." " Did you take it down at the time?"—" No, I had not the means of taking it down; but " I have it in my memory." " You mean until you had an opportunity of fairly reading " his number?"—" Yes; he did not attempt to take me into custody." And I call the attention of the Commissioners particularly to the many instances in which people were struck without any attempt being made to take them into custody. The police rushed amongst them, and I think many were struck by accident. The police on that day used no discrimination. It was their duty to do so; but they did not appear to do so on that day.

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" barracks, and came back amidst general hootings, and directly they came back all the " police were summoned from the different parts where they were lying under the clumps " of trees. Two mounted superintendents rode up, and the first onslaught was made."

Now I beg to call the attention of the Commissioners, in confirmation of that, to the evidence of Inspector Macintosh, at page 442. " Will you tell us what you saw about an eel on " that day ?"—" I was walking between the two parties of police about half-past 2, and I saw " two men passing; one of them threw a dead eel at two ladies who were sitting down " quietly on the grass. The ladies seemed very indignant, and called them scamps or " vagabonds; I do not recollect the term; I went up to the ladies, and they said they " ought to be taken into custody. They did not give them into custody. I walked quickly " away. I went towards the nearest company of police, and sat down there about half an " hour. I observed a great crowd of people collected about the other company of police " nearest the Receiving House. I went up there to see what was the matter, and I saw " an eel thrown about there at the men, and, I believe, the same eel that I saw before; I " have no doubt of it. There were two sergeants lying down upon the ground, and it " struck them in the face." The eel was thrown, he thinks, at one of the constables. " I " told one of the constables to take the eel, and throw it into the Serpentine, which he did." " You did not take hold of the man who threw it ?"—" No, I thought it was better to put " up with it as a mischievous trick for the time." " You thought it better to show for- " bearance ?"—" I did." " Did the two men, 456 and 458, show the same forbearance ?" " —" They did, they told me never to mind. I told a constable to throw it into the " Serpentine." He is asked, " I am afraid the eel made its appearance again ?" And he says, " The eel made its appearance again in about a quarter of an hour. I believe it was " the same; there is no doubt it was the same." Then he says, " I believe some boys got " a dog to get it out of the Serpentine. It was thrown about the crowd for some time, and " at last it was thrown against the police. I then saw it was of no use putting it into the " Serpentine, and I told a man to throw it over the fence to the gatekeeper's lodge, or send " it into the barracks. I sent one of the men with it, No. 480, and as soon as he went " away from where the police were sitting down, the mob went after him, and pulled him " about. Some wanted to get hold of the eel again, and seeing that he was mobbed, I sent " two or three more men after him;" and so it goes on. Afterwards Superintendent Hughes justifies this ostentatious manner of taking away the eel. At page 459 he goes on to state that he did report, and then he says, in answer to the question, " How long were " they permitted to be quiet ?" " This eel business, which you have heard so much about, had " taken place, and I myself saw that eel. I then saw that there was danger in it, and I " then sent some person with orders to have it thrown into the Serpentine, and a message " was brought back to me to say that it was thrown into the Serpentine, and I thought " then that it was all safe and settled with regard to that." Then, in his cross-examination about this eel, there is this question: " About this eel, you say that you saw danger in the " eel; about what time did this eel appear ?" and he says, in reply, " It was a long thick " eel, and I saw a ring of persons with it in the park, and I thought it a thing that was " very likely to cause a breach of the peace; although the thing was then going on as a " lark, I thought it might cause a breach of the peace, and I then told an inspector to go " and get it away, and throw it into the Serpentine, and the message that I received was, " that the eel was thrown into the Serpentine, and I felt satisfied that that business had " ended there." Then he is asked, " In throwing this eel about, a great many persons " appeared to take an interest, and it seemed to be a source of amusement to a great many " people. If it drew the people away, would it not have been advantageous to have had " eels all about the park to draw the people away from the Receiving House and the rails ?" and his answer is, " I do not know hardly how to answer that question. At the time when " I first saw it, there would be a ring of persons about as large as this Court." Then the question is, " I cannot see how there is any danger to the public peace from a number of " persons amusing themselves in that way ?" It appears that they were very quiet previously to that, and it is proved by his own report that they were. He says, " At a " time like that, from amusement it very soon gets to something worse." " Would not going " up to 200 people who were playing with this eel, and taking it away violently from them, " irritate those 200 people ?"—" I do not see why it should." " If you had an eel in your " hand, and a person snatched it out of your hand, would you not be irritated ? If you " were out in the street on this occasion, I dare say you would, and so should I. Sup- " posing I saw you riding down Whitehall, and snatched your riding whip out of your " hand, should you not be irritated at it ?"—" There would be cause that I should feel so." " You would feel that I had insulted you ?"—" Perhaps I should." " Do not you think " that those people on this occasion would naturally feel the same ?"—" I do not see why " they should upon an occasion like that, and at that time."

I think that that seems to have been the commencement of all the ill-feeling between the police and the people assembled there on that day, this ostentatiously, as one of the witnesses describes it, taking away this eel. If the people were amusing themselves with it, why should they not have been left to do so ? It would have been time enough to take it away when the police saw an unnecessary breach of the peace. It is clear from the evidence before you, that the first breach of the peace and the first ill-feeling was caused by the police going and taking this eel.

I would now make a few remarks upon the evidence of Sir Richard Mayne. I am sure

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that it would not be right in me to state my own opinion, and I should hardly have ventured to do so, but I venture to state the opinion of all my clients, which is this, that the occurrences of this unfortunate day were caused by Sir Richard Mayne. His evidence shows that he anticipated that the meeting would assume the character of a riot. Then I submit, that if he did anticipate so serious a meeting as that, he should have gone on the ground himself—he should have been present. It was not as if there had been riots all over London. It appears that Superintendent Hughes had to act by his authority, but he could not see what was going on himself; he could not observe the change that took place in the feelings of the crowd when he was at Whitehall, and it must have taken half an hour or 20 minutes to go to Whitehall. Supposing he had stationed himself at the Triumphal Arch or in the Receiving House, he would then have had an opportunity of seeing exactly how things were going on. I submit to you that there was great carelessness in this, and a want of foresight on the part of Sir Richard Mayne, to be keeping at his office when there was nothing going on except the disturbance here and at Park Street. If he had been in the Receiving House, he would have been nearer Park Street than at Whitehall. He should have gone on to the ground and given orders personally. Riots do not occur every day, and it was very important, if possible, to prevent this thing festering up into the serious disturbance which it afterwards did. I submit, that if Sir Richard Mayne had done that, and had acted with that due discretion which he ought to have done, the proceedings which led to the appointment of this Commission would have been entirely prevented. Then there is another thing that he might have seen. It appears, upon the evidence, I think, of Superintendent Hughes and another witness, that the object of the police during the day was to keep the people away from the railings. There was an inconvenient crowd of persons pressing on to the rails, and their object was to keep them away, and that might have been easily done. If Sir Richard Mayne anticipated that there was to be this disturbance, he ought to have had and he might have called in another 200 police, and then he could have kept the line from the Dairy Lodge to the East end of the Serpentine, and would have had a sufficient force to have prevented the people crowding on to the rails, and I submit that it was a gross breach of duty on his part not to have done so. I now merely echo (it is not my own opinion) the opinions of all my clients on the subject. The evidence is, that the way in which the rails were cleared, was by parties of 10 or 20 rushing suddenly upon the crowd. Sir Richard Mayne, I think, gives what I call a very absurd explanation of those rushes; whether there was a necessity for them or not, there is no doubt that the police got under the rails or over them, and proceeded quickly amongst the crowd and struck about, and very often, I dare say accidentally, but very often, they struck persons down, men, and frequently women. Now I would refer to the evidence of Sir Richard Mayne; he says that he was induced to do what he did by notices that had been posted up in various parts of the town inviting people to attend an open air meeting in Hyde Park on the 1st of July. I submit that when you come to look at the evidence about those notices, you will find that there is but very little evidence upon the subject. I believe that those notices were not posted about London to any very great extent. I admit that they were in a few places, but I understood and I was informed here the other day that they were printed by the printer more for his own private purposes than anything else; and as to the other notices, the first one I am sure, upon reading it, no one could think that anything very serious was intended by it. It is a handbill: "On Sunday, the "open air fete and monster concert, under the patronage of the 'Leave-us-alone' club will "be repeated on Sunday next. The 'private property' (vide Inspector Blighs' speech) "will be open to the public on the occasion; hot water for parties supplied by Lord "Robert Grosvenor who is in plenty of it. Dinners, pale ale, wines, and spirits of the "choicest quality will be provided at the West End clubs during the hours when the "Licensed Victuallers' houses are closed by law. Admission gratis to members of the "legislature, the clergy, bishops, &c. The Bill for Sunday will be sent in on Wednesday "next, July 4th." I consider that that is a notice of a jocular character, and I think that Sir Richard Mayne's trying to twist it into anything serious is most absurd. The second notice is: "Peaceful monster meeting in Hyde Park, every Sunday afternoon." "Do you "go to church on Sunday next, or to the monster peace meeting in Hyde Park?" "Tyran-"nical attack upon the liberty of the people. Proposed prohibition of Sunday trading. "The new Bill brought in by Lord Robert Grosvenor." There is some allusion certainly to a meeting, but it is small and faint. Then he gives another one, which I think was put in with some unfairness; he says "Tyrannical attack upon the liberty of the people. Pro-"posed prohibition of Sunday trading." It appears that in that notice there was no allusion whatever to any meeting, and I believe it turns out that it was in fact an extract from "The Times." I am sure that "The Times" does not encourage revolutionary meeting; it was merely remonstrating upon the absurdity of the Bill.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Are those reported in the evidence?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir; but that notice does not call any meeting whatever, therefore it could not fairly influence Sir Richard Mayne in the decision which he came to. It was published a fortnight before.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) At what page is the tyrannical attack referred to?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) At pages 228 and 229. Then at page 229 there is another notice, which Sir Richard said had an influence upon his judgment, and from that he determined to consult the Government as to the notice that he should prepare. The notice is:

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"Sunday Bill. Lord Robert Grosvenor says you are not respectable. He begged to "inform the House (of un-Commons) that since that movement (the demonstration in "Hyde Park) he has received several letters from working men,(?) in which they spoke "of the persons there assembled in no complimentary language.—Report of Debates, "Tuesday, June 26th. This is a challenge! Come, therefore, in your best clothes next "Sunday to Hyde Park, and try to look and behave like your 'betters.' Bring your wives, "dressed out like columbines, and your sons in round collars and long black sacks. Eat, "drink, ride, loll, chat, flirt, and be merry, as they do, on Sunday next." I call your attention to the invitation to bring their wives with them. I think that if there had been anything very bad they would not have done so. "Eat, drink, ride, loll, chat, flirt, and "be merry, as they do, on Sunday next, for on Monday you must work, and it pleases the "Lords that you shall have this one Sunday to do it in." Then there is a piece of poetry, which I will not read to you; and then it says, "Lord Robert Grosvenor wishes to drive "us all to church. Let us 'go to church' with Lord Robert Grosvenor on Sunday next. "Go to church! Lord Robert Grosvenor wishes to drive us all to church. Let us go to "church with Lord Robert Grosvenor next Sunday morning. We can attend on his "Lordship at Park Lane at half-past 10. 'Go to church' with him, then go home to "dinner, and be back again to see 'our friends' in Hyde Park. Come in your best clothes, "as his Lordship is very particular." Then, it says, "Rare fun in Hyde Park," and so on. Then Sir Richard Mayne goes on to say that there were articles in various papers, also conducive to the same excitement. I think the one that he refers to is the very last paper that would do so. "The Times" characterised the proposed Bill as an absurd Bill, and everybody else is of the same opinion. Then he was going to give us a notice with regard to Greenwich Park. That seemed to be stopped, very unfortunately; for if we had had a notice from him, prohibiting the people to go to Greenwich Park, we might have had two riots instead of one. Then he states how he obtained the evidence. Perhaps his evidence was not very distinct upon that. He does not seem to have taken a very great deal of trouble to get at what the real state of the feeling of the people was. There is no evidence to show that those notices were at all publicly distributed about London; they were sold in the shops of people who were not connected with any Sunday Trading Bill whatever; it was a mere joke, for the purpose of catching a penny when they could. I will call your attention to Sir Richard Mayne's notice; he stated, after some time, that he consulted the Government upon the notice, and that the notice was afterwards submitted to the Government by the permanent Under Secretary, Mr. Waddington, and it is at page 231: "Whereas large numbers of persons assembled on "Sunday last in Hyde Park, and when so assembled, conducted themselves in a disorderly "manner, so as to endanger the public peace, and particularly by making loud noises and "obstructing the carriage road, endeavoured to interrupt the free passage of persons quietly "passing in carriages or on horseback. And whereas information has been received, and it "is publicly announced in various printed notices, that it is the intention of certain persons "to hold an open air meeting, on Sunday, next July 1st, in Hyde Park, and cause an "assemblage there of large numbers of persons, whereby considerable apprehension has been "created among the peaceable inhabitants of the metropolis. Notice is hereby given, that "no such meeting or assemblage of persons in large numbers will be allowed to take place; "and all well disposed persons are hereby cautioned and requested to abstain from joining "or attending any such meeting or assemblage." Evil disposed persons might do just as they liked. He says, "And notice is further given, that all necessary measures will be "adopted to prevent any such meeting or assemblage, and effectually preserve the public "peace and to suppress any attempt at the disturbance thereof." I submit that there was nothing to justify such a notice. Almost every one of the witnesses, or I suppose half of them at least, were attracted to the park simply by that notice. Sir Richard Mayne's notice caused that large assemblage in the park that day, and it cannot be found in the evidence of any witness that any person went to the park in consequence of the other three notices which I have just read to the Commissioners. I think there is an error to which I ought to call the attention of the Commissioners in page 235; it is at question 6,274. He was asked this,—"None were discharged who were charged with throwing stones?" and his answer was, "24 were convicted for throwing stones. The following is "A Return of the number of police assaulted or resisted in the execution of their duty on "Sunday, July the 1st: four were assaulted, one was struck in the back with a stone, slight, "one knocked down by a blow on the head and slightly cut, one thrown down, knee "slightly injured, one eye blackened, struck with a stone." Then he goes on to say,— "In the D division 45 were assaulted, 7 were kicked, 25 struck with stones, and 13 struck "with sticks." I think that was on the following Sunday, but it would appear as if it took place on this Sunday.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Sir Richard Mayne gives a return of only four policemen as having been hurt on that day at all.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, he says that in the D division, 45 were assaulted.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) Before that, he says that those were in the A and C divisions.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think it will be found that the latter part of that was on the following Sunday, and not on this Sunday.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I certainly understood that there were only four, and I observe

that I said that it would be desirable to have the returns from which that list was made up. *Mr. Mitchell.*

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) The only wonder is that the short-hand writer has given such a very accurate report. But I think it will be found in Sir Richard Mayne's cross-examination, that he explains distinctly that there were only four on that day. 2d August 1855.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is a very important correction; there must be some confusion there.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I think he stated afterwards, that those were the returns to the office of persons that had been hurt. Then I think he subsequently stated what occurred at the police office, that there were charges made against certain persons, where stones were thown; the lattter part applies to that, I think.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think it will turn out, upon looking carefully into it, that on that day, though there were 72 persons taken into custody, and though it is alleged that a most serious riot took place, according to Sir Richard Mayne, yet at that time only four persons were wounded.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I think I understood that the return of four was a return sent to him in Scotland Yard, and that the other is the number of all the cases brought before the magistrates.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have the police charge sheet, and there is nothing of that kind here.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There is some confusion there, and I do not know how we can get it explained

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have the police charge sheet, and there could be nothing like that number.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) He stated that four of the police received injuries.

(*M. Mitchell.*) I think I may fairly assume that only four were injured, and in the way mentioned. I feel persuaded that that was the return for that day.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I am inclined to think that it was some subsequent day that he spoke of, and that the four were for that day.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I think that the return from the D division is exactly as it was stated on the 1st of July. I have sent for the return.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think it will be found that there were a fewer number injured on this occasion than almost on any other. Sir Richard Mayne told us, I think rather ostentatiously, what his services were at the opening of the Exhibition, and at the Duke of Wellington's funeral. I think it will be found that there were a great many more accidents on the day of the Duke's funeral than on the 1st of July. Now my clients, many of them, are excessively annoyed at the conduct of Sir Richard Mayne (but this is rather a matter for the Commissioners than for me, although I feel it right to submit these observations to them) in refusing bail that day. Persons were brought in very early in the evening, and what I submit is, not that in every case of a drunken person brought in Sir Richard Mayne was bound to go from station to station to see who was brought in, but I submit that it was his duty to have made himself better acquainted with the nature of the cases than from the evidence he appears to have done. So far as I can make out from his cross-examination, he seems to have taken no trouble whatever to ascertain the class of charges brought in at that time. I quite admit, that under the Acts of Parliament, where there is a serious charge, the inspectors have no discretion. The 2d and 3d of Victoria, chapter 47, the same Act that was mentioned before, says, "That whenever any person charged with "any offence of which he is liable to be summarily convicted before a magistrate, or with "having carelessly done any hurt or damage, shall be, without the warrant of a magistrate, "in the custody of any one of the Metropolitan police in charge of any station-house "during the time when the police court shall be shut, it shall be lawful for such constable, "if he shall deem it prudent, to take the recognizance of such person with or without "sureties." I admit, if it was intended that serious charges were to be made by Sir Richard Mayne, or rather by the Government, the next day, he had no discretion to accept bail on that day; but I submit that Sir Richard Mayne is a magistrate and appointed a Justice of the Peace himself.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) We were to have a copy of the charge sheet at the station, to see what the charges were.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I have a copy here. As I was saying, Sir Richard Mayne is a magistrate himself, and in his evidence he says that it is not usual for him to act as a magistrate; but I submit that this was a case in which a departure from a routine so mischievous in its character and in its results might have been warranted. It was his duty to have gone down to the station-house in the evening, and to have seen the class of cases and persons that were then charged. Even if he had not himself liked to have taken the responsibility of acting at all in a serious case of this kind, it was not so late in the evening but what he might have consulted some of the legal advisers of the Government. It is quite clear, that the next morning, after a sharp and very powerful article in a paper which always supports the rights of the people, "The Times," the Solicitor to the Treasury stated to him, "You are in a great scrape; let those people go;" and they were afterwards discharged on their own recognizances. Why could not that have been done the night before? I submit that he behaved very ill (I repeat that it is the opinion of my clients) in not going himself, and upon his own responsibility, using his own discretion, admitting these persons to bail, or

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going down to the Treasury and obtaining the opinion of the legal advisers of the Government. He has committed a great wrong and injustice to the various persons who were taken up on that occasion. The witnesses state that they had no political motive in going, and they did not hear of any person who had; but Sir Richard Mayne might with a little trouble have ascertained who they were. I will not go into any long disquisition upon the law of this question, but I believe Sir Richard Mayne's notion was, that it was not a riot, but a charge of high treason; persons meeting together for a public purpose to break the peace; that was not a riot, but high treason. I have now an extract from "Burn's Justice" in my hands, and there it is so stated, "Wherever the intention of such an assembly is to "redress public grievances, as to pull down inclosures in general, or reform religion, and the "like, it is high treason." I suppose Sir Richard Mayne thought in the morning that he should have cooked up a case of high treason for us, and, instead of having this Commission, which seems to be going off very harmlessly, we might have had Her Majesty's judges called in, and a great deal of fuss that we should never have heard the end of. And I submit that the only thing that induced a departure from the same course on Tuesday, was the public indignation that had been excited, and which public indignation was expressed by the newspapers. I say that Sir Richard Mayne's conduct was harsh and tyrannical. And then in Sir Richard Mayne's evidence, during a long cross-examination, he states that he thought that the charges were so serious that he did not feel himself justified in granting bail. I will compare that with Inspector Coombe's evidence. It states, "In point of fact "you assumed yourself the responsibility of preventing bail being taken in those cases "which were specified on that night." Then, "You relieved the inspector, therefore, from "that discretion?"—"I did. I do not know whether it is necessary for me to state it, "but he said that that was his own view of it; that he would have taken the same course "if he had not heard from me. However, as far as any responsibility goes, I will take "it." I say that that is a direct mis-statement. We have, fortunately, had Coombes the inspector, who was on duty that evening, and these are the words that he uses. He says that Mr. Mair applied for bail. "He asked if I would take bail. I told him, yes, "I would; but from the number of charges that came in upon me, I thought it "was most prudent to take those charges at once, and enter them in the charge "book, if anything of a fair charge appeared to be made." "You told Mr. Mair that "you would take bail?"—"I did." "There were so many charges came in, that you "deferred taking bail?"—"I knew a riot was something extraordinary; I thought, first of "all, the magistrates would deal summarily with it, and then I thought it would not be "prudent to take bail without further instructions." "You did not offer to take bail, "then?"—"I did not." "Did you send down to Sir Richard Mayne?"—"Through the "superintendent." "You do not know what Sir Richard Mayne's answer was?"—"I believe "I saw it; it was, 'Refuse bail.'" Sir Richard Mayne obviously makes a mis-statement of the opinion of Inspector Coombes, who comes and says, "At first I would have taken "bail, but afterwards I heard from Sir Richard Mayne that bail would not be taken."

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The charge sheet would show best. If the charge was entered as one of riot, then the inspector, by taking the charge in that form, would deprive himself of the right to take bail.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) That was the case of Mr. Mair. The charge is riotous, assaulting policeman 370. Riotous, I suppose, was not applied in the technical sense of a riot, but disorderly. It is clear that Inspector Coombes thought that he had a right to take bail, so that the whole responsibility of that rests upon Sir Richard Mayne. I say that he had no right to sit in his arm-chair at Whitehall, during an exciting time like that; but he ought to have come down to the office or to have communicated with the Government that evening, and something definite ought to have been done about it. I most respectively submit this point to the consideration of the Commissioners, they being more acquainted with the law than I am.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) According to the evidence of Sir Richard Mayne, he seems to have acted upon what he thought must be eventually the charge against these persons, rather than upon the actual charge in the charge sheet.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think he took no trouble to ascertain.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There is no evidence as to what means he had of knowing.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I am not going into any disquisition about public meetings, or the right to hold public meetings; but I submit that, as Englishmen, we claim a right to attend any public meeting, and to express our opinions, and if we do it peaceably and quietly, and without any breach of the peace, we consider that we are within the law. It is the privilege of an Englishman to express his opinions in a public manner, and it is not to be said that because a few idle boys, and perhaps a few of the thieves of London, did mix together and get up a little bit of a row, some 40,000 or 50,000 persons are to find themselves charged with being parties in a riotous assembly. The people are very tenacious of their right of public discussion, and I consider that it is as well for a police commissioner not to be too anxious to strain the law, and to desire to turn a respectable crowd into a mob of rioters.

I will now go to the evidence of Superintendent Hughes. I will call your attention to the persons who make charges against him; but I will not go into all the charges made against him. There are above twenty persons, and some of them speak in the way I have described to you, and they say that his conduct was of the most outrageous description; amongst

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them Mr. Mair, Mr. Stredder, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Balbirnie, Mr. Beal, Mr. Houlding, Mr. Tine, Mr. Ogle, Mr. Sims, Mr. Flower, Mr. Utting, Mr. Galbraith. They all speak of him, and they all make specific charges against the conduct of Superintendent Hughes on that day. If violence was at one time ordered by Sir Richard Mayne, there is no doubt that he carried out the order to the very letter; that is quite proved; the Commissioners will say whether they think those rushes were necessary, or if they were unnecessary. It is clear that the rushes created a great part of the disturbance in the park that day, and if those rushes were unnecessary, the responsibility of them, and the consequences which they produced, must rest with Superintendent Hughes; they caused, no doubt, considerable irritation among the people, and did not answer the end for which they were intended.

Then, with regard to Superintendent O'Brien, it is rather unfortunate that his men should have been so very quick in misunderstanding his orders; but I think they must have pretty well understood them; he said, "Disperse!" and he was tripped up, the men misunderstood his orders, and in a minute and a half 1,000 people were cleared away from Lord Robert Grosvenor's house. I submit that that is not a proper way of clearing, and the evidence will show that it was an unnecessarily harsh way of clearing a crowd; Superintendent O'Brien himself disapproves of the striking, which he said, was an unfortunate mistake. I submit that the conduct of those men who were concerned in assaulting the people on that day should be very narrowly looked into, the conduct of the private constables, I mean, as they do not appear to have been acting directly under orders. There is a great amount of evidence as to Stephens' case, and I submit that if the evidence satisfies you that they were concerned in that assault on Stephens, it should be specially pointed out in your report.

Now, I proceed to the case of Mr. Mair, the case which brought me immediately into these proceedings. Mr. Mair resides at Charlwood Street, Warwick Square, Pimlico—very near the park. He is a man in a large way of business, keeping, he says, five clerks, and so on. He has an office in Covent Garden, and he, residing near the park, is in the habit of going into the park.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Who came here and stated that his hairdresser could prove that he had a wound in his head?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) That was Franklin, Sir—one of the men that was taken in Park Street, Lewis Franklin, a printer.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) There is no doubt about Stephens' hurts?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Mr. Mair, as his custom was, and so it appears from the evidence, was taking his quiet walk in the park. He is a man in delicate health, and he was taking his quiet walk on the Sunday afternoon, and he stopped at a place where the road from the Albert Gate crosses the drive, looking at what was passing, when a man, 370 A, came with a body of constables striking on the rails with his staff. Mr. Mair turned round, and said, "What are you going to do, fellow—are you going to kill us all?" and the man said, "They are our orders," in a very uncourteous manner. Mr. Mair being in a state of great excitement, and having been struck, said, "Damn your orders." The man then went round the railings, and proceeded to strike Mr. Mair with his truncheon—that Mr. Mair swears to,—and he held up his stick to defend himself, and it ended in Mr. Mair being taken into custody. He was taken to Vine Street at 4 o'clock, and bail was offered twice that evening. Mr. Bruce, a barrister, went, but bail was refused. Another gentleman offered himself, but bail was again refused. He was locked up all that night in the cell, as to which you have had so much evidence, and he was then taken before the magistrate, and was discharged on his own recognizance.

Now, I beg to call your attention to a very unfair statement made by Sir Richard Mayne with regard to these proceedings, at page 252. After Mr. Mair was discharged out of custody, he instructed his solicitor to make an application to the magistrate under that section of the Metropolitan Police Act which I have now called your attention to, either to do that or for perjury. Mr. Mair's solicitor saw Sir Richard Mayne himself upon it, and the magistrate said it was not usual to grant a summons, but requested Mr. Mair's solicitor to see Sir Richard Mayne and arrange a day when those men were to come up. Mr. Mair's solicitor saw Sir Richard Mayne. Sir Richard Mayne arranged a day—it was arranged that those men should come up for hearing on the 11th of July. Mr. Mair's solicitor explained to Sir Richard Mayne the object. I saw him personally at Whitehall, and the men came up on the 11th of July last. The three constables who gave evidence against Mr. Mair were put into the box, and Mr. Ballantine, who was instructed on behalf of Mr. Mair, recommended that as the Government had promised a Commission it would be more respectful to the Government, and the gentlemen then nominated the Commissioners, that they should come under the Inquiry, and abandon the charge against those men. Mr. Ballantine says in his observations, after stating how Mr. Mair was taken into custody, "Since that time Mr. Mair has heard that the House of Commons has thought it right "to direct an inquiry to be made into the conduct of the police on that day. That "inquiry is to be full and searching, and no doubt it will be satisfactorily carried out. "In the course of the inquiry, all isolated cases will undergo investigation, and under "the circumstances I have thought it right to recommend Mr. Mair—I am not aware "if he will approve of the recommendation, as the best course to be pursued—not to "press the case against the policemen. I, therefore, leave the case with you, Sir, without "any attempt to state the circumstances and character of it."

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(*Mr. Ellis.*) What page are you reading from?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) It is a statement in the newspaper of what took place at Marlborough Street. Mr. Ballantine goes on to say, "I may be allowed to say, that what I know of "Mr. Mair's connexions, they are most respectable, many clergymen being among them; "and that Mr. Mair feels that there may be some slur rest on his name in consequence "of what has occurred." Then, Sir, these are Mr. Hardwick's observations on the case: "With regard to the case of Mr. Mair, the evidence was certainly not very strong, and as "he brought forward a respectable witness to give an account of the affair, I was induced "to ask him merely to enter into his own recognizances to appear here again. The "matter only shows how much more prudent it would be for persons of such respectability "to abstain from assemblies of this sort; for though peaceable at first, they soon grow into "the character of a tumultuous assembly, for the acts of which all present are more or less "responsible, the innocent being responsible for the acts of the guilty. In requiring "Mr. Mair to enter into his own recognizances there was no slur whatever on his character; "it was only declaring the simple fact, that he had become entangled in a mob which had "become riotous in charater. It shows, as I said, how much better it is for respectable "persons not to place themselves in the way of forming any part of such mobs." "(*Mr. "Ballantine.*) I hope it may be distinctly understood, that you say no imputation rests on "Mr. Mair." "(*Mr. Hardwick.*) None whatever." "(*Mr. Ballantine.*) I may say in "evidence of the respectability of the mob at the time in question, that there was at least "one judge and several magistrates there." It appears that there were a great many more persons of distinction there even than those.

Now, Sir, I wish to call your attention to a very unfair statement, as I consider, made by Sir Richard Mayne in his evidence. It is in answer to a question put by Mr. Stuart Wortley. "I understand you, that when any complaint is made against a policeman, and "he is convicted before a magistrate, he ceases to be a member of the Force: as a matter "of course, unless the Secretary of State interfere to retain him?"—"As a matter of "course. There is one law which I have not referred to. In addition to all the laws "under which a policeman may be punished: there is one special provision in the 2d "and 3d Victoria, to this effect: 'That every constable who shall be guilty of any "'neglect or violation of duty in his office of constable, shall be liable to a penalty not "'more than 10*l.*, the amount of which penalty may be deducted from any salary then "'due to such offender, or in the discretion of the magistrate, may be imprisoned, with or "'without hard labour, for any time not more than one calendar month.' So that any "individual aggrieved by any excess of authority on the part of the police may, upon "complaint before a single magistrate, and, on proof of his charge, have a constable fined "to the amount of 10*l.*, or committed to prison for one month. Not one such charge has "yet been made with reference to the proceedings of the 1st of July." Now this was after Mr. Mair's solicitor had seen Mr. Commissioner Mayne, and had explained to him the charge which was about to be made, and I cannot fancy that Sir Richard Mayne would be so ignorant of what was going on as not to know that the very reason that induced Mr. Mair to withdraw that charge was the appointment of this Commission. I go on to say, "I may explain, Sir, that I instructed Mr. Ballantine to make a charge of that kind. Mr. "Ballantine consulted with Mr. Hardwick, and the result was, that that charge was then "abandoned (it was on behalf of Mr. Mair) in order that we might come in under this "inquiry." Then Sir Richard Mayne says, in answer to that, "There was nothing known of this inquiry at that moment, nor of any extraordinary inquiry." Mr. Ballantine says in his statement, "Since that time Mr. Mair has heard that the House of Commons has "thought it right to direct an inquiry to be made into the conduct of the police on that "day." Mr. Armstrong says "Mr. Ballantine, before the magistrate stated, that Sir "Richard Mayne said, in answer to that, 'at that time this Commission was not ap-"'pointed, nor had any promise been given by Sir George Grey that such a Commission "'should be appointed.'" It was appointed three or four days before. Sir George Grey said he would consider whether it should be a Committee of the House of Commons, or something of that sort. The evidence of that is Mr. Ballantine's observations before the magistrate, which showed that Sir Richard Mayne is under a wrong impression.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) You mean that you publicly announced that you expected a Commission to be appointed, and it was your inducement to withdraw that charge?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir; it appeared in every one of the morning journals.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I see I stated this at the time: "I remember Mr. Ballantine "stated that he expected there would be some public inquiry, and, therefore, he withheld "the charge for the present."

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I must complain of the very unfair representation by Sir Richard Mayne. If Sir Richard Mayne wants to try the issue of the conduct of the police, I will promise that within ten days there shall be twenty-five prosecutions of the police under that section of the Act of Parliament.

Then, Sir, with regard to Mr. Mair's case, the evidence which was brought in support of it before you here was the evidence of police constable No. 370 A, at page 304. The object of my going specifically into this is, I submit, Sir, that under this Commission you will not only if you find the police have misconducted themselves as a body, or if you find that any particular policeman has misconducted himself, you will report as to that—that is my impression of what you will do. I want to call your attention to the evidence of

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particular policemen: I think if their conduct is what is stated on that day, they are fit no longer to be in the Force.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) What page are you referring to?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Page 304. The policeman was 370 A. I will not fatigue you by going through the whole of his evidence, but I will give what I consider the principal parts, merely with the view of calling your attention to it in any future use you make of the evidence. Robert Burnett describes that he was proceeding along the rails, "just merely to caution "the people there that they must keep further back from that crossing, so that we might "make room for those who chose to pass and repass." Then he says he recollects seeing Mr. Mair upon that occasion; he told him to stand back, and he would not move; "when I "asked the people to stand back, which I believe the people would have done without any "ceremony, he called out to know what business I had to order the people to stand back; "he said, 'You fellow, why are you ordering them back? you have no right to order them "'back.' I said, 'I am only obeying my orders, Sir.'" "(*Mr. Ellis.*) What did he say "to that?"—"'Damn and blast your orders, we shall not go back for you; I will not go "'back.'" "Did you consider that that was encouraging others to obstruct you?"—"Decidedly." "Did you then go through the rails?"—"Yes; through the posts." "For "what purpose?"—"To insist upon Mr. Mair going back, or to take him into custody." "Did he touch you upon that occasion with his stick?"—"When I went up towards him "he turned up both his hands; his stick was in one hand, and he shoved me back in the "breast with the left hand, holding up his stick." Now, Sir, I would ask you to compare that evidence with the evidence before the magistrate. He says, "his stick was in one "hand, and he shoved me back in the breast with the left hand, holding up his stick." Then he says, "It caught me just in the groin;" and then he is asked, "With what did "you charge, Mr. Mair?"—"With using exciting language, riotous conduct, and assault-"ing me." Then he stated that Mr. Mair said, "It was not the act of a gentleman, and "that he was sorry for it." That he omitted entirely in his evidence before the magistrate. In his evidence before the magistrate, he says, "When I went to lay hold of him, he shoved "his stick against my breast, and then he jobbed it at me in the lower part of my abdo-"men." Now, here he says, Sir, "He shoved me back in the breast with the left hand." Before the magistrate, he says, "He shoved this stick against my breast." I cross-examined him at some length, and he still persists that it was with the stick, and not with his hand. You will find a decided discrepancy in the evidence which was given before the magistrate and the evidence he gives here as to his being struck in the breast.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We shall have those depositions put in evidence, I suppose?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes; I have them here, and I will put them in evidence.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) In question 7942 I see he gives the account of it:—"Did he "touch you upon that occasion with his stick?"—"When I went up towards him he turned "up both his hands; his stick was in one hand, and he shoved me back in the breast with "the left hand, holding up his stick." I understand that refers to shoving him back with the left hand, having a stick in his right hand?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is that contrary to what he said before the magistrate?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Before the magistrate, he said, "He shoved this stick against my breast, and then he jobbed it at me in the lower part of my abdomen." He says he put the stick against his breast and against his abdomen; here he says he only "shoved me back in the breast with the left hand, holding up his stick."

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Mr. Armstrong asked this question, "Not with the stick?"—"No, not at that time."

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He goes on to describe how he took Mr. Mair into custody. Then I asked him whether every word of his evidence was not contradicted by Mr. Downing Bruce, and he says, "Not one word of it." I will refer to the evidence of Mr. Downing Bruce in a moment.

Then, Sir, I will call your attention to the evidence of Policeman Tully, 377 A, at page 341. Before the magistrate he swore this, on cross-examination, "I told him that, "being a gentleman, if he had gone to the superintendent, he might get off by making an "apology." Then, Sir, I asked him here, in cross-examination, these questions: "You "know Mr. Mair, do you not?"—"Yes." "You saw him at the station-house?"—"Yes." "You gave him a little advice gratis, did you not?"—"I gave him no advice." "You spoke "to Mr. Mair in the station-house, did you not?"—"He spoke to me." "You did not give "him a little advice?"—"No." "Are you sure of that?"—"Yes." "Did you not tell "him this—be careful—you gave evidence before Mr. Hardwick, did you not?"—"I "did." "Did you not tell him that, being a gentleman, if he had gone to the superin-"tendent, he might have got off by making an apology?"—"I did not." "You did not "say that?"—"I deny it." "Here is a copy of the clerk's notes?"—"You asked me if "the superintendent would discharge a man because he was a gentleman, and I said, "Certainly not." "Do you swear that you did not say what I have just asked you?"—"Yes, I do, because I knew that the superintendent, and no other man, could let him go, "but the magistrate." I have just called your attention to those two discrepancies as affecting the credibility of those men.

Mr. Mair denies the whole statement which was made by the police. I need not go through his evidence, but I will just take the evidence of Mr. Downing Bruce, which

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occurs at page 14. He says he is a barrister, residing in Victoria Square. Then, after giving a great deal of evidence, he was asked, "Did he give evidence before the magistrate that the police struck men, women, and children;" and he distinctly swears that they did. I call your attention to the evidence of Mr. Downing Bruce as to the general conduct of the police. He is a man in a respectable position, and he distinctly swears that they struck men, women, and children indiscriminately. He reiterates the fact. He says it was the fact, "You saw them striking men, women, and children?"—"Yes." "Did you "notice them striking at Mr. Mair afterward?"—"I think I did. Yes; I think I saw them "strike at him. They appeared to strike at him, as far as I saw, (I did not see very "distinctly), at the lower part of the body." "Did you see Mr. Mair hold up his stick to "defend himself?"—"Yes." Mr. Downing Bruce was standing just opposite to Mr. Mair in the ride. "Did he strike them in return?"—"Not that I am aware of." "Do not "you think you must have seen it if he had?"—"I think I must." "(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) "Were you still on the other side of the road?"—"On the other side of the road. I was "leaning on the iron rail." "(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see Mr. Mair do anything more than "defend himself?"—"No; certainly not. I did not see him do anything more." "Do not "you think you would have done the same if you had been attacked?"—"Certainly." "After this scuffle, what did the police do to Mr. Mair?"—"They took him away in a "very rough manner; pulled him about." "Did Mr. Mair appear to be resisting?"—"Not "in the slightest." Then he describes how he went away, and how, when he went to the station, the man refused to let him see Mr. Mair, and they asked him whether he was a witness for the police or the prisoner. "What did you reply to that?"—"I told him that "I was for the prisoner, and I thought if I explained it, they would let him off; or that I "would be bail for him even. I thought it was a very bad case." "What did they say "to that?"—"That I could not see the inspector." "You only saw the policemen?"—"He refused to let me see the inspector, but I was in the station some time." Mr. Downing Bruce was opposite to Mr. Mair, and he says he cannot swear whether Mr. Mair had used any observation. They charged him with exciting the populace. He cannot swear to that, because he was across the road. He swears Mr. Mair did not use any stick, and he saw the police about Mr. Mair.

Then, Sir, I wish to call your attention to the evidence of Mr. Salsbury, who is a master tailor residing at Staverton Row, Walworth Road. I wish to call your attention to the evidence of Mr. Salsbury and Mr. Stredder. Those are the witnesses who were standing close to Mr. Mair at the time when Mr. Downing Bruce was standing opposite to him; Mr. Salsbury, in page 4, question 78, is asked, "You were standing only a few feet "from him?"—"A few yards from him." Then at No. 82, he is asked, "What did you "observe the police do to Mr. Mair?"—"I observed them handling him with very great vio-"lence, to such an extent that I felt it as much and as strongly, perhaps, as if it had been "my own case." And in answer to a question put by Mr. Commissioner Armstrong, he says, "They were rushing at him and using him with very great violence, as if he had "been committing violence; they thrust their hands into his collar, into his neck and "waistcoat." "(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They collared him, did they?"—"Yes; with very "great and unnecessary violence." "(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did you see the police strike him, or "attempt to strike him, with their truncheons?"—"I cannot say that I saw a blow struck; "but I saw a sort of parrying stroke, as if the truncheons were being used." "Do you "mean by 'parrying' that they were parrying Mr. Mair's blows, or that he was parrying "theirs?"—"He was parrying theirs." "Had he anything in his hand?"—"To the best "of my knowledge he had some sort of slight walking-stick. I saw him parrying. He "was in that position, parrying, when my attention was attracted to him." "Did you see "the police at all using their truncheons, or were they merely using their hands?"—"That "I would not undertake to say. I could not undertake to say that I saw a blow struck; "though, from the position in which Mr. Mair was standing, the parrying position he was "in would lead me to infer that blows had been struck." "Did you see him strike the "police at all?"—"No." "Must you have seen him strike the police if he had done so?" "—"I should say so. I should say it would have been impossible for him to have struck "the police in any form without my having had evidence of it." "You say you saw them "handling him very violently to take him off?"—"They then dragged him into the road "with a great deal of unnecessary violence, inasmuch as he was a gentlemanly looking man, "and a man in delicate health, whose appearance, I should have thought, would have been "a sufficient protection against their violence. They dragged him into the main road. What "they did with him after that I know not. There was so much excitement at the time "that I thought it expedient to get out of the way, for the safety of my own head." "(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) They dragged him away out of your sight?"—"They dragged him "away out of my sight." "(*Mr. Mitchell.*) How many policemen were there round him "at the time when they dragged him away?"—"Three." "Did he make any resistance "when he was being taken away in this violent manner?"—"None whatever." "Did he "attempt an escape?"—"He did not." "When you were standing at the place where you "saw Mr. Mair first attacked, you say it was a few yards from him; how many yards was "it?"—"I should say five or seven yards from him." "You say that you had been standing "there some minutes."—"I had been standing there some minutes." "During the time you "were standing near Mr. Mair, did you hear Mr. Mair make a single observation?"—"Not "the slightest. The only manner that I noticed on the part of Mr. Mair was apparently an

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"extreme degree of surprise at being attacked in such a violent manner, and an appeal by a "bystander to a mounted inspector." It seems to have produced considerable excitement, their carrying Mr. Mair off in the way they did. Mr. Salsbury says "He did not hear Mr. Mair "say anything; he was standing near, and he must have heard him if he had said anything."

I will now call your attention, Sir, to the evidence of Mr. Stredder. Mr. Stredder cannot be said to be very much disposed to give evidence in favour of the complainants. Mr. Stredder has given evidence in favour of Superintendent Hughes. Perhaps he may be considered a very impartial witness. At page 17, there is this evidence given by Mr. Stredder. "(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think you noticed Mr. Mair in the park, did you not?—"I did." "Did you see him attacked by the police?"—"Yes." "You say you saw "him attacked by the police?"—"Yes." "Where were you standing when you saw "Mr. Mair attacked by the police?"—"I was standing, with my son at my arm, about ten "yards from him." "How long had you been standing ten yards from him when you saw "him attacked by the police?"—"I had been standing there about ten minutes." "During "that ten minutes did you hear Mr. Mair make a single observation?"—"No." "At that "particular spot at that time it was very still?"—"At that particular spot at that time it "was very still." "During that ten minutes?"—"Yes." "You did not hear him make a "single observation?"—"I am quite satisfied he did not." "That is, you must have heard "him if he had done so with any loudness of voice?"—"Yes." He says, "At that time "there were a great number of boys on the trees adjoining; all about the trees; and then "when Mr. Mair was attacked there was a general halloo and 'Shame,' and all sorts of "mingled noises." "(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Did the police use their truncheons in attacking "Mr. Mair?"—"I saw the truncheons up, beating in all directions; but I did not see them "strike Mr. Mair at all." Then he gave a sort of summing up of his evidence in answer to Mr. Commissioner Wortley. He is asked question 618, at page 20, "Will you go on and "state what occurred. After Mr. Mair was taken away, you say there was a general con-"fusion?"—"After Mr. Mair was taken away there were cries of 'Shame,' and hooting "and yelling; but during the whole of that time I do not believe there was a single stone "thrown, but I think there would have been if the police had not remained quiet." Then Mr. Stuart Wortley says, "Is there any other part of the transaction which you wish to "state to the Commissioners?"—"I think the police were very much to blame—very much, "indeed—in those two things; that was, in clearing that circle, and also very much in their "usage towards Mr. Mair. That was the cause of all the disturbances, you may depend "upon it." That was Mr. Stredder's opinion.

Then, Sir, the evidence as to the violence of the police is confirmed by the evidence of Mr. Adams. At page 21, he says "He was in the park the whole of the afternoon from 2 to 6 "o'clock." At page 22 he is asked, "Were you nearly opposite Mr. Mair?"—"I was opposite "to him during the whole of the time that I saw him in custody; I did not see him taken "into custody." "You saw him, I believe, taken along the drive?"—"Yes, I saw him, "and followed him along the drive." "From the place where you saw him being taken "to those posts where the footpath crosses the drive, what distance was it?"—"I cannot "tell you. I can hardly tell you." "Twenty yards?"—"More; I think it was more—"a much greater distance than that." "How was the crowd behaving about the time at "which Mr. Mair was taken where you were standing?"—"When I first saw Mr. Mair "he attracted my attention from his being excessively pale." "(*Mr. Armstrong*). That "was the time when he was in custody?"—"He was in custody when I saw him first; he "appeared pale and agitated, and he was in the custody of three policemen." "(*Mr. Mitchell.*) "Had they got hold of him?"—"They had fast hold of him." "How had they got "hold of him?"—"One by the wrist and collar on one side, and the other by the wrist "and collar and by the breast of his shirt on the other side, and another man behind him "very roughly grasping the collar of his coat, and driving him along as hard as ever they "could." "Did he appear to be resisting the police at all?"—"No, he was walking very "passively." "He did not try to get away, did he?"—"No; he looked too frightened to do "anything but walk on." "Did the people cry out 'Shame?'"—"They did, and those about "me cried out 'Shame!' They did not cry out, I believe, so much as they talked among them-"selves, what a scandalous thing it was." Then he says, that he was so struck with the sight that he went up and procured bail for him. He is asked, "Did you know Mr. Mair "before?" Then he says, "No; I did not know Mr. Mair before." Then he went up to the inspector, and in answer to question 688, he says, "I told the inspector where I was "going to; he told me very roughly, in slang language, to get out of that, or he would take "me along with him." Afterwards, he goes on to say that he saw three women knocked over the path that afternoon.

As to violence used to Mr. Mair, I refer to the evidence of John Gough, which is at page 23, he said "I saw Mr. Mair being dragged by three or four policemen, I cannot say "which one, I think, had got his knuckles in his neckerchief, from what I could see, in this "manner, and another his coat, and one behind; they were taking him in what I thought a "very rough and violent manner, in fact, I never saw more brutal conduct in my life any-"where. I was struck twice by the police myself." "Was Mr. Mair resisting at all?"—"not in the slightest." "And not attempting to get away?"—"No."

Then, Sir, there is evidence of Mr. Thomas, at page 25. He gives general evidence about the conduct of Superintendent Hughes; and then he was asked, "Do you know "where Mr. Mair stood?—"Yes; beyond the posts." "You said something occurred

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" afterwards that occurred to you?"—" The police formed on the one side, got over the " rails and began driving us along." And then he said, " Tunstall or Tunnelly, I think, " was one, and two others were standing with the reserve of police, about, I suppose, 60, " and I said to them, 'You may depend there will be a row directly. Mr. Hughes is " 'aggravating the people as much as he can.' They said it was a bad job, and they went " away up to the ride." " They said to you that it was a bad job, and they went away?"— " Yes; they heard the shouting directly afterwards, and they went up to the ride." " Your " object in speaking to them was to induce them to go and interfere?"—Yes; certainly. I " thought it was a pity that he should act in such a stupid manner as he did." At No. 766 he is asked, " You saw Mr. Mair taken?"—" I merely saw him taken; I saw he was quiet." " (*Mr. Mitchell.*) You saw Mr. Mair attacked by the police?"—" I just saw him caught " hold of. I did not see what he did. I could observe him laughing; I did not see any- " thing else; that was when the police made a rush to him." " He had not been exciting " the people or calling out?"—" It was too far off." " You were opposite?"—" I was about " 20 yards from him; I could not see it." " You saw him taken away with violence?"— " Yes; very much so." At question 778, he was asked, " In your opinion this charge " must be attributed to the orders of Inspector Hughes?"—" To nothing but that; he was " the origin of the disturbance entirely."

That, Sir, is the evidence which has been adduced before you about Mr. Mair's case, and I must call your attention again to the observation which was made by Mr Hardwick. Mr. Hardwick after hearing the evidence which was given by the police, which you will find is pretty much the same as that which has been given before you, with the exception of the two men who contradict themselves, and were contradicted by Mr. Downing Bruce. Mr. Mair unfortunately had not so many witnesses as afterwards turned up. Then Mr. Hardwick says, " With regard to the case of Mr. Mair, the evidence was " certainly not very strong, and as he brought forward a respectable witness to give an " account of the affair, I was induced to ask him merely to enter into his own recog- " nizances to appear here again. The matter only shows how much more prudent it " would be for persons of such respectability to abstain from assemblies of this sort; for " though peaceable at first, they soon grow into the character of a tumultuous assembly, " for the acts of which all present are more or less responsible, the innocent being respon- " sible for the acts of the guilty." I say Mr. Hardwick could only have come to that conclusion upon the assumption that these men had committed direct and deliberate perjury, and I charge those men with having committed before Mr. Hardwick and before you direct and deliberate perjury.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) 370 and 377 A?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) 370 and 377 A. 413 A, Sir, you will see was another. 378 A took Mr. Mair into custody; but this Tully was the man who came forward and gave evidence of something which took place at the station?

(*Mr. Henderson.*) Does it appear that 370 A complained of an assault; that he cried out, " An assault!" before 413 A came in to assist?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) I am putting the question with a view to ascertain the part each took in the transaction.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) 370 A was the man who attacked Mr. Mair; he cried out, " An assault!" and 413 A came to assist. I do not include 413 A,—he did behave with considerable violence,—it is principally 370 A whose testimony is desired. With regard to 413 A, I say nothing about it.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) I only wish to understand how you put the case.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I charged 370 A with having behaved with great violence to Mr. Mair, and I charge him with having committed perjury. With reference to Tully, 377 A, who did not take Mr. Mair into custody, but who made the observation at the station, I charged him in the way I have stated.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) With giving evidence before the magistrate which is irreconcileable with the evidence which he has given here.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir; I do that to show the way in which the evidence of a police constable is to be received; I do not include the police generally in that charge; I think they have generally given their evidence exceedingly fairly, with some two or three exceptions. I wish, Sir, to call your attention to the conduct of 147 A.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Give us the name as well as the number; we are referring to the index by names, and not by numbers.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Charles Leach.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He was the man who was concerned in assaulting King. I refer to his testimony at page 393.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Leach's own evidence is at page 352.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) This man particularly distinguished himself. I do not want to go through all the charges, because it would fatigue you, and take two or three days to do so. I am prepared to go into all these charges, but I think it would be a perfect waste of the public time to do so; I am quite sure you will go through the evidence carefully in your studies. I think the case of this man Leach should be carefully examined; he is charged with having struck King four times, and rendered him insensible. King was taken to the hospital. The evidence of King is confirmed by his father, and by a man named James.

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Leach is charged by Mr. William Smith, another witness, with having struck a boy—most likely King; and he struck him a second time, and drew blood: and he also struck him a third time, and he is also charged with striking a woman. Those are the charges against him; and the witnesses against him are King, junior; King, senior; Mr. James, and Mr. Sears. I think it is better to look at Leach's evidence first; it is at page 352. He is the man that gave the extraordinary account about the sticks. He is asked by Mr. Ellis, "In the evening of that day, towards 7 or 8, did you strike a boy on the temple, or strike him somewhere?"—"I did." "(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Who is the person that speaks to this?"—"(*Mr. Ellis.*) "John Thomas King, Sir, the boy. I do not know that the policeman knows his name, "therefore I did not ask him the name?"—"(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is the page?"—"(*Mr. Mitchell.*) The evidence of the boy that was struck, Sir, is at page 43. John "Thomas King—he did not know the number—and Charles James and his father afterwards identified the policeman." Then the account he gives of it is this: Mr. Commissioner Wortley said to him, "You are not bound to state this unless you like, because "it may have a tendency to criminate you; but if you like to tell your own story, you "may do so."—"I was returning from Vine Street, and went through the mob, making "my way to the other constables. I was stoned at in all directions; a stone struck a child "on the temple, which was in the arms of a female. The female then cried out, 'This is "'the boy; I saw him pick the stone up and throw it.' I then took him into custody. "I was going to the park-keeper's lodge with the boy, when the parties came up, and "jumped across my arms. I was struck below, from two sticks, the size of this; this is "one of them (*producing the same*). I was knocked down: the boy was then rescued "from me. Whilst I was down, I struggled with one man, and took one of those sticks "from him on the ground." "(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is that the stick?"—"Yes. I then "got up, and I took the other stick from another man, whilst this boy or young man "flourished my truncheon over my head in an action of irony, striking me." "Did he "take your truncheon from you?"—"Yes; whilst I was on the ground." "(*Mr. Ellis.*) "Did he take it from you, or did you drop it?"—"He took it from my hand." Then he says he did proceed to lock up a woman, "but afterwards I did not put my hand upon "her, neither did I strike her. I told her that if she did not stand back, I would lock "her up. I then went and got more assistance. I got some of the other men, and went "back to see if I could identify any of the persons that had the sticks, or the man that "I knocked down, or the woman. I could not see the boy or man that I knocked down, "or the persons that had the sticks. A stone struck through my hat here (*exhibiting the "same*); it could not have been a very small one." He produced the hat in question, and certainly it appeared from his evidence that he was not a person sent to the doctor or reported either. I think it must have struck everybody that a blow, to have made such a tremendous fracture in his hat, must have, at any rate, rendered him insensible; there is no evidence given that he really was struck; he did not go to the doctor, or anything of the kind.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The hole in the hat was in a curious place; it was near the brim, and above where the head would be.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think it right to explain to the Commissioners that on the day when those three policemen were brought up, and the charge was abandoned against them, one of the persons apprehended by the policeman was Mr. Smith, the barrister, who was a client of mine. Mr. Benjamin Lee Smith was taken up on the Sunday, and he was locked up all night in the same cell with Mr. Mair. He was taken to Marlborough Street the next day a 5 o'clock, and bail was accepted then. Mr. Ballantine, at my instance, asked that he might have time to get witnesses. I had not then a single witness present, as there was a serious charge against him of assaulting the police.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) At what page is Mr. Smith's evidence?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Mr. Smith did not come forward to give evidence. I will call your attention to what is in evidence, "Benjamin Smith, riotous and assaulting." Time was asked to allow him to advertise for witnesses, and his recognizances were enlarged; and on the Wednesday of the following week, when the charge was made against the police, Mr. Smith was brought up by police constable 147 A, and the police constable said he did not wish to press the charge. Mr. Smith had made this charge before the police constable had said that he did not wish to press the charge. He was asked here whether any application had been made to him by anybody whatever. I state in the most solemn manner that no application had been made to him by Mr. Smith, or his family, or anybody whatever. Charles Leach, 147 A, was cross-examined as to that. "You took somebody to "Vine Street, did not you?"—"I did." "You took Mr. Smith there, did not you?"—"Yes." "What had Mr. Smith been doing?"—"Riotous conduct, and he assaulted me." "You took him to Vine Street?"—"Yes." "He was there all night, was not he?"—"I "believe he was; I was not there all night." "You did not know who he was when "he was taken, did you?"—Yes; he told me who he was." "He told you his name? "His case stood over for a week, did not it?"—Yes. "Then you heard that he was the "son of a Member of Parliament, did not you?"—Yes; he told me so before that." What "became of him when he was brought up?"—"The charge was withdrawn." "Withdrawn was it?"—"Yes." "You were afraid to go on with it?"—"No; not at all." "Did you go on with it; did you press the charge?"—"No, I did not." "(*Mr. Mitchell.*) "He was confined all night, taken up on the Monday, and then it stood over for a week, in

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" order to enable us to get evidence. We advertised for evidence, and when he appeared " before Mr. Hardwick, the policeman withdrew the charge." "(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) And " that was after all the other charges?" "(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, sir. (*To the Witness.*) " You withdrew the charge, did not you?"—" I did." "(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you " mean that you did yourself?"—I was asked by the Court to withdraw it." "What do " you call the Court?"—" By the gentleman, the magistrate." "(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Do you " mean to say that the magistrate asked you to withdraw the charge?"—" I cannot say that " the magistrate did." "(*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) Who was it?"—" I cannot say the gentleman's " name; but it was a gentleman sitting by the magistrate." "By whom were you re- " quested to withdraw it?"—" He was sitting; and he got up and spoke for Mr. Smith at " the time that he was there." "(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Do you mean the counsel?"— " Yes." "He requested you to withdraw it?"—" Yes." "Who was with you; was any " of your superior officers?"—" No; there were superior officers there belonging to the " Force." "You do not mean to represent that you withdrew it because the counsel for " the defendant asked you to do so?"—(*No answer.*) "Was there counsel for you?"—" No." " Did anybody attend the magistrate on that occasion for the police?"—" I do not know." " You gave a very imperfect account of it; will you explain under what circumstances it " was that you withdrew it?"—" I do not know what it was." If that had been a single instance, I should not have complained of Mr. Policeman 147 A withdrawing the charge, but when I see that he is mixed up in transactions in the nature of this assault upon King and other matters, I think it is right to bring the whole case against him before you. Then, Sir, he is examined by Mr. Ellis, and he denies all the charges which were made against him, and he tells an extraordinary story which I will not go through of the various adventures which he met with in coming from Vine Street, to which I should beg to call your very particular attention. One of the charges against him is the assault upon the youth King, whose evidence is at page 43; 174 A he calls him. That is afterwards corrected by other witnesses; he was struck down insensible and could not identify the man; his father and Charles James identify the man; "174 A came up and struck me a violent " blow on the forehead, which nearly stunned me." "(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were you " pushed towards the policeman who had the boy in custody?"—" Yes; 174 A struck me " a violent blow on the forehead." "(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Is that the mark which is on your " forehead now?"—" Yes." "(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What did he strike you with?"— " With his truncheon." "(*Mr. Mitchell.*) The wound is there now, I think?"—" Yes." " After he struck you what happened?"—" Whilst I lay upon the ground partly insensible, " I felt three other blows from the same policeman." Then he is asked by Mr. Arm- strong "Though you do not know the number, it was the same man who struck you the " four blows?"—" Yes." "(*Mr. Stuart Wortley*) Which blow was it that rendered you " insensible, was it the first blow or the last blow?"—" The first blow partly, and the " second blow below the scalp did quite; the third was somewhere about the jaws; I " cannot say where it was." He was afterwards taken to St. George's Hospital, and he was under the doctor's hands for four days. " After they had dressed your wounds, I " think you left?"—" Yes." "You went home?"—" I went home, and I was obliged to " get another doctor." "How long were you unable to work?" "For a week." "How long " were you under the doctor's hands?"—"Four days." "Who took you to the hospital?"— " Two young men." Then he goes on to say that Charles James took him home. Then he is asked "Do you ever feel the effects of that wound now?" This was on the 18th of July, upwards of a fortnight after the time, and he says, "When anything happens to touch my " head I do." "What effect does it produce?"—" A headache, so that I can do very " little work during the time."

Then Charles James, whose evidence is in page 107, is asked this question, " Did you " see John Thomas King there?"—" Yes, I did; I saw him struck three or four times on " the back of the head by a policeman." "You did not know him before?"—" No." " When did you first see him there?" "Lying on the ground."—" I saw him first standing " up. A policeman had hold of a little boy less than me, and the boy was rescued; and " the policeman laid hold of this King, and struck him on the back of the head. The " young man fell, and he struck him three or four times on the back of the head with a " staff, and cut the side of his temple with a truncheon." "(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Was " John Thomas King doing anything?"—" No, he was not." "(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Was there " much crowd about?"—" Yes, a great crowd all round; there was only this policeman " by himself in the middle." "You swear that the policeman got hold of him and was " striking him?"—" No; he was down on the ground. After he had knocked him down, " he struck him when he was on the ground three or four times." "(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) " Without putting his hand on him?"—" No; he did not; he knocked him down first; " and then struck him on the ground." "(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Do you know who that " policeman was?"—" Yes; No. 147 of the A Division." "(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Are you certain " about his being 147?"—" Yes, certain." "You are quite sure about that number?"— " Yes." Then he goes on to describe it. Then he is asked, "Did the blood run from " the wound in the forehead?"—" Yes, from the back of the head, as well as the temple." " Was there much blood running down?"—" A great deal; all down his waistcoat and all " down his shirt; a great deal." "They appeared to be violent blows?"—" Yes." "After " he was struck down, what became of him? Was he sensible or insensible after those " several blows?"—" He was insensible. They took him to the hospital, where they were

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obliged to give him a bottle of something to smell. The boy Charles James seems to be respectable, he works in a picture-frame shop; he says his father is a shoemaker, living in Smith's Court, Windmill Street.

Then there is the evidence of John Thomas King, the father, who is a master farrier, and he says he has a business of his own; he has resided for twenty-three years in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor Place; he has a son named John Thomas King, he went with him into Hyde Park, on the 1st of July. Then he is asked, "Will you describe "shortly his being struck." Then he describes these rushes which were made by the police, and he says, after one of those rushes the police, "appeared to be using the boy with "violence, as if they were mad drunk. I do not know what they looked like. They with-"drew from the crowd with this boy, and as they came along there were some parties "obstructing their progress. I saw them distinctly knock the parties right and left as "they approached; one party in particular, I saw them knocked down, and struck three "times after he was down, with all the force that the man apparently could strike with." He did not at that time know that it was his own son.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) He makes use of the phrase, "I little knew that it was my own son."

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Afterwards he takes the man's number, and he says, "The boy and the "policeman approached till he came nearly opposite where I was standing, and a very "respectable female and male said, 'What did you knock that boy for?' and he turned "round, and he said, 'I will serve you the same,' and with that he struck at this man that "spoke those words. The female ran up, I suppose to the man's assistance, and she was "knocked down, a blow struck her on the back of her head, and the blood flowed down "her back in torrents; who they were or what they were I know not." In answer to a question put by Mr. Commissioner Wortley, he reiterates the charge about his conduct to the man and woman. Then he says, that the police appeared to be more like savages than anything else. That is the charge against him, and it is confirmed by Mr. Smith, whose evidence is at page 210. I will not trouble you to look at his evidence now. He says, he saw a boy struck, most likely he gives evidence about the same boy being struck, most likely King. At question 5821, he is asked, "Did you take the number of any "policeman during the day?" "Yes." "What was it?" "147 A, I think." "What did you "observe 147 A do, and at what time was it?"—"It was in the evening, between 7 and 8, "nearer 8 than 7; we left the park between the time that we first entered and the time "I speak of now, for an hour; when we returned, we walked about the park some time, "and about half-past 7, we thought of returning home, as everything seemed peaceable and "quiet where we were." "What did you see the policeman do?"—"As we were returning "out of the park, nearly 200 yards from the statue, a crowd was collected, and we passed "by the outskirts of it, and I distinctly saw policeman 147 A, push a boy rudely down. "I suppose he was between 17 and 18 years of age, rather a slimmish lad; he pushed him "rudely along, and the lad remarked, 'What have I done for that?' He gave him another "push. The boy said then, 'What are you pushing me for? I have done nothing;' he "then took his truncheon, and struck him a severe blow on the side of his skull, his cheek "and skull." "(*Mr. Armstrong.*) What was the effect of the blow?"—"This; I could as it "were see the blood almost come up the boy's face and skin; the policeman again gave "him a second blow which made the blood flow; it was on the same place." "(*Mr. Mitchell.*) "Did the boy resist before he struck him?"—"No." "Did he walk on as he was pushing "him?"—'He was obliged to go by the policeman who pushed him, but he turned round "and said, 'I have done nothing for this, or words to that effect." "He still kept moving "on?"—"Yes. On remonstrating the second time, he struck him a blow; a first blow, and a "second, and they brought blood." "What became of the boy?"—"Just then a very respect-"ably dressed female stepped forward and cried, 'Shame of him.' I believe she said, "'You brute, how dare you ill-use that boy so." "What did this policeman do?"—"He "turned round, and apparently left the boy on the ground, and said, 'I will serve you the "same,' and he struck at the woman.' "(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did he hit her?"—"I believe "he did, on the bonnet, and after he had done that, he turned round and gave the boy "another blow." "(*Mr. Mitchell.*) When he was on the ground?"—"Yes, a third time." He says, the crowd was behaving very quietly, and no stones were thrown.

Mr. Stuart Wortley.) He does not speak to a woman being knocked down.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) No; he does not speak to that.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) King, the father, says, "The woman ran up, I suppose to the "man's assistance, and she was knocked down; a blow struck her on the back of her head, "and the blood flowed down her back in torrents. Who they were, or what they were, I "know not."

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Then Sear, the next witness, at page 212, says, that he is the brother-in-law of William Smith, he heard him give his evidence, and he is asked, "Do you corro-"borate the whole of his evidence?"—"Yes, in almost every particular excepting that I saw "the policeman strike the boy twice, and he saw them three times." Now, Mr. William Smith is a fruiterer, a respectable tradesman, living in Prospect Place, Kingsland. Sear is also a respectable tradesman, a grocer, living within two or three doors of him.

Then, Sir, there is the case of 20 D. I will not go into any detail about that. If I were to go into the detail of all these cases, I should occupy your time till midnight, but the case of 20 D, I will call your attention to. On behalf of Floyd, I will apologise for the way in

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which he spoke the other day. When he saw the man in Court, he called him a ruffian; he wished me to apologise.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley*) He did apologise at the moment.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He was in a state of excitement, and he did not wish to be disrespectful to the Court.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What is the name of 20 D.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Sergeant Beulay, his evidence is at page 358. Of course he denies the charges. There are three charges made against him by Mr. Vassie, Mr. Floyd, and Mr. Couchman. I will not go through their evidence. I will call your attention very particularly to the charges as regards that man, because if they are true, the man must be perfectly unfit to be in the Police Force.

Vassie's evidence is in page 67. Vassie is a brewer's servant. Couchman's evidence is at page 161, and Floyd's at page 27. Couchman deposed to the violence used by 20 D, all of which was denied by 20 D. He was not certain of the number, but afterwards he identified him in the box, and he said he was the man. Couchman speaks to Superintendent Hughes using his whip to the people. Vassie's case, I consider, to be a very hard one. I call your attention to the fact, that he struck Vassie without provocation, and laid him up for a week. The policeman admits that he struck at a man, but thinks he did not hit him.

Then, Sir, there is one thing to which I wish particularly to call your attention. I cannot recollect now, Sir, the name of one of the police witnesses. I thought it was 20 D. I do not quite see that; he states that he was struck, when he turned round, with a piece of wood at the back of the neck, and he was knocked down; he turned round, and saw a boy running away; the people rather pressed against him, and he could not take him into custody. He says he should certainly have taken him into custody. When he was closely cross-examined, he said he should have been perfectly justified, though he did not see him throw the piece of wood, upon seeing him run away, in taking him up on suspicion.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) The evidence is at page 359?

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) It is 20 D you are speaking of?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We all remember what you are stating.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) So much for 20 D. The case of Vassie is a very strong case. I would call your attention particularly to it. I will not go into the details of any more cases; as you will go through all the evidence yourselves, I think it would be perfectly useless. But there is one case I cannot help calling your attention to; that is the case of Mr. Stevens. If what is alleged of the assault and the treatment which Mr. Stevens received at the hands of the police be true, it certainly was very brutal.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) I forget whether he fixes it upon any particular policeman?

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Yes, Sir, he is identified.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) It was fixed first upon 80 A, and then transferred to 84 A.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He is spoken to by Mr. Humphrey at page 62; Mr. Heysham, a barrister, who came up from circuit on purpose to give evidence, at page 120; Mr. Nightingale, at page 66; Mr. Stevens' own evidence, at page 66; Mr. Hughes, at page 64; and Elizabeth Bloxam, at page 59.

Then, Sir, I would particularly call your attention to the cases of Houlding, Franklin, and Calrow; they were all three taken into custody, and locked up in those cells, and discharged. No charge, I think, was made against them. Houlding was discharged; no charge whatever was made against him. I think Franklin had to enter into his own recognizances. I think the evidence which has been adduced before you as to the way they were treated and taken off, will quite satisfy you that they have a very serious ground of complaint. Houlding and Calrow were discharged, I think. Franklin had to enter into his own recognizances. With regard to Franklin and Calrow, I think you will find evidence of the treatment they received, and that the way in which they were treated altogether was brutal in the extreme. There are various other cases which I will not go into; they are almost all equally strong, and prove the greatest amount of violence, if credit is to be given to the testimony, that it is possible to conceive on that day.

There are many more cases to which it would have been my duty to call your attention had I not known that every word of the evidence has been faithfully taken down by the short-hand writers, and that evidence you will go through most carefully, and draw from it more pertinent conclusions than I can. Sir, I will make this concluding observation. If you think any particular persons are in fault, you will, in your report, not fail, I respectfully submit, to name them, so that the Government and the public at large may know who were the real offenders in the transaction, I hope the result will be to teach the police that though the people of England have, as Mr. Carlyle well expresses it, "An inborn "reverence for a constable's staff," and will always submit to such an amount of restriction of their national liberties as is necessary for good government, yet they look with a jealous eye at the least attempt by the Government or the police, in any way to limit their liberties, and they view with abhorrence any unnecessary appeal to physical force.

Mr. Ellis.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Sir, I think that the complainants in this case have no reason whatever to be dissatisfied with Mr. Mitchell; I think he has conducted their case with great ability, and it is quite clear that he participates most fully in the feelings which have been shown by them. As I understand he appeals to the press, and I think he has condensed for the

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use of the press to-day, as racy an abstract of what he supposes to be the effect of the evidence, or what he assumes to be the effect of the evidence, as I ever heard. It will be my duty to address myself to you, and to address myself to what I believe to be the real questions in the case. I think the questions before you will resolve themselves into one, which is not one of very great difficulty, and I am happy to say not one of any very great extent: I will put before you the view I entertain upon the subject. I think the first question to be considered, is the nature of the meeting of the 1st of July; Was that a riotous meeting or an unlawful assembly? If it were so, it seems to me to be undoubtedly the duty of those who were charged with the preservation of the peace of this metropolis, to suppress or to disperse it. If so, then the only question to be considered is with reference to the means taken to disperse it, and that subdivides itself; because, as regards the superior officers who gave the directions and orders, it must be a mere question of prudence and discretion, and the violation of the law can only rest with those who have to execute those orders, unless illegal orders were given. So that in my view of the case, it comes after all to the question, whether a few constables out of the 300, who I believe were brought into actual collision with a large crowd of 50,000 persons, (I say "crowd," because I wish to avoid all irritating expressions), have, in the execution of a very arduous duty, exceeded the limits which the law assigns to them. Of course, to bring you to that view, I must go through the evidence upon those subjects; but before I go into the evidence, I should like to make two or three general remarks upon the evidence as it stands, and upon the nature of the inquiry. This Commission, Sir, which I am certainly glad has been issued, I think is a general invitation to anybody, who out of this large crowd of 50,000 persons has any complaint whatever to make of the conduct of the police; it is generally an invitation for them to come forward; that invitation has been properly repeated in this Court, and urged upon the parties. I understood Mr. Mitchell to say this morning that there had been no advertisements for witnesses; if so, I am under a mistake. I understood Lieutenant Aubrey to say, not in answer to any question of my own, that he had sent his evidence in answer to an advertisement which had been issued.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) That was previously to the application to Parliament.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I understood so.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) It was not with reference to this Commission.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) The advertisement was put in by a person of the name of Medley, long before this Commission was appointed.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I mean to say that every opportunity has been given for complainants to be heard.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) We hope so. We were very anxious that every opportunity should be given.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Every opportunity has been given for bringing forward everything that could be said; the result is 80 or 90 witnesses. I shall claim some few deductions out of the 80 or 90, but I should wish to remark upon the nature of this inquiry. Parties are brought here, when a commission of this sort issues it must be so, of whom we have heard nothing—with one exception, literally nothing; they come here and tell their own story; till I see them in the box I know nothing whatever of them. I think I should be taking an indecent and improper course if I were haphazard to cross-examine those people as to their character and antecedents; I should be very sorry to do so. Contrast that with what would take place in the ordinary course of things; the most summary proceeding that could be instituted against any party would be a summons before a magistrate. In that case he has the summons, upon which the name of the party complaining appears, and the nature of the complaint to be made; he has at least one day's notice to be prepared to meet that case; that has not been the case here; I think I may say, with the exception of Mr. Mair's case, there has been no complaint made before the magistrates, and no compalint to the Commissioners. The first information of any kind that has been given to us has been in this Court; that does expose us to a little disadvantage. I would not, upon any account, on principle, at haphazard cross-examine a man without knowing anything against him; nor do I think it would be prudent to do so, because I must put up with his answers. I am sure the learned Commissioners, whom I am now addressing, know that cross-examination would produce very little effect, unless I could point my questions, and show a knowledge of particular subjects. The questions would be put vaguely, and would be very easily set on one side.

Sir, if the object of this Commission were entirely to get at information, I should have thought it desirable, and with that view I did offer to cross-examine afterwards one or two witnesses to give specific evidence which might have shown that the evidence given was not altogether correct. I will not mention any names, but I was stopped. I put the hypothetical case that the wounds which were said to be inflicted by the police were not inflicted on the 1st of July in Hyde Park, or by any policeman at all. I think I was properly stopped. I desire that all the advantages should be on the other side. I desire that the rules of evidence should be strictly adhered to. I am quite sure it is to the advantage of everybody that the rules which are observed before any tribunal, before an election committee, the rules of evidence which are the result of the experience of some hundreds of years, should be observed. I think I was properly stopped. I am rather pointing the attention of the Commissioners to what necessarily takes place when a Commission issues, and I hope I am not understood as finding fault with the manner in which

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the case has been conducted in this Court. I think it gives some slight advantage to the complainants, and I am glad it does. As regards the case of Mr. Mair, I was stopped in the cross-examination for a reason which is quite applicable as regards my clients; and though I am unwilling to waste a moment of your time in speaking about myself, I may say that I came into Court on Tuesday at 10 o'clock without any instructions whatever. The only instructions I had were contained in a letter which I received at my own house in Surrey at 8 o'clock on the previous night, saying that I must attend to this business; I therefore could ask Mr. Mair no questions.

Sir, I said that I should claim some few deductions from the eighty or ninety witnesses who are arrayed against us. I think some few do not speak to anything very much to the purpose, and their evidence I need not care about. From the evidence of a large class of witnesses who spoke in the first instance of the indiscriminate striking of men, women, and children, upon the examination conducted by the Commissioners, rather than by cross-examination by me, it appeared, in many of those instances, they never saw a woman struck, and they do not pretend to say that they saw a child struck. I think witnesses who give their evidence in that very loose way are hardly entitled to very great consideration. I do not accuse them,—I am very far from doing it,—of anything like deliberate perjury; but I do say there is a looseness in the way in which they gave their evidence. They speak to impressions which they have derived from that which they have not really seen. They have seen the constables' staves moving in the way which has been described in this Court. They knew there were women in the crowd; and it seems, in many cases, their only reason for attaching to the police the charge of brutally striking women and children is, that there were women and children in the crowd into which the policemen hastily rushed, and over which they were seen waving their truncheons. There is a large class of evidence of that sort which might be fairly deducted from that which has been adduced. I am sure you will recollect there are several who have spoken to the numbers of the police, which numbers afterwards they did not identify. Some turned out to be mistakes, and some were not on the spot at the time. It has been said, and I dare say it is quite true, although I am no judge of the matter myself, that there is a difficulty in taking a policeman's number in a crowd. I think that is quite possible, but surely if that is the case it should have occurred to the witnesses that there ought to be great caution in swearing to the numbers, which in some of these cases are positively sworn to. There is also a good deal that is open to remark in what has occurred in the identification of some of the parties; there has been a hesitation to swear to the policemen who struck the people. One witness recollects the features of a policeman, and says, that he saw him in the park. Then there is a very strange piece of evidence as to the man who was seen on some day, which day I could not prevail upon the witness to fix upon. He says he saw the man, went up to him, and satisfied himself of his identity; if so, he must have satisfied himself of his identity by his features. At first, when he came into the witness box, he did swear to his features, but towards the end of his examination, he said he was surprised to see that his whiskers were red instead of sandy. I think if you direct your attention to some of this evidence it will tend to make you pause a little over the evidence which has been given in some of the cases.

Sir, I should be inclined to deduct from the list all those witnesses who ventured to say they saw Superintendent Hughes whipping women. A very great number of the witnesses on the other side were on the spot at the very time, from 3 to 5 o'clock. The principal witness, I should say, fixes the time at 4. A great many of the witnesses were on the ground at that time, and during the whole of that time. One, in particular, who speaks to the clearance in which this was said to have occurred, and yet those witnesses do not speak to Superintendent Hughes having used his whip; and the witness to whom I refer in particular, says that he saw nothing to notice in the conduct of the superintendent. I am speaking now generally from memory. I shall draw your attention more particularly to those witnesses when I come to them. There is one thing more, Sir, I beg to be observed; it is, that I have made no application that this Court should be cleared of witnesses. Every witness has been allowed to stay here. At one time I was not quite sure that I had done my duty in not making the application; but I left it in the hands of the Commissioners, and I think I did right, because I wish every advantage to be in favour of the complainants. I think the phrase "indiscriminately," came over and over again after a certain time. I do not, in saying that, mean to charge falsehood to those who used it; but I mean to say, to hear the same phrase ring in one's ears as witness after witness was called, raises at least the impression that there had been indiscriminate brutality on the part of the police. The witnesses got into the box with a little advantage, assuming that they wished to give a correct and temperate statement of what they did see themselves, and could speak to on that day.

Having made those few general remarks, Sir,—having remarked to you that there has been, in Mr. Mair's case, no application to any magistrate, and no application to the Commissioners before this Commission sat, and that we hear of these cases in this Court for the first time, which is, I think, some little disadvantage, I shall first proceed to consider the nature of the meeting,—I do not know that I ought to read the definition of a riot to the learned Commissioners, but I should particularly like to refer to the language of Chief Justice Tindal in his charge to the grand jury at Stafford.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Where are you quoting from?

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(*Mr. Ellis.*) From "Wise on Riots."

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Is the charge printed at full length there?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) No; there is merely an extract given.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) There is Chief Justice Tindal's charge at Stafford, but not the one at Bristol.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have also an extract from that, Sir.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) What was the nature of the case at Stafford?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I believe the riots at Stafford were to procure a rise in wages.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I believe they were.

(*Mr. Henderson.*) Who is the publisher of "Wise on Riots?"

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Shaw and Sons, Fetter Lane, 1848. The date of the charge is 1842. "But even without any evidence that combination is the object or purpose of the meeting, "if a large body of the people assemble themselves together for the purpose of obtaining "any particular end, and conduct themselves in a turbulent manner, either accompanied "with acts of violence or with threats and intimidation calculated to excite the terror and "alarm of the Queen's subjects, this is in itself a riot, whether the end and object "proposed be a just and legitimate one or not." The next thing from which I should like to read an extract, is a charge of the same Chief Justice on the occasion of the Bristol riots, to which you supposed I was going to allude.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) What are you quoting from? Is that a copy of the charge at length?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I am now quoting from a extract which I have taken from it.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) There is an extract in the police regulations, at page 158.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I have read the charge more than once.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) It is fully reported in "The Times" of that day.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Is that the same as the passage in the police regulations?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I do not know. "It might be safely concluded, that if the excitement "which led to the defiance of the law at the earlier part of the day had never existed, the "weightier crimes, subsequently committed by the populace, would not have taken place; "and that it is precisely for this reason, that the law of England has at all times held in "the greatest abhorrence riotous and tumultuary assemblages of the people. No man can "foresee at the commencement what course they will take, or what consequences will "ensue. Though cases may occur, in which the object of such assemblages is at first "defined and moderate, they rapidly enlarge their powers of mischief; and from the "natural effect of the excitement and ferment inseparable from the collection of multitudes "in one mass, the original design is quickly lost sight of, and men hurry on to the com-"mission of crimes which, at their first meeting, they had never contemplated. The "beginning of tumult is like the letting out of water; if not stopped at first, it becomes "difficult to do so afterwards, it rises and increases, until it overwhelms the fairest and "the most valuable works of man." In the same charge, the Chief Justice takes the opportunity of laying down the duty of civil officers, after alluding to the duty of the subject. "Still further, by the common law, not only is each private subject bound to "exert himself to the utmost, but every sheriff, constable, and other peace officer, is called "upon to do all that in them lies for the suppression of riot, and each has authority to com-"mand all other subjects of the King to assist them in that undertaking." There are also at the end of the brochure, which I have handed up, two definitions, one given by Mr. Justice Bayley, and the other by Mr. Justice Holroyd. I do not know I need go further into that subject.

Then, Sir, the question seems to be, for what did the crowd come together on that day? Mr. Mitchell, I believe, if I took his words down correctly, in his address spoke of an irritating Bill, and that the crowd of people had been called to protest against it; if they were called to protest against that Bill, I need not go further into the matter. If the object of that meeting was to protest against a Bill then in progress through Parliament, I need not refer to the handbills.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I did not use such words as those.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Then, Sir, I need turn to the handbills; Mr. Mitchell has tried to give a jocular air to them, and certainly they are amusing publications; I do not emulate the fame of Mr. Serjeant Buzfuz in the celebrated trial of Bardell *v.* Pickwick, who found a hidden meaning in chops and tomato sauce. I think the double entendre of these bills lies on the surface, it is perfectly clear the first announcement was that the "monster concert" would be repeated. Now, certainly, I think that was a concert in more senses than one; not a concert in the ordinary sense of the word; we know what the musical concert of the 24th of June was, which was to be repeated on the 1st of July. It was a vocal concert with a drum accompaniment, as far as I understood from one of the witnesses, a drumming on hats and choruses by about 50,000 voices,—a monster concert it certainly was,—and this is announced to be repeated on Sunday next, by people who come together to express their disapproval of a particular Bill. "Hot water for parties, supplied by Lord Robert "Grosvenor," (I need not interpret "hot water") "who is in plenty of it." To be in "hot "water," is to be in a row, so that Lord Robert Grosvenor had got into a scrape; in other words, Lord Robert Grosvenor's Bill is to be the occasion of a row which they are to make, and of the monster concert which they are to hold on the 1st of July. Several witnesses have stated that they came in consequence of Sir Richard Mayne's placard; it seems to

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me exactly the same thing. It does not signify whether the notice given of the meeting is one forbidding it or one announcing it, it does not signify whether it was signed by Smith, Jones, or Sir Richard Mayne; there is a notice announcing a very large meeting which is to take place on the 1st of July, requesting parties to stay away; half the witnesses on the other side say that they came there in consequence of it. As to the conduct of the parties who did there assemble for that purpose, if I were to put before you, Sir, all that appears on the evidence, I should be a great deal longer than I mean to be, and to that I trust your attention will be fully drawn. I observe that a great number of these witnesses admit that they came there to make a demonstration. Now a demonstration may be legal or it may be illegal; it may be a very quiet demonstration, but they even say that they came there to make an alarming demonstration, that makes the whole difference. I think an alarming demonstration of itself makes the meeting illegal, and makes a riot. We have had in evidence what happened to certain carriages, and without multiplying evidence, we called the coachman and servants of one gentleman, and we called another person in another class of life, and both of those parties state that they were pelted as well as hooted at; so that as regards the meeting, I think you will find in the evidence which is before you abundant proof that that meeting was, I should think, a riot; but, unquestionably, an unlawful assembly, and it was the duty of those who were charged with the preservation of the peace of the metropolis to suppress or disperse that meeting.

Then, Sir, I come to the means which have been employed to suppress or disperse that meeting. The means which were taken by Sir Richard Mayne are fully before you, and I shall make no comment upon them. The orders have been given in, and they are such as appear to me to warrant what has been done by the officers acting under them. Superintendent Hughes has given his account, and he has given that account in as honest and frank a way as it was possible to give it. He has at once admitted to you that in giving the directions that the men were to use their staves, he did mean that he saw the necessity, at that moment, for using the staves, not in a violent manner, but in such a way as to show that he was in earnest. He admits that, and takes the responsibility upon himself. I think he was warranted in doing it, because you will find the orders upon which he acted were to remove the crowd in certain cases. He is not told merely to persuade the crowd to remove if he can. I think, as an officer, he was fully justified in considering that he was to do so quietly if he could; if not, at all events, he was to remove that crowd. He also reports, as you find in one of his reports, it has never been found fault with, therefore, we must consider it as adopting the meaning of the order which had been given by his superior officer, that he was obliged to do it by force. I think he stands absolved, and the question does come then, in my mind, as to the conduct of the individual policemen who were employed in executing the orders which were properly and necessarily given them on that day. I do not mean for one moment, to contend that there were not that day wounds inflicted, that there was not personal injury received by parties in that crowd; but, in a good number of instances from what has come before you, I think it is quite possible that there are some of those cases in which the injury may have been inflicted otherwise than by a policeman's staff. Certainly there were sticks seen in the crowd, and certainly those sticks were used. Hurdles were broken up, and those broken hurdles were used; and it is certain that stones were thrown. Mr. Hawes, who was examined before you, was himself struck with a stone. A policeman, if we may believe a policeman, speaks of a child in a woman's arms being struck, and a boy who came into Henbury's lodge, being struck. I do not think everybody who was seen with blood upon his head that day was struck by a policeman's staff. I do not believe there were many of those cases, but I do believe that the witnesses are speaking to the same occurrence over and over again.

Sir, there is one charge from which I am most anxious to clear the person who has been made the subject of it. Superintendent Hughes has been charged (Mr. Mitchell will put me right if I am wrong) by Utting, certainly in the strongest way, and by Couchman, and not by any other witnesses, with using his whip and striking women; there may be a third witness, but I do not recollect his name at this moment.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He is charged with striking generally at the crowd with women in it. I think several witnesses have said that.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I can only find two. I think there is a third, but I do not recollect his name. Those who do speak of it stood on the north side of the drive, and he is accused of doing it on the south; and I think the man Couchman says he was 300 yards on the north side at the time he saw this. You will find, as you go through the list, a very great number of persons who state that they did not see Superintendent Hughes strike anybody with his whip; Sims did not see Superintendent Hughes strike anybody; Jennings saw nothing to notice; Elt was at the Serpentine from 3 to half-past 4, and he does not speak to a thing—he does not say a word about it—he does not contradict it. Cox, from 5 to 6, did not see Superintendent Hughes strike; Ogle, from 3 to 5, saw Superintendent Hughes shake his whip, but he did not strike. On his cross-examination he again distinctly says that Superintendent Hughes did not strike. Clark was, from 3 to 5, at the Serpentine, and does not know that Superintendent Hughes had a whip. Stiff was there from 3 to 6, on the south side of the Serpentine, and witnessed nothing in his conduct to complain of. Those are the complainants, Sir. Stroud was there from 3 to 5, and he says that Superintendent Hughes was excited, but he did not see him strike with a whip. Payne clearly speaks to the particular charges (this is the witness I alluded to) for clearing the rails, and

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Mr. Payne does not say one word about Superintendent Hughes using his whip on that occasion. I think, upon the evidence of the complainants themselves, I should be perfectly satisfied that a mistake had been made in charging Superintendent Hughes with whipping the people. Besides that, you have the testimony of himself and his brother officers. I must say, and I believe Mr. Mitchell will confirm me, that no man could give his evidence more fairly or properly in the witness box than Superintendent Hughes did. It is impossible, I think, after his examination, that that charge can rest upon him for a moment. I think it is impossible to believe any of those charges of his having acted like a maniac the whole day, when he was every half-hour off his horse, writing temperate despatches to Sir Richard Mayne as to what was going on.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I do not find that Couchman says that he struck any particular woman.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Nobody says that he struck any particular woman.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Couchman is asked, "Did you see him strike any ladies?"—"No; "I do not know whether he did or not; there were some ladies amongst them; there was "one gentleman with his wife. He kept striking amongst them." "You will not say "that he did not strike any ladies?"—"I cannot say that he did not, but I know that he "struck men, for I could see it very distinctly." He does not say that he struck the ladies, but he struck at the crowd, and there were ladies in the crowd.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) He saw him whipping at the crowd, but not the ladies. The only evidence against Superintendent Hughes is, that he ordered the charges,—that is to say, he ordered the police to do what he thought was necessary to clear the drive and clear the rails. He tells you so himself; there is no occasion for my denying it; he did give the order. He takes upon himself the responsibility; and he has even spoken, which he need not have done, distinctly of what was passing in his own mind, and what was his intention when he issued that particular instruction to his men. I give it upon his own evidence. I do not think the evidence which has been given against him, except as to his alleged excited manner and furious conduct, goes further than he himself admitted, except the opprobrious charge of using his horsewhip over the people; if he had used it over men it would have been very improper, but most disgraceful if he had used it over women. I should be sorry if I thought the charge of striking women rested at all upon Superintendent Hughes, or upon any part of the police force. He has stated in evidence that he gave particular directions that they should take care they did not strike women or children. I do not think we have heard throughout the whole of this examination of any individual case of a woman being struck. Now it is impossible to conceive any woman who had been struck there would not have had a husband, or a brother, or a father, or a lover, to make her case known.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) With the exception of 20 D, who is said to have struck a woman on the back of her head, there is no specific charge of a man striking any woman.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) There are two witnesses who speak to that case, Sir; one says that he saw the blood streaming down, and the other says that he saw her bonnet broken. I am satisfied that we should have heard enough of it if any woman had been struck.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) There is another case in which a boy was struck.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That is in King's case, is it not?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) It is in King's case, Sir.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) That is the only case which has been particularized.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) One of the other cases which have been spoken of is, a man stated that a lady had been struck upon the wrist. I conceive such an accident might easily happen in that dense crowd, but still there has been nothing which has resulted in any complaint. Another charge, almost as bad as striking women, would be striking young children. I do beg you to observe, Sir, in reading the evidence, what the age of the boys is stated to be. Is it not the most mischievous age from 15 to 18 or 19? It is all very well to call them boys and children, but we all know at that age they are very mischievous if they are disposed to commit mischief. I think youths of that age were as likely to be troublesome to the police as any part of the crowd. When these ages are assigned, they are assigned by witnesses who are not willing to make the case better for the police than they can. For 14 you may read 16, and for 16 you may read 18; there is nothing of a child in that age; though it is said the police did indiscriminately strike men, women, and children, there is nothing to fix them with hitting a woman or hitting a child. Having said that, I beg to repeat again that I think the evidence of those persons who have spoken to such serious charges, when they really have no distinct case to allege, is to be received with considerable caution. Allowance must be made for the excited feelings of a great number of the witnesses who have been called for the complainants. Mr. Ayrton, for instance, was one who was represented as being a person whose testimony should be received; he does not speak of the police striking, but that he saw them brandishing and flourishing their staves. You find even amongst the witnesses for the complainants themselves that a great many of them describe the conduct of the police in just the same way as you heard it explained afterwards; they saw them brandishing and flourishing their staves over the people's heads, without speaking of their hitting anybody. Others saw the same thing, and they concluded the police were hitting the people. There was the individual case of a boy (I think it was one upon which Mr. Mitchell commented); a police constable is said to have run after some boy needlessly, because he was running away, and

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used his staff with great severity over his back. The right honourable gentleman examined the witness upon this point, and he could not say that the policeman hit him, but he would have done it if he could; in running away, the boy escaped. Why should not we charitably suppose that the man was frightening the boy away? That some of these people have been struck I have no doubt. You have it in evidence from Superintendent Hughes that he ordered the men to strike, because he thought it right. It must be remembered, if it is once understood that staves are only to be brandished or flourished, and in no case whatever are to be made use of in the way of striking, brandishing and flourishing will soon cease to be of any sort of use, and policemen might as well go out with pasteboard truncheons as wooden ones. There are cases which will call for it. In those specific cases in which we have heard that the truncheons had been improperly used by police constables, you have had the police constables before you. You have heard the account given by those policemen. Mr. Mitchell says they deny everything; in his speech he speaks of denial. That is not so; it is not quite fair to allege that they have denied everything. I think that there has been a great deal admitted. I believe in the case of 147 A. the man has not been speaking of the same transaction. He does not recollect the boy, and the boy cannot recollect him. I think it is possible that there may have been some other struggle of the same sort. I asked one man whom I examined, "Did you "strike any other blow during the day?"—"Yes, I did." I had not that down in my instructions, and yet the man stated it. Whenever they can identify themselves with the case, or anything like it, they have done so. They have given their account in a manner at which I have been exceedingly surprised, for I always thought when I heard of these cases there must be a strange discord and contradiction in taking this evidence; there must be as much difficulty for a policeman to speak of what is happening a few yards from him, as there is for a private soldier in the day of battle to tell what his comrades are about; it would be impossible that they could speak with any distinctness. Several of the police constables when I asked them have told me, "It is impossible I can tell you what was "going on; anybody who says he could see with distinctness and coolness on that day "must have been in a very different position from what we were." Only in those particular instances which happened, when the rails were cleared, when room had been made, and when the crowd had been dispersed, could they speak to what was taking place. When the people and the police were intermingled, it must have been impossible for anyone to speak with clearness upon it.

Sir, of the five witnesses whose evidence Mr. Mitchell has read, Mr. Ayrton and Mr. Galbraith, I think, we must dismiss, because they did not come on to the ground until after the original disturbances had begun. Mr. Ayrton came on the ground rather before 4 o'clock. Mr. Galbraith enters about 4 o'clock, and then walks to the Serpentine. He witnesses the end of the charge, and in answer to Mr. Commissioner Henderson, I think he says, he did not see how it originated.

Mr. Smith, the next person who was called, describes the policeman, of whom he speaks being 6 feet high. I do not wish to confine that man too closely to his description, but the policeman gives his height in the box as 5 feet 7½ inches. Coulcher speaks very positively to some matters, but it seems to me that he behaved in a very troublesome and annoying way, and on such a day as that the police might have found him very troublesome. If you look at Coulcher's evidence you will see, that he speaks very distinctly as to what he saw up to the moment when he is asked, if he had seen any woman struck, and then we hear for the first time that he is short-sighted. As to the case of Martin, the sailor of the "Royal Albert," I am not able to say anything about it. The man has been confronted with Martin, and the man denies the case. At to saying anything more about it, I am not at liberty to do so.

The next thing, Sir, we come to is, that to which Mr. Mitchell adverted as the story of the eel I do not attach any great importance to it, except when Mr. Mitchell speaks of the eel being carried away ostentatiously, he is misrepresenting what took place; it was sent away with one constable, and other constables were sent afterwards to protect that man. The eel was sent away, and intended to be sent away, as quietly as it could be sent. I do not think we need talk about the eel any further. If an Irishman in a fair wants to get up a disturbance, he lays down his coat and asks somebody to tread upon it.

Sir, I should remark that Sir Richard Mayne was stopped in reading the handbill which announced a meeting at Greenwich. It has been remarked by Mr. Mitchell that fortunately there was no other meeting or there might have been two riots in that case instead of one. I only notice that to say that Sir Richard Mayne's place is always at his office; therefore, on a pressing occasion, if he was sent for he might come, but his proper place on the day in question when there was an agitation in other parts of London, or at least an anticipated agitation, was in his office at Whitehall where anybody could find him.

Sir, I should like to know what would have been said by the complainants if Sir Richard Mayne had published no notice. If no notice whatever had been given of this meeting, should we not have heard it said that the public had not been told in any way whatever that it was illegal? There was one other observation which fell from the solicitor for the complainants, which I think he would be almost inclined to withdraw. Mr. Mitchell speaks of Sir Richard Mayne cooking up a charge of high treason. All I have to say upon the subject is, that Sir Richard Mayne can have nothing whatever to do with a charge of high treason. The solicitors to the Treasury conduct the law part of the proceedings, and they

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determined what should be done at Marlborough Street. Sir Richard Mayne had no more to do with it,—I will not say than I had, because I might have had something to do with it; I do not know that he had more to do with it than you had. I believe that bail could have been taken by Sir Richard Mayne himself, but not by the officers acting under him. He says, after asking his advice, I think, the officers were not at liberty to take bail. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon that point, because you must be most complete judges of it, but I should like to say this, because it shows how much Sir Richard Mayne has at all times considered the convenience of all classes. In the original Act the power was only to take bail at night time, and it was at Sir Richard Mayne's suggestion that the clause in the 2d of Victoria, chapter 47. was introduced, enabling the parties who were on duty at a station-house to take bail in certain cases when the magistrate was not sitting. He procured an enlargement of the power for the convenience of the public, and he has stated in evidence himself that he has always told the officers, with whom that discretion rests, and who are responsible for its exercise, that the liberty of a working man is of much more consequence than the liberty of a person in a higher station of life, because a working man loses his time and loses his character if he is not at work the next day. Those are his directions; therefore, if in this case it should be thought that there has been any undue severity, I beg distinctly to assert that it is as far as possible from Sir Richard Mayne's general directions, unless he had in this case felt the responsibility of what might be the shape which the charges of that night would assume that nothing but such a circumstance would have prevented him from interfering in favour of the liberty of the subject as far as he could. In truth, the discretion rested with the officer. He, as a magistrate, had no power to take bail; it does not come from him, but from other magistrates.

Mr. Mitchell also complained of an unfair statement which had been made, as he alleged, by Sir Richard Mayne. I think, inasmuch as Mr. Mitchell, without being asked to give evidence upon the subject, was allowed from his seat to give a correction of Sir Richard Mayne's statement, which was, I believe, acquiesced in, and, inasmuch as you will find Mr. Mitchell's statement of the subject given by himself printed in the Evidence at question 6610 at page 252, I do not think there is any ground for imputing unfairness to Sir Richard Mayne. If he gave a wrong view of the case it was immediately corrected by Mr. Mitchell, and the correction was immediately acquiesced in by Sir Richard Mayne. I claim for Sir Richard Mayne the merit of great fairness in the whole of his disclosures; he has put everything before you which he could; he has answered every question and given every information.

Sir, amongst the immediate cases which have been gone into, and to the consideration of which your duty will ultimately confine itself, Mr. Mair's case is a very prominent one. I shall not take upon myself to consider those cases which have been made the subject of a charge which has been already adjudicated upon at Marlborough Street. Mr. Mair's case was brought before Mr. Hardwick. I am quite willing that he should have the full benefit of Mr. Hardwick's exculpation, and that he should have the full benefit of his being told that nothing rested upon his character; but I do not admit that that is to be interpreted as conveying any blame to the constables. If there had been any blame attached to them in the case they would have been dismissed upon that ground. On the contrary, I heard the extract read of the evidence against him, and the interpretation I put upon it is, that no very grievous matter was stated. It appears to me from Mr. Mair's own statement that there was not a more proper case for arrest during the whole of the day on the 1st of July. A gentleman of his respectability in appearance resisting the orders of the police in the language which he himself admitted to have used (though his two witnesses do not think he made the observation) in the hearing of a crowd who were ordered to stand back, and at that moment hesitating about standing back, setting them the example of not going back, and saying, "Damn your orders," I do think, of all the cases which were picked out in the park there could not have been a more proper one for arrest than that of Mr. Mair. Mr. Hardwick told Mr. Mair that he was suffering from the inconvenience of mixing himself up with such a crowd. I think the policemen behaved properly, and I think they would have been showing an improper respect to persons if they had not put their hands upon Mr. Mair. Houlding's, Franklin's, and Calrow's cases have all been the subject of adjudication. As to saying they have been discharged, we have had it explained over and over again that they were discharged by arrangement and consent. It was not that no charge could be brought against them, but it was thought proper that no charge should be brought against them. It is very hard that leniency should be turned against them at this moment.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) Did you say that Franklin's case was adjudicated upon?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I think Franklin was bound over to keep the peace?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Franklin was not discharged.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) He complained of the conduct in the cells, and keeping them too long, and all that sort of thing.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I have said nothing about Park Street, Sir, because I think you have evidence to show that the crowd there was one which ought to have been dispersed, and it becomes in that case a question only of the means of executing it. You had before you, at an early stage of the inquiry, Superintendent O'Brien's report, stating, that he was sorry to say that some people had been hurt. There can be no doubt about it that Stevens was

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hurt, but as to who did it, or under what circumstances it was done, we do not know. If we did know who did it we should have got an account of it. With regard to what took place in identifying 80 A, I gave notice very early in the case that there was a mistake about 80 A, still the parties were very much inclined to be positive about it in spite of that notice. Some guarded themselves by saying that they heard a gentleman say that it was not 80 A—they could only say they believed it was. When 80 A appeared they said he was not the man. There were charges against 80 A, and those charges, if I understand the case, have been transferred to 84 A. That is a man about whom, I think, there was a good deal of confusion, and I wish to direct the attention of the Commissioners to it. I do not think 84 A is properly chargeable with all that took place with regard to Stevens. I cannot get any information from him. He says, "He did not lift him up; he "did not tear his coat, and he does not recollect those circumstances which would identify "him as the man spoken to by other parties." There is a little difference between Colonel Lindsay and Mr. Tidd Pratt as to what took place when the police came into the street. Colonel Lindsay thinks the charge was instantaneous, but according to his own evidence he was mixed up with the crowd. Mr. Tidd Pratt confirms the account which has been given by Superintendent O'Brien, that he purposely made such arrangements of his men as should give the crowd an opportunity of dispersing if they were so inclined. I think between the two it is quite clear that the person who could give the best account of the matter must be the gentleman who saw over the heads of the people from a balcony, and not the gentleman who was mixed up with the crowd.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Colonel Lindsay says, "That he had his back to the police until they came up?"

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir; he was not aware that they were coming until he turned round and saw them there.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Mr. Tidd Pratt confirms Superintendent O'Brien, that the police marched up the street in the way he told us.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) That there were two or three people hurt in Park Street, I have no doubt; and in default of evidence to the contrary, we must take it that they were hurt by the constables in executing their orders.

Sir, there is one other word I should like to say. A charge has been made here against two police constables of perjury. I think as to one of them it can be dismissed in one moment, and as to the other, who is not the brightest person in the world, I believe I can dispose of that also. Mr. Mitchell has read to you the evidence which Burnett, 370 A, gave at Marlborough Street, in which he says "When I went up to lay hold of him he "shoved this stick against my breast, and then he jobbed it at me in the lower part of my "abdomen." That is supposed to be inconsistent with what he has said in his evidence before you. I think Mr. Mitchell, in fairness, might have read the cross-examination. "*Cross-examined.* He pushed me with his hand."

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I did not intentionally misrepresent it.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) You will find that he connects his statement in cross-examination. The very first words which he says in cross-examination are "He pushed me with his hand." He had before said "He shoved this stick against my breast;" but in cross-examination he says, "He pushed me with his hand." Those are very short notes. I take that to be the explanation of what he said before you. "He shoved you in the breast with his stick?" —"No; he shoved me with his hand." Even without that correction it would be the most trifling variation for which a man was ever subjected to so grave a charge as perjury.

As to William Tully, I admit that as the evidence stands upon these printed notes, and as it stands upon this manuscript copy of the evidence before the magistrate, there is the contradiction which Mr. Mitchell notices; but I have what to my mind is a very satisfactory explanation of it. The man evidently attempted to begin the same explanation of this question which he has given to me since. It is not evidence, and I therefore do not know that it would be fair of me to mention it. It is very unimportant evidence which he gives as regards this case, but if there should be any proceedings, as Mr. Mitchell has suggested, as regards the charge of perjury, he will have ample opportunities of clearing himself.

Sir, I am happy to say I have nothing else to notice as regards the conduct of the police, unless it be upon the question of the cells. I have a return of those parties who were wounded. I do not know that much turns upon it; it is exactly as it is in the evidence.

(*Mr Stuart Wortley.*) How does it stand according to the return? Read the return.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) 34 A of the reserve attached to D. That is the reason so many have been attached to D. It looks like a great disproportion between A, B, and D. The return from division D, on the 1st of July, is the number stated on these notes.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Were those four which Sir Richard Mayne read to us in the A Division?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) In the A division proper; the others were in the reserve attached to D. 34 A reserve attached to D, and 11 to B, slightly injured.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) On that same day the 1st of July?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) There is a return which also includes the 8th of July, which Sir Richard Mayne did not give in evidence.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I recollect his saying, That we had better not take that, and he struck it through?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir, the evidence is correct as it stands. About the cells, I do not see

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how in the discharge of their duty the police constables, or those who were on duty at Vine Street, could otherwise than make use of the cells which are provided for the prisoners. If you should be of opinion that we ought to have better cells, I think nobody will object to your reporting so. I am quite sure that the Police Commissioners will be very glad to have better cells; it is merely a question of expense.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) It is very unfortunate that as many as forty persons should have been confined in that long cell, of which generally speaking they have abandoned the use, except for the confinement of the most refractory; but that is a question quite apart from the disturbance in the park.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) It may become important for us to say something about it, as it comes before us.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I understand the Commissioners are endeavouring to get some better accommodation?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Yes, Sir; the superintendent, as soon as he could, applied to Sir Richard Mayne for the purpose of lessening the numbers.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Even then the accommodation no doubt was very bad, and the sufferings of those who were there that night must have been very great?

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I quite admit it, Sir; I would not have been shut up in one of those cells on any account whatever.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I do not think that the cell below stairs, damp as we saw it, and damp as in winter it must be, could be a proper place to confine any person in.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) I am quite satisfied that the numbers put in that night could not have been done without peril to life.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) That is very possible, Sir. The superintendent, as soon as he could, under the circumstances, applied to get some of the prisoners removed away from those cells.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Perhaps the responsibility may turn out to rest with the House of Commons, for not voting sufficient money.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) I believe it does, Sir. The Police Commissioners would like to have better accommodation.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) I understood Sir Richard Mayne to say that that they were on the look-out for a better site.

(*Mr. Ellis.*) Better cells are to be prepared; it will be a work of some time, and if there should in the next two or three years be what Mr. Mitchell calls any irritating bills brought into the House of Commons, I hope the gentlemen will defer their demonstration until there are better cells provided for them; that must take two or three years at least.

I do not know, Sir, that anything remains for me to say, except to thank you for the attention you have given throughout the case. I should feel most painfully that I might not have done justice to the case which was so suddenly put into my hands, and which has imposed upon me fifteen days' work, of eighteen hours a day (I hardly thought I was capable of going through it). The only thing which protected me was that I had the greatest confidence in the Court, and I left the case very much to the management of the Commissioners; but for that, I dare say I should at this moment feel a very heavy responsibility resting upon me.

Mr. Mitchell.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Sir, I have only one or two observations to make in reply. Mr. Ellis thinks we might have got a few more witnesses, a great many of the complainants are workmen, and we should have had them all here, only they could not afford to lose their time. He asks why we did not make complaints to the Commissioners; we made pretty well the earliest complaint it was possible to make, for in two or three days the matter was mentioned in the House of Commons. I do not think in a case of this kind, where so large a body of people was involved, it was of any use complaining to the Police Commissioners, it would be like appealing from Cæsar to Cæsar. I am sure if, when the Commissioners go through the evidence, they find out that there is any doubt as to any of the policemen who are charged, we should be the last persons to wish that the policemen should not have the benefit of that doubt.

Mr. Ellis has made some observations about this being a riotous crowd, and he has read some quotations from a charge of Chief Justice Tindal, at Stafford Assizes, and also a charge at Bristol Assizes. I believe in the riots which led to the trial at Bristol Assizes, about half of Bristol, or a large part of Bristol was burnt down, and it can hardly be considered that that is at all parallel to the little disturbance in Hyde Park the other Sunday.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) No, Chief Justice Tindal, one of the best judges who ever presided over a court of justice, took that occasion to lay down the law for the information of Her Majesty's subjects in general, and it has been almost always considered a text book ever since, more or less,—of course, according to circumstances, more or less,—it is not at all applicable to some cases.

(*Mr. Armstrong.*) It was the same learned judge who presided at Stafford.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) I do not know what the disturbance was at Stafford; I dare say it was something serious. I think with regard to a riotous assembly, if any persons meet together for a certain object, and they commit violence, it may become a riot, if they meet together with an intention to commit violence.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) Or if they meet for a lawful object and do it violently.

(*Mr. Mitchell.*) Or if they meet for a lawful object and do it violently; or a man may be involved beyond all doubt, as Mr. Hardwick seems to imply Mr. Mair was.

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If an assembly meet together for a lawful or an unlawful object, and it becomes riotous, a person innocent of the thing may become involved in the transaction. I think it is a matter which the Police Commissioners should be very careful and delicate with. There is a right in this country to discuss all questions of a public and private nature; that is a right which has always been maintained by everybody, and a Police Commissioner should be very careful before he pretends to say that what may only turn out to be a mischief committed by a few boys is a riotous assembly. It is a matter entirely for the consideration of Mr. Commissioner Mayne whether, under the circumstances, he considered it a riotous assembly. I cannot think that it can be said that it was so. However, it is a subject, no doubt, of great delicacy; large crowds may meet together and may become riotous. I think it must be shown that there were acts of violence to make a riot; there must be distinct acts of violence done, not such as throwing stones at a few policemen, or even frightening the horses in a carriage or two, to make it so. That is a question which I need hardly discuss with the learned Commissioners, and I will say no more upon the subject.

Mr. Ellis says that Sir Richard Mayne put out placards, and that if the people came in consequence of Sir Richard Mayne's notice, that would make it a riot. There is evidence that they came in consequence of Sir Richard Mayne's notice, to see what was going to take place at that time, and what Sir Richard Mayne intended to do. Presuming that they came in pursuance of his notice, it was to see what he was going to do. If, as the witnesses say, they came in consequence of his notice, it can hardly be held that the meeting combined for certain purposes.

Mr. Ellis says that the witnesses have stated that they came to make a demonstration. The witnesses deny, and I deny, that they did come to make a demonstration. The evidence which has been given on the part of the complainants is, that there was no demonstration; they say they did not come to make any demonstration; it has not been proved that they did, except sticking up a few hand-bills; but it is not shewn that they were stuck up in any large quantities. I say a demonstration might be perfectly legal. I believe there is a rule that a meeting shall not be held in the park, with that exception, if the people come and conduct themselves properly, a demonstration might be perfectly legal. The evidence denies that there was any demonstration.

A question has been often asked by the learned Commissioners, which struck me, whether, in the opinion of the witnesses, they did not think it was a meeting that the police should have endeavoured to have dispersed. I admit that it was a meeting which it was advisable, if possible, to disperse; it was not a meeting which they were to disperse at all hazards; it was not a meeting which they were to disperse with violence; if they could get them quietly to disperse, so much the better.

With regard to Superintendent Hughes, I must say that I was struck with the appearance of Superintendent Hughes in the box, and the way in which he gave his evidence, but I cannot shut my eyes to the evidence, or let my own private feelings interfere in the matter. Here is the evidence of respectable witnesses, who have deposed to acts of great violence—acts that led to all those proceedings which must have been very embarrassing, very disagreeable, and very annoying to everybody; if the Commissioners can find any way of clearing Superintendent Hughes from the difficulty I should be glad, but I must say, upon reading the evidence as I have done, I cannot see how that conclusion can be come to. Here is the evidence, and the Commissioners, of course, will judge for themselves.

Then, Mr. Ellis, says something about the five witnesses. I took those five witnesses, not exactly for the hours they were in the park. I took them rather as classes of men. I took a barrister, a merchant, a squire, and so on. They were rather hastily selected, but I thought they seemed to represent classes of men as well as to have their own grievances. I will make one observation about Coulcher, the law stationer, who is said to have been a troublesome person. I do not know when a policeman tells you haughtily, "You must go off there," that it is a legal obligation. The policeman said to Coulcher, "You must go off this drive," without making the slightest inquiry. Coulcher merely said, "I think I have a right to be here;" he does not attempt to resist the police; there is no evidence of that kind whatever; he goes to the superintendent and inquires of him; unless he did withstand the man, I do not think anything can be said against Coulcher's evidence.

Then Mr. Ellis referred to the eel case; Mr. Ellis gets rather jocular and says if an Irishman wants to get up a row he drags his coat through a fair and asks somebody to tread upon it; but he drags his coat with that intention; there is an animus and an intention to get up a row. Here it is very different with the case of the eel; it was not thrown with any intention to insult the police, and the evidence does not at all bear out the construction that there was any such intention. Then Mr. Ellis asks what would have been said if no notice had been given by Sir Richard Mayne; what would have been said? I should say if no notice had been given, there would have been no complainants, this Commission would never have taken place, and that day would have passed away very quietly.

With reference to the misrepresentation of Sir Richard Mayne's evidence, I do not think it is worth while to occupy your time; it is almost a personal matter between Sir Richard Mayne and myself. After the explanation I gave, Sir Richard Mayne repeats his statement, and says that no complaint was made; that is a matter of which the Commissioners can judge for themselves, and when they have judged, it will not be a matter of any very great value.

Mr. Mitchell.

2d August 1855.

With regard to Mr. Mair's evidence, although Mr. Hardwick says that no imputation rested upon Mr. Mair, Mr. Ellis, on the contrary, seems to differ from Mr. Hardwick, and thinks that he deserved all he got. Then Mr. Ellis mentioned about Mr. Mair using some language; Mr. Mair in his cooler moments was the first to admit the impropriety of using such language. The evidence is, that he was suddenly attacked, and being in a state of great excitement he made use of the expression, "Damn your orders." A man standing with perhaps seven or eight people behind him, being struck at violently, supposing Mr. Mair's evidence to be true, may be excused perhaps for using in a moment of excitement an expression like that. But witnesses have sworn that Mr. Mair did not use the expression, and that he did not excite the mob; it was a mere statement to the policeman himself. The charge, if it is worth anything, is, that Mr. Mair made use of the expression to excite the mob. The witnesses denied most positively that Mr. Mair did make use of those expressions. I say if he did, it was not to excite the mob, but it was mere conversation between himself and the policeman.

In page 52 of the Police Constables' Rules there is this pasage: "He must remember "that there is no qualification more indispensable than a perfect command of temper, "never suffering himself to be moved in the slightest degree by any language or threats "that may be used; if he do his duty in a quiet and determined manner, such conduct "will probably induce well-disposed bystanders to assist him, should he require it." Whatever expression Mr. Mair made use of, it was made use of to the policeman alone; it does not justify him in stating, as he has done, that Mr. Mair endeavoured to excite the people against the police.

Sir, with regard to the cells, I think, after the strong expressions you have used, I need not say more about them. What is complained of is, not that there was not better accommodation there, but that under the somewhat extraordinary circumstances of this day the prisoners were not provided for in a better manner: 72 persons is not a difficult number to keep in custody, and they might have been sent to other places. In this place a learned Commissioner has stated that they could not pass the night without peril to life. It is not because Mr. Ellis has made me any compliment that I wish to return it; but I feel in justice I ought to say, that Mr. Ellis has conducted this case with great fairness and justice, and that the police themselves have shown every disposition to do justice, and afford every information. I need hardly say that I join with Mr. Ellis in thanking the Commissioners for the very kind and courteous way in which they have listened to myself and the complainants, and I do that on behalf of myself and the complainants.

(*Mr. Stuart Wortley.*) The evidence being now concluded on both sides, and having heard the observations of those who have been entrusted with the conduct of the inquiry on each side, I think it becomes us to say, that we feel deeply obliged to those gentlemen who have conducted it. I feel quite satisfied that all those who have entrusted their grievances to the care of Mr. Mitchell, have no reason to complain of the manner in which they have been brought before us. At the same time, public notice has been given, which I now repeat; if there are any who have complaints to prefer, or who think their complaints have not been properly brought before us by Mr. Mitchell, we are willing, even at this last moment, to hear any complaint of that description. With regard to Mr. Ellis, permit me to say that he has, to our satisfaction, conducted the case with great forbearance, with great good temper, and with very great ability. We are quite conscious of the difficulty in which he was placed by the suddenness of the manner in which he was called upon to perform this duty. I would just inform the parties, or rather the public, that in consequence of the volume of evidence which has been taken, and in consequence of the necessity of my colleagues dispersing this evening, Mr. Henderson having already gone to Liverpool, and Mr. Armstrong proceeding this evening to Manchester, it is impossible that we can make a report until after the lapse of some little time. We shall have to consider the whole of the case very carefully, and to meet to confer together; therefore, some time must necessarily elapse before any report will be given to the public. To make the report a satisfactory one, it must be done deliberately. There is one misconception which seems to me to prevail, which I am anxious, although we have no authority to lay down the law, in some degree to correct. I refer partly to an observation which fell from Mr. Mitchell, and partly to a letter which we have received from Mr. Croker, who avows in that letter that, if he had been aware that Sir Richard Mayne would have been allowed to refer at all to the transactions of the 24th of June, as explaining his conduct on the 1st of July, he was prepared to have shown that he himself had taken a part in endeavouring to organise a meeting in the park with a regular chairman and regular speakers, for the purpose of addressing the people; that was prevented by the police, and Mr. Croker stated that it was an interference with the rights of the public in the park, which he was sure had led to bad feelings. I accept in the widest terms the statement which has been made by Mr. Mitchell of the general right of the people of this country to meet to discuss their grievances. They may meet, in any number, in any public place, and discuss their grievances with the utmost freedom, provided that they do not use violence, or come armed, or make that sort of demonstration which would create alarm and terror in the rest of Her Majesty's subjects. When it is supposed that they are at liberty to hold public meetings in parks,

2d August 1855.

because the parks are in some sense the property of the public (I do not intend to lay down the law upon that subject), I believe they will find that is a misconception. The parks are public, no doubt, but they are public for a particular purpose, that is, for the recreation of the general multitude. They are public property in one sense, inasmuch as they are dedicated to public recreation by the Crown, but they are the property, nevertheless, of the Crown, and under the regulation of the Crown for the benefit of all who frequent them. It is by the ranger, who is appointed by the Crown, that regulations are made for their control; and in order to show that, I need only state the fact, that it is by that authority that particular hours are specified for bathing, that particular drives are set aside for carriages and others for horses, and that the gates are opened in the morning and closed at night. All those circumstances show, that though they are dedicated to the public for purposes of recreation, they are not in that wide sense public property. It would, no doubt, prevent the recreation and greatly disturb the comfort and enjoyment of large portions of the public, if the parks were used for the purpose of holding political meetings or discussions of that description; therefore that I believe to be a misconception. I do not state that I am laying down the law, but I hope what I have said may have the effect of showing that that is not the real condition of a park.

Whatever our opinion may be as to the transactions of the 1st of July, throughout this inquiry, the police, from the highest to the lowest, have shown every disposition to meet the charges and afford every information.

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APPENDIX.

No. 1.

LETTER from Sir R. MAYNE to the COMMISSIONERS, as to the LENGTH of SERVICE of the POLICEMEN in the A DIVISION and RESERVES.

Metropolitan Police Office, Whitehall Place,
27th July 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to enclose as requested, returns A. and B., of the periods of service of the Constables forming the Reserves of the several divisions, and of the whole of the A division. See Evidence, 6,682.

I beg leave also to enclose copies of the Testimonials required of all candidates for appointment as Police Constables. There are usually several hundred candidates, the number at the beginning of the present month was 375.

After the party has been examined and reported qualified, he becomes an approved candidate, and certain numbers as required are attached to a Preparatory Class. It is necessary that each man should be reported to be qualified by the officer in charge of the Preparatory Class; he is then appointed a Constable, and assigned to a division, but he is not allowed to go on duty by himself until his Superintendent has ascertained that he possesses a proper knowledge of the duties of a Constable.

I have, &c.
RICHARD MAYNE

RETURN (A.)

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

LENGTH of SERVICE of the A or WHITEHALL DIVISION.

10 Years, and upwards.	9 Years, and under 10.	8 Years, and under 9.	7 Years, and under 8.	6 Years, and under 7.	5 Years, and under 6.	4 Years, and under 5.	3 Years, and under 4.	2 Years, and under 3.	1 Year, and under 2.	Under 1 Year.	TOTAL.
93	14	24	17	16	19	30	14	22	24	48	321

Note.—The "A Reserve" attached to the A or Whitehall Division, are not kept distinct from the others of the Division, as upon all occasions they are the first to be called out for special duty.

J. S. HANDCOCK,
Inspector, A Division.

27th July 1855.

RETURN (B.)

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

LENGTH of SERVICE of the "A RESERVE," attached to the undermentioned DIVISIONS.

DIVISION.	10 Years, and upwards.	9 Years, and under 10.	8 Years, and under 9.	7 Years, and under 8.	6 Years, and under 7.	5 Years, and under 6.	4 Years, and under 5.	3 Years, and under 4.	2 Years, and under 3.	1 Year, and under 2.	Under 1 Year.	TOTAL.
B, or Westminster -	16	3	2	9	7	8	3	6	1	–	–	55
C, or Saint James -	22	4	3	4	3	7	4	5	3	–	–	55
D, or Marylebone -	14	6	4	7	6	3	3	4	8	–	–	55
G, or Finsbury -	10	8	5	3	6	2	7	5	7	2	–	55
M, or Southwark -	11	5	2	4	9	7	7	4	4	2	–	55
Total - - -	73	26	16	27	31	27	24	24	23	4	–	275

J. S. HANDCOCK,
Inspector, A Division.

26th July 1855.

The Commissioners do not think it necessary to print the forms of Testimonials enclosed in the foregoing letter.

No. 2.

LETTER from Sir R. MAYNE to the COMMISSIONERS as to the DISTRIBUTION of the DUTIES of the COMMISSIONERS of POLICE.

Metropolitan Police Office, Whitehall Place,
1st August 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

See Evidence 13,824. Report x.

I BEG to enclose extracts from regulations to which I referred in my evidence this morning.

The duties have been carried on by me, in accordance with the 8th Regulation, ever since the appointment of Captain Hay to be Commissioner of Police in January 1850.

I may mention, as special cases, the arrangements and orders of Police for the opening of the Great Exhibition 1851, the public Funeral of the Duke of Wellington, November 1853, and during the visit of the Emperor of the French to this country.

I have, &c.
RICHARD MAYNE.

(Enclosure.)

REGULATIONS APPROVED by the SECRETARY of STATE, 2d January 1850.

(Extract.)

"That one Commissioner should be primarily responsible, as the First Commissioner, for the general management of the service; the Second Commissioner receiving his appointment upon an understanding that such a distinction was recognized, would feel it his duty to act in concert with the First, and the duties of each would be easily arranged."

MEMORANDUM.

(Extract.) 5th January 1850.

"For the distribution of the duties of the Commissioners of Police in accordance with the principles of the Memorandums of the 26th of November 1849, and of December 1849, approved by Secretary Sir George Grey."

BUSINESS to be disposed of by Mr. MAYNE.

1st. _____
2d. _____
3d. _____
4th. _____
5th. _____
6th. _____
7th. _____
8th. Arrangements for the Police on public occasions, or whenever required to act together in times of commotion.

No. 3.

RETURN furnished in answer to an INQUIRY made through the SECRETARY of the COMMISSIONERS, as to a POLICEMAN mentioned in GEORGE JOHNSON'S EVIDENCE, 970.

A Division, 20th October 1855.

Report xxi.

I BEG to state that Police Constable Damen, 593 A, died in Westminster Hospital of typhus fever, at 7½ a.m., on 10th August 1855.

J. DURKIN, Inspector.

Richard Mayne.

No. 4.

The following is an EXTRACT from a LETTER received by the SECRETARY of the COMMISSIONERS from Mr. ELLIS, in answer to an INQUIRY made, in order to ascertain whether POLICEMAN 398 A had been called as a WITNESS.

DEAR SIR, Spring Gardens, 22d October 1855.

Report xvi.

CERTAINLY there has been an omission in not calling 398 A. I cannot account for this, as his answer to the charge, with his number and name, is on the brief which I thought I had cleared.

I am, &c.
GEORGE H. ELLIS.

Edw. Bullock, Esq.

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[Note.—In the following Index the figures refer to the questions in the Minutes of Evidence where page is not prefixed.]

Adams, Mr. Thomas. (Page 21.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at Frederick-street, St. John's Wood, 645.—Is a clerk, 646.—Was in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July, 647.—Was there from two till six, 648.—Was walking during part of the time on the north side of the drive, and part of the time on the south; at the time he saw Mr. Mair was walking on the south side, 649.—Has heard where Mr. Mair stood from the other witnesses. Has been in court, 650, 651.—Was on the south side when he saw Mr. Mair, 652.—Was opposite to him during the whole of the time that he saw him in custody; did not see him taken into custody, 653. —Saw him taken along the drive, and followed him, 654.—From the place where witness saw him being taken to those posts where the footpath crosses the drive, is a much greater distance than twenty yards, 655, 656.—When first he saw Mr. Mair he attracted witness's attention from his being excessively pale, 657.—He was in custody when witness saw him first; he appeared pale and agitated, and he was in the custody of three policemen, 658.—They had fast hold of him, 659.—One by the wrist and collar on one side, and the other by the wrist and collar and by the breast of his shirt on the other side, and another man behind him very roughly grasping the collar of his coat, and driving him along as hard as ever they could, 660.—He did not appear to be resisting the police at all; he was walking very passively, 661.—He did not try to get away; he looked too frightened to do anything but walk on, 662.—The people about witness cried out "Shame!" They did not cry out so much as they talked amongst themselves, what a scandalous thing it was, 663.—The drive at this place was quite cleared; there were no persons in it, except the police; and witness left his little boy to go into the drive to speak to Mr. Mair, to ask him if he could go to his friends to procure him bail, or anything of that sort, 664.—Did not know Mr. Mair before, 665.—It was sympathy for him; thought he was badly used, and that perhaps if he got his friends he would get bail, 666.—Went to ask him where he lived, 667.—Did not ask him that; witness told the inspector that he was going to him, and he told him to get along, 668, 669.—He made use of some slang language, 670.—Hook it, or cut it, or something of that sort, 671.—He threatened to take him into custody, 672.—That was for simply making an inquiry about Mr. Mair, 673.—During the whole of the afternoon the police appeared whenever they had the slightest excuse for it, and frequently without any excuse, to behave with great brutality to the crowd, whenever they could possibly do it with impunity; noticed particularly that they very frequently struck with their staves where it was not likely to be returned, 674, 675.—Saw three women knocked over the path that afternoon by the police, 676, 677.—By their truncheons or their hands, 678.—Can hardly say he saw any children ill-used. Saw boys knocked about, but perhaps they deserved it, some of them; but particularly noticed that the crowd were in the most perfect good humour, with the exception of one or two occasions when an occurrence like that of Mr. Mair's took place; then they got angry, and got rather rude; and then they would go back into their own good-natured way again until something else got them up, 679.—Is of opinion that any riotous conduct was wholly owing to the violence of the police, 680.—The crowd were very good-natured, and if they were occasionally otherwise it was owing to the violence of the police, 681.—Was in the park from two to nearly six, 682.—Did not go into the thickest part of the crowd; for some time witness was in the thickest, the crowd got round where he was, 683.—Any one standing still would get to the thick of it once or twice at any rate, 684.—Tried to get out of it as soon as he could; was rather curious to see the end of it; did not go away very quickly, 685.

Andrews, George, Policeman 354 A. (Page 318.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is 28 years old, 10,417. —Has been in the force eight years and four months, 10,418.—Came from Buckinghamshire, 10,419.—Went in the cab with Mr. Reynolds, 10,420.—Remembers his putting his handkerchief out of the window of the cab, 10,421.—The sergeant laid hold of his arm, and pulled his arm into the cab, 10,422. —Nothing more was done, 10,423.—He did not strike him, 10,424.—He merely laid hold of his arm and pulled his arm into the cab, 10,425.—He was not struck in witness's presence, 10,426.—Saw no blow struck, 10,427.—He did nothing more than was necessary to pull his hand in when he was waving his handkerchief, 10,428.—Did not strike any one during the day, 10,429.—Heard of policemen who did, 10,430. —Did not see any policemen do so, 10,431.—Remained at the station about half an hour, and then went back to the park, 10,432, 10,433.

Aubrey, Henry Harcourt, Esquire. (Page 37.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 76, Stanley-street, Eccleston-square. Formerly held Her Majesty's commission in the 31st regiment, and subsequently in the Royal Horse Guards, Blue, but has now retired from the service. Served in the Peninsular war, 985–989.—Held the rank of lieutenant, 990.—His first commission bore date 10th September 1807, 991.—Was in Italy and Sicily during the riots of 1848–49. Has resided a great deal in Italy, France, and Spain, 992.—Saw a good deal of the rioting which took place at that time, and has frequently assisted in dispersing mobs, as a military officer, 993, 994.—Was present at riots in England a great many years ago, but the circumstances have escaped his memory; it was 40 years ago, 995.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July from about four in the afternoon till about half past six, 996, 997.—During that time walked round by the Serpentine, 998.—There were a great many people there of all descriptions; a great many of them were the common description of people; others were respectable looking persons; there were also a number of ladies and gentlemen, some accompanied by their children, 999, 1000.—While walking by the Serpentine, his attention was attracted to a policeman attacking two lads, 1001.—Was walking close to the Serpentine river, when his attention was attracted by a one-horse chaise coming up very quickly; the horse appeared to have been frightened by the shout of the mob, 1002.—It was about the middle of the Serpentine on the north side, close to where the drive is, close to where the carriages go round, 1003, 1004.—Not quite so far on as the Humane Society's Receiving House, but nearly. Attempted to get nearer to the rails to see if there was any accident, to have a better view of the horse, and just before him were two boys, as it appeared to him, leaning over the rails, 1005.—Witness wanted to get a view of the horse to see whether any accident had happened, and these two boys were close to him, just before him,—in fact, they obstructed the view. One of them was about 17, and the other rather younger. A policeman came up. —he was a young man himself,—and he struck one of the boys with his truncheon over the head; witness should say he struck him a violent blow over the head, and said to him "Stand back! Stand back!" and immediately afterwards he, witness cannot say struck the other boy, but he poked his truncheon into his stomach in the most violent manner he ever saw—quite savagely. The boy did nothing; he did not say one word that witness heard, and he did not see him do anything at all. The whole thing might have taken up about five minutes, not longer than that, because witness was passing on; when he turned on the right hand there were these boys. Witness wanted to see all he could. Directly witness came

AUBREY, HENRY HARCOURT, Esquire—*continued.*

close to them, the policeman, a young man, came up and struck one of them violently over the head, and pushed his truncheon into the stomach of the second boy; so violent was it, that the boy fell back where witness was, 1006–1008.—Neither of them had done anything whatever, and witness had been there long enough to have known if they had cried out or done anything, 1009, 1010.—Witness particularly observed one boy; they were both standing before him; one was taller than the other; they were close together. He thought they were brothers; but the policeman struck one over the head, and pushed his truncheon into the stomach of the other in the most violent manner possible. Immediately afterwards the man saw that witness had his eye upon him, and supposes thought that he wanted to take his number, and had observed what he had done; he immediately crossed on the other side, and pushed his truncheon,—he assaulted two other persons, also quite boys, on the other side. Did not succeed in getting his number; the other side he poked, 1011–1013.—Witness's sight is defective, and cannot say if he should know the policeman again. He was quite a young man; but witness was very desirous of ascertaining his number, and of seeing him again; he was determined to get it if he could; but immediately after he had struck the other boy, one of the boys whom he struck on the other side ran away towards the Marble Arch, up that way, and then a body of police rushed after him. A great many of the mob were knocked down by the police, and were run over by the police. Could not see the policeman's letter so as to see what division he belonged to, 1014–1016.—Remained on purpose to watch the conduct of the police after that. Saw them afterwards return with several boys and some young men, whom they had captured, many of whom had the blood streaming down their faces from the blows they had received from the truncheons of the police. Afterwards they put them into cabs, and took them away. Many of them were in a very bad state indeed, 1017, 1018.—Witness saw the policemen rushing at the people in bodies. When the boys ran away, of whom they appeared particularly to be in pursuit, the people before them naturally gave way, seeing a mob of persons coming; and then the police seemed to be exceedingly irritated at that, and pursuing them exactly as if they were pursuing an enemy, poking away right and left with their truncheons, and knocking them down; they seemed to have no mercy upon them. This was on the grass: there was water on one side and the grass on the other, 1019,1020.—It appeared to witness that the police were not only striking at the boys they were pursuing but also at the people, but was not near enough to tell exactly, 1021.—Saw a number of boys tumbling about, and the police going over them when they were down; but the crowd was so great, it was impossible to avoid trampling upon them, 1022.—Did not see them striking any women, 1023.—Should not say the police acted wisely on that Sunday, but it depended on the orders they had received. Witness can only compare it to a charge of cavalry, and instead of sabres having truncheons, 1024.—Thought they appeared to be in good earnest, and the proof was that the men who were captured had the blood streaming down their faces, 1025.—The crowd conducted themselves very good-humouredly. Witness saw nor heard nothing to provoke all that violence on the part of the police. It appeared to be all joking, they certainly called the police a few names, such as Bobbies, or something of that kind, but nothing to warrant such violence; thinks all the rioting was caused by the police and not by the crowd, 1026, 1027.—Witness means that if there had been no police there would have been no rioting, and the police by rushing on and striking people in the way they did, caused the scene which afterwards took place, 1028.—In witness's opinion there would have been no personal collision, no personal violence, and no serious disturbance, 1029, 1030.—With regard to the carriages, cannot say whether they would have let them pass without some remark. Witness was in the park all the three Sundays. On the first Sunday there was nothing but good temper. They called out "Go to church" and things of that sort, but it was laughing and joking more than anything else. Then the police behaved admirably; witness was astonished to see how they bore it; they never gave way to violence at all. It was on the second Sunday, the 1st of July, that terrible scene took place in the park. It appeared as if the police had received counter-orders, first to behave quietly, and secondly to act just in the contrary

AUBREY, HENRY HARCOURT, Esquire—*continued.*

way, 1031, 1032.—Witness would not have hesitated to drive through the park in a carriage with ladies at that time, 1033.—With regard to alarming the horses, it is impossible to say what horses will do; they might be frightened at boys shouting or hallooing, 1034.—It was on the second occasion that witness was induced to make this particular observation on seeing a horse frightened and running away that he thought some accident might happen, 1035.—After the first Sunday it was evident that the intention of the mob was to annoy those who were riding there, 1036.—It was evident from the papers that there was to be an assemblage, 1037.—Was in the park, and should say it was more prudent not to drive round the park, on account of the multitude and the noise. There was a great noise, but witness saw no violence on the part of the people, no stones thrown, nor anything of that kind, 1038–1040.—Everybody knew that the object of the assemblage was to make known that the Sunday Trading Bill was an obnoxious bill, 1041.—Witness saw on the first Sunday that it was the object of the mob to prevent people driving in their carriages in the Park, and therefore would not have thought it prudent to go there the next Sunday, 1042, 1043.—Went on the 8th of July, the third Sunday with a carriage; did not go on either of the other Sundays with a carriage, 1044, 1045.—On the third Sunday, was turning in with a few others, and a policeman came up and very civilly said "I think you had better not go there, Sir, you may get insulted." Witness asked "What are your orders? have you orders to prevent people going round?" He said, "No, Sir, not at all; you may go if you please; we merely advise you not to go, because it may lead to a breach of the peace," 1046, 1047.—Was there on the first, second, and third Sundays, 1048.—On the first Sunday did not see that the carriages were driven out of the park. The great mob was collected opposite the Serpentine, and when witness passed that particular part the men and boys called "Go to church, go to church," but all very good humouredly. Did not see them stop any carriage, 1049.—Saw a great many carriages there, driving backwards and forwards the whole time, 1050.—It made the horses jump, but saw no accident, 1051.—Did not see any carriage run away with, nor any ladies obliged to get out of their carriages, 1052, 1053.—Did not see any one assault or interfere with the police, nor any stones thrown, nor railings broken, nor anything of the kind, 1054, 1055.—On the 1st of July saw one or two horses start, 1056.—Has seen few crowds act in so orderly a manner, or behave so well as they did, 1057.—Witness has spoken a great deal about this to many friends, and stated that he hoped there would be an inquiry into the conduct of the police, as he considered it infamous and brutal. The next morning, witness saw an advertisement in the paper, requesting anybody who had witnessed the conduct of the police to communicate to Mr. Medley; on which witness wrote a note to Mr. Medley, saying he had been there and should be happy to come forward. Witness did not know, when he wrote this letter, it was to be made public; he is not a person to court popularity as a supporter of a mob law, by any means. Afterwards, on seeing this, witness wrote a letter to Mr. Medley which he requested him to give to Mr. Duncombe to read in the House, saying he was not a party to the publication of that letter, and should be much obliged to the commissioners to allow that letter to be read, 1058.—Witness never saw Mr. Medley till this morning, wrote to him merely as the person referred to. He called twice at witness's house, but he was not at home at the time. If the Commissioners will allow witness to read the letter, he wishes to justify himself, 1059, 1060.—It contains nothing more than witness's statement that he was no party to the publication of that letter, 1061.—Witness's nephew is one of Her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers, Sir William Molesworth, and he would be sorry for him to suppose that he published that letter, 1062.—It is the letter written in answer to the advertisement, saying witness was willing to give some information, 1063.—Witness does not regret its being published, but it has annoyed other parties. The letter was read by witness, 1064.—Witness does not know who Mr. Medley is; never saw him till this morning at the hotel opposite, 1065, 1066.—Witness wrote to him in consequence of the advertisement requesting persons who had witnessed the conduct of the police to write to such a place, 1067.—Will give the address he wrote to, 1068.—Saw many

AUBREY, HENRY HARCOURT, Esquire—*continued.*

people with blood streaming down their faces from the truncheons of the police. Did not see the blows struck, because these men were in the custody of the police, who were bringing them towards the cabs to take them to the stations. The bleeding might have proceeded from their having been struck with stones, 1069–1071.—Did not see any stones thrown, 1072.—Does not know how many policemen were wounded, nor how many convictions for throwing stones took place on that day, 1073, 1074.—Thinks the mob conducted themselves good humouredly. Did not see any resistance offered to the police clearing the rails. The boys who were there walked away. Did not see any disposition to fight with the police, 1075, 1076.—On the Sunday witness was there, did not see the rails cleared at all. It was difficult to see what was going on, on the rails from where witness was stationed, 1077.—Saw what happened on the first Sunday, 1078.—Witness did not bring his carriage to the Park either the first or second Sunday, but did on the third, 1079, 1080.—Did not consider whether the police had by their conduct made it safer to go in a carriage on the third Sunday. Had no desire to go on the first and second Sunday in a carriage, but on the third had occasion to go with a lady and gentleman, 1081.—Thinks it is the duty of the police to make the roads through the Park safe for the public, that is what they are paid for, for security, 1082.—Witness served a long time in the 31st regiment and served in Malta, Gibraltar, and Sicily before he went into the Blues, 1083.—In Sicily served under Sir John Moore, 1084.—Knows Messrs. White, Broughton, and White of Great Marlborough Street. Had some affair with the Neapolitan Government, in which they were the solicitors, and witness considers entirely betrayed his interests, 1085, 1086.—When the police cleared the rails, the crowd went back from them as well as they could. They always appeared to be peaceably and quietly disposed; it was only on the onset of the police that they were irritated to that degree, 1087.—The people were more than four or five deep by the rails, 1088.—Witness did not stop to observe exactly what the people did; there was a disturbance, and he got out of it himself as fast as he could; the mob obeyed the police as well as they could, considering the number of persons, 1089–1091. Witness got out of it as soon as he could, because the press was so great, he could with difficulty keep out of the water, 1092.—Witness then crossed over on the other side up by the Receiving House, and then went very much behind, and it was when he was going home that they came rushing towards the Marble Arch in pursuit of a boy; there was an immense crowd. Remained there from half-past four till half-past six. It was half-past six, and more, before he got out of the park; but he did not remain at that particular spot, 1093, 1094.—Crossed over to the south side of the Serpentine after he saw those boys, 1095, 1096.—It was there in the first place that he was very nearly pressed into the water. Then, when he got on the other side of the road, he was obliged to get shelter behind a tree, for the mob was so great that the police drove the people away in all directions; and they kept running away; and if witness had not got behind a tree, he considered himself in great danger of being captured himself, 1097–1102.—This transaction lasted about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, 1103.—Witness remained at the back part of the park till the crowd appeared to disperse, and went out again, passing that way, but did not leave the park till half-past six o'clock, 1104. This collision between the people and the police was not continual, but at intervals. Scarcely half an hour passed without a collision of some kind, 1105.—The crowd rushed by witness, followed by the police, up towards the Marble Arch, 1106, 1107.—Was then at the upper end, and saw it very plainly, was about the middle of the park between those railings and the Marble Arch. It was about half-past five o'clock, 1108–1110.—Was not near enough to say whether the police were then endeavouring to prevent the crowd from going into Park Street, 1111.—Witness did not go to Park Street, 1112.—Witness was going towards the Marble Arch when the people all came running towards Park Street, and he understood that the police had captured some boys who were running away from them, 1113.—Did not see any part of the crowd go through Grosvenor Gate towards Park Street, 1114.

AUSTIN, HENRY (Page 136).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 28, College Street West, Camden Town, 3834.—Is a trunk-maker, 3835.—Was in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July, 3838.—Entered from Oxford Street, 3839.—Through the Marble Arch, 3840.—About a quarter to four, 3841.—Stayed there about half an hour, 3842.—Walked towards the Serpentine, towards Apsley House, 3843.—Was afterwards taken off by a policeman; at that moment was standing on the north side of the Serpentine, about four or five yards from the rails, 3846.—Near where the road crosses the drive, 3848.—Was not making any noise; was only just come up; stood there for a moment; had not spoken a word, 3849–50.—Was standing on the north side of the walk, when policeman 363 A rushed out of the road, and struck witness; was knocked down and seized by the handkerchief, and thrown to the ground, when two or three more rushed forward and commenced dragging him along the ground, 3852.—Was taken down to the Lodge, and then taken in a cab to Vine Street, 3853.—Was taken into the Receiving House; not into a house, but into a sort of yard place first, 3854.—Witness is quite positive that he was not making any noise, 3855.—The policeman gave no reason. When at the station house was charged with being riotous and exciting the mob, and obstructing the police; had not spoken one word, 3856.—They did not tell witness what he was taken for; the policeman made out the charge, and they put it down in a book, 3858.—Was not treated with any violence then, but going, they slapped him over the arms several times; has the black marks on his arm now, 3860.—After he was tripped up, he was struck, 3862.—Once while on the ground, and afterwards when in the road, on his feet, 3864.—Did not resist, 3865.—Did not hang back; spoke to them, and said, "I will go quietly enough." They shook witness, and said, "Be quiet, keep your arms down," and they struck him over the arms several times, 3868.—Was taken to Vine Street then, and put into a cell; at one time there were 43 there, 3869.—The cellar was underground, and in a most filthy state, and wet, 3870.—The wet was about two inches on the ground, and there was a cesspool at one end of the cell, about 18 feet by 7, 3871.—The air got in by a small hole in the door, and some iron-work lower down to admit the air, 3873.—There was a small ventilator at the further end of the cell; a very small place, 3874. The light appeared through it very slightly, 3875.—Did not look through it, did not go right down to the end, 3876.—It was about five when witness was put in, and about half an hour afterwards there were 43 there, 3878.—It was wet all over, about two inches deep, 3879.—Two inches of mud, 3881.—Believes it was a stone floor, 3882.—There were 43 people at one time in the cell; then after they had been in there about an hour, they took some out of the cell, about one o'clock, there were 33 then, 3884.—There was not room when there were 43 people in for any one of them to lie down, there was hardly room to stand, 3885.—A few were taken out in almost a fainting state after one o'clock, 3888.—Should think about two hours afterwards, 3889.—They were taken out about two or three at a time, 3891.—About five were taken out between 1 and 3 o'clock, 3892.—They were taken out because it was so hot; they almost fainted, 3893.—Complaints were made to the constable outside; it was very hot indeed, and they were obliged to leave the door open for about five minutes about three times in the night, 3894–95.—It was down steps, and along to the right, and then into the cell, 3896.—It was a covered passage, 3897.—It was lighted with gas at night, 3898.—Was let out on Monday morning, about nine o'clock, and brought up to the room up-stairs, and told to stop up there, and expecting every minute to be taken to Marlborough Street, 3899.—Asked to be allowed to send for bail; the policeman said, "No, after you have been tried, you can send." Fine consolation, that! 3900.—Asked the policeman at the door if they would allow bail to be taken; then he went out and said he would go and see, and he came back some time afterwards and said, "No bail will be taken for any of you," 3905.—Was taken up to Marlborough Street on Monday, between four and five, and, after being kept waiting there in the passage in Marlborough Street, was taken back to Vine Street again, and again locked up, 3906. The policeman who told witness he could not send for bail was No. 363 A, 3908.—Spoke to him about eleven o'clock on the Monday morning, 3912.—When brought back from Marlborough Street in the evening there

Austin, Henry—*continued.*

was a man that was keeping the door, and he said that those parties who chose to send for bail could do so; witness wrote a note, and then he said it was too far to send; directed it to a friend's, 28, College Street West, Camden Town, and he said it was too far, then wrote another, addressed 35, Dean Street, Soho, but it was not taken. One of the prisoners was let out on bail, and he took possesion of the note, but witness supposes he never delivered it, for no one ever came, 3914.—Offered to pay for sending a messenger, 3915.—On the Monday evening it was the underground cell, the same as on the Sunday; about 19 were put in on the Monday, 3916–17.—It was a little drier, but it had not been cleaned, 3918.—On Tuesday was brought up again and discharged, 3920.—Without any evidence being gone into against him, 3921.—Entered into his own recognizances, 20*l.* to keep the peace, 3923.—When the charge was made, witness told them that he resided at 28, College Street West, Camden Town, 3925.—Never lived in 28, Connaught Street, Camden Town. When witness was taken off his hat was knocked off, and when he tried to pick it up he was hit several times over the head and arms. Witness said "Let me have my hat," but they said "Never mind your hat, come along." Witness asked afterwards about his hat, but they knew nothing about it, 3928.—Bought a cap after he came out, 3929.—Did not see his mother on Tuesday, 3930.—His mother applied to see him and could not, 3934.—Witness had promised to be home on Sunday between five or six, and not returning, his mother naturally thought that he was taken by the police; she therefore went to inquire for him, 3935.—Witness has been unwell since, was weak and nervous, and fancied he could smell the stench of the cell for two or three days, 3936–44.—Was taken to Marlborough Street police court on Monday, but only waited down below, did not go up at all, was allowed to send for bail after he came back, but the bail did not come, 3948–49.—Sent a note by a fellow prisoner who was released, to 28, College Street West, and likewise to Mr. Smith, 35, Dean Street, Soho, but they were not received at either place, 3953–56.

——— (Page 318.) identifies Policeman 363 A, 8211.

Ayrton, Esq., Edward Nugent. (Page 156.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. Resides at No. 19, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, 4356, 4357.—Witness states he is the gentleman who wrote to the Commissioners, saying he was willing to give evidence, 4358.—On Sunday the 1st of July, witness crossed from Grosvenor gate towards the Serpentine, and reached about the east end of the Receiving House rather before four o'clock. Saw a large number of the police in a violent manner, and with their truncheons drawn and brandished in the faces of men, women, and children, keeping the people back, with violence both of gesture and language generally. The people showed no disposition to resist the police, nor to commit any disorder. The people hissed and hooted, but the cause of that was the police themselves. When the carriages came there were sometimes hissing, and cries of "Go to church;" but this was no more than may be heard on the occasion of any public procession. The people seemed in very good humour, and even those in the carriages laughed. While the people were doing, as witness thought, no serious harm, the police were doing everything to exasperate the people. Every few minutes was to be seen a person paraded between two policemen, with their truncheons drawn. To show that this was parade, one was a lad of about fourteen years of age. Then again, when they had got a sufficient number of prisoners, from time to time they put them into cabs, and those were driven back again through the people. Thinks this had a very exasperating effect upon the people, particularly men whose education does not teach them to control their feelings. The men, being thus marched between the lines of people, appeared to have their dress disordered and evidently to have suffered from violence. While the people were thus standing harmlessly by the rails, the police, on the contrary, were making rushes at them with their truncheons drawn. Witness could never understand what was the occasion of the rush. Suddenly saw perhaps half a dozen truncheons in the air, and heard these descend rapidly upon the people's heads and shoulders, apparently without any discrimination; was unable to see the cause of it. This continued for some time, and after that observed the same thing spread towards the middle of the park. Should say the same sort of rushing, running fight took place for about two hours. The people cheered the soldiers, and then it appeared after that the police turned upon the soldiers. Saw the police seize a young grenadier. Witness said to an old soldier in undress uniform, "This would not have taken place without the interference of the police." He said "Of course it would not," 4359.—Witness is speaking of the open part of the park, perhaps 300 or 400 yards from the Serpentine, 4360.—The east of the barrack. Witness states he was so much impressed with the unnecessary interference of the police and the bad effect produced by their menacing position with their drawn truncheons, that he twice walked down to the Receiving House, in order to speak to any person in authority there; only saw policemen, and did not think it safe to speak to them; they might have said that witness was interfering with them in the execution of their duty. On one of those occasions, when boys were running away from the rush, saw a policeman, whom he met at the guard-room, strike with his truncheon with all his force at the backs of boys who were running away; that was 387 A, 4361.—He was striking with all his force in this manner at the backs of the boys as they were running away from him (*describing the same*); boys of 12 and 14; who seemed to be doing the best they could to save themselves, 4362.—At least 500 yards from the road; quite away from it, in the open part of the park; at about 6 o'clock in the evening. Saw no violence on the part of the people. The only thing which witness saw in the shape of violence the whole time was about half a dozen small pebbles thrown, but they were not thrown till the excitement caused by the police coming with their truncheons drawn, 4363–4365.—At that time there was an open space before them; they were taking some soldiers to the guard house; the boys were running away on either side, and they struck at them. It seemed to witness that the police took up a position in this open part of the park; this caused excitement. The boys cried out some expressions or other; one thing after another caused excitement, and the police made a rush. Believes it is well known that the soldiers used some expressions with regard to the violence of the police. Does not state that of his own knowledge. The people then cheered the soldiers; then the police, for no reason that witness could observe, turned upon the soldiers and took some of them towards the guard house. Has only to say generally that he did not see a particular truncheon fall, as it were, upon the very flesh of the people, because he thought it was not consistent with his own safety to be sufficiently near for the purpose, but he saw the truncheons in the air, and heard the blows as they seemed to fall indiscriminately upon the people, just in the same way as you might see the stick of a drover in Smithfield falling upon the cattle there; that is the only thing witness can compare it to. The only disturbance witness saw there was created by the policemen themselves. If there was a riot, it was caused by the police; it was a truncheon riot, and they were the rioters, unless they throw the responsibility upwards upon the inspector or the commissioner or the minister, whoever he may be, who is responsible, 4366.—Did not hear anything about the Sunday Trading Bill, 4367.—Thinks about half-past four to five, before any of this had taken place which witness speaks of in the open part of the park, a man was saying that he entreated the consideration of the people for the poor man's Sunday, who had no other day; the people were listening but without any excitement; there was no excitement that witness saw, 4368.—That was at about half-past four to five, 4369.—That was about 100 to 200 yards from the road. Beyond that saw nothing that could upon any pretence, as far as witness could observe, call the police into the centre of the park, 4370.—The man who said that might have had 50 or 60 spectators round him, 4371.—They were very orderly; they were rather amused than otherwise at what was going on, 4372.—They were laughing at him, calling out very much, 4373.—There was no excitement; they seemed to get round him simply because he was speaking, and nothing else. There seemed to be no noise in their talking, 4374.—Makes a specific charge against No. 387 A. The charge is this, that some boys of 10, or 12, or 14, or about that age, were running from him and he was driving his truncheon with all his force at their backs, 4375, 4376.—Striking at their backs. Was

AYRTON, Esq., EDWARD NUGENT—*continued.*

not near enough to see whether the truncheons actually touched their backs; but does not think it was from any want of attempt on his part if it was not so, 4377.—The boys were running away before the policeman struck, 4378.—Was not sufficiently near to say positively whether the truncheons struck them or not, but thinks it was more than a gesture to make them run away. Witness's impression is that it was an actual attempt to hit them. The only reason why witness judged that the boys were not hit was, that if they had been hit, they must have been lying on the ground unable to rise, the attempt was so determined on the part of the man, 4379.—Did not see any crowd running from the park towards Lord Robert Grosvenor's house at any time. Can corroborate what has been stated with regard to the quietness of the police towards Apsley House. Observed an inspector there, not a mounted policeman, who said to those boys who were hissing, "You may stay there as long as you like, only do not make a noise, do not hiss." He was giving them very kind and friendly advice, 4380.—The thickest of the crowd was at the east end of the Receiving House towards the north bank of the Serpentine, that was where there was the greatest crowd, that is where witness saw the police using such unnecessary violence. Says unnecessary, because there was no resistance on the part of the people. Thinks it would have been sufficient if they had said "fall back" to the people, 4382, 4383.—Thinks they might have kept the line without using the violence they did, and without flourishing their truncheons in the faces of the people. Thinks that that causes a very bad feeling, 4384.

——— (Page 330.) identifies Policeman 337 A, 8571.

BAILEY, Mr. JOHN. (Page 194.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a sculptor, 5431.—Resides at No. 7, Conduit Place, Paddington, 5432.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 5433.—Thinks from about a quarter to four to about a quarter to six, 5434.—Entered the park from Kensington Gardens; hearing a noise something like a hurrah, he went along by the side of the Serpentine, and as he approached about the Receiving House he saw the police. The first part of what witness has to say will be what occurred against the Receiving House. Before he got within some distance of the Receiving House the policemen had evidently cleared the road, and by the time that he had arrived at the Receiving House they stood across the road, two and two, about 40 policemen; does not think more, and a number of people gathered behind them, perhaps to the number of 200; thinks he may assert most positively that they were all respectable people, as respectable as himself. Thinks the majority of them had their wives upon their arms; they stood there very quiet, and the police did not seem disposed to interfere with them. Mr. Hughes, whose person is known to witness very well, came out in company with another superintendent whom witness did not know, from where the cabs were standing preparatory to taking the prisoners to the Station House. When they came out of this gateway they made a feint to turn that way (*describing the same*), but witness supposes seeing these people standing across the road they turned immediately sharp round. The two horsemen were abreast, and Mr. Hughes rode up to them, and Mr. Hughes's words were, "Move that lot," as peremptorily as that; he did not seem to make any exertion any more than that. The police immediately went in that form to move the people back, and believes they would have done it quietly enough, but instead of the superintendent stopping till they had done it, he kept riding on in the most cool and deliberate manner; the police were obliged to force the people back or the people would have been trampled upon by the horses. The screams of the females were most terrific. Witness had his wife with him; she held by him. Never saw such a sight in his life; the police themselves would have been trampled upon, 5435–5440.—During the time that the police were driving the people back, witness saw four or five of the policemen poke several women in the stomachs with their staves to drive them back; they probably may have been forced to do it to get out of the way of the horses. Mr. Superintendent Hughes and the other superintendent went up the drive about 100 yards, and returned; the policemen were endeavouring to get these people that they had driven out of the road under the railings; it might be supposed that there would be a difficulty

BAILEY, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

in getting a number of people like that under when the press was strong behind. Saw one gentleman, who had a lady with him, and there was a man trying to make as much room as he could, and still holding by the railing to allow those two persons to get underneath. Saw a policeman hit, cannot say whether he hit his hand, but immediately the man let go, and the person and his wife got underneath. This person having some difficulty in getting under, Mr. Hughes said, "Take that man off;" believes that man was taken into custody, but could not see whether he was taken. Witness went round to the magazine barrack, and went on to the greensward; stood there for some time, and saw several attacks by the police; describes one of them; they were nearly all alike, 5442–5444.—This took place about 400 yards on the Apsley House side of the barracks on the greensward up a little elevation, 5445, 5446.—Thinks about 100 yards from the drive. Afterwards saw a man who had been struck; the bystanders told witness that a policeman had struck him; believes he had had a blow over the ear, 5447.—The blood was running from it, though not a vast deal, but the man was evidently in great pain from his manner; thinks this occurred in the attack he has mentioned, 5448.—The man seemed stupified; he seemed like a man half drunk and half asleep, 5449.—He appeared to be a working man in his Sunday attire; however, the working men, perhaps, were the best behaved of the lot. If there was any misconduct at all, believes it came more from those who imagined that their position would warrant them in giving an opinion. The working men took no notice of anything, 5450.—The gentlemen who were in the park made remarks, many of them of "Shame, shame," when they saw anything, 5451–5453.—The expression of disgust at the police was universal, 5454.—Did not see any handbills being given about the park, 5457.—The only expression that witness can bear in mind as having heard about the Sunday Trading Bill or the Beer Bill, was "A pretty thing Lord Robert Grosvenor has done, has not he?" something to that effect. "This is a pretty thing, assembling the people, and causing them to be knocked about and abused simply because they dislike the Bill," 5458.—Imagines that was said by people of his own class. It is impossible to tell from appearances. The people were very quiet and seemed determined to be happy if they were let alone; saw no attempt to address any of them, 5459.—Saw no speakers; should not have gone into the crowd, 5460.—Saw nothing political about it, 5461.—They did not appear to be under the direction of any leader, or anything of that kind; there did not seem to be any disposition except to do what they thought they might with propriety, 5462.—Thinks he takes an interest in the Sunday Trading Bill, 5463.—Does not belong to any society; if he wished to buy his wife a pottle of strawberries on Sunday, or anything of the kind, thinks he has a right to do it, 5464.—Calls himself a respectable man, 5465.

BALBIRNIE, Mr. JOHN. (Page 30.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Lives at 49, Tavistock Terrace, Holloway, 848, 849.—Is an engineer, 850.—Was in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July, 851.—Went there at about four o'clock 852.—Entered at the gate between the Marble Arch and Apsley House from Grosvenor-square, 853.—Saw a great crowd of people on the north side of the drive, 855.—As soon as he found there was a crowd he kept clear, but finding an opportunity of getting into the drive, did so, 856.—The drive was clear of both pedestrians and equestrians; there were very few people in there but the police; had no difficulty in walking; kept moving towards the Receiving House without any interruption from any one, 857.—The police did not interfere in the least, 858.—Got as far as the Receiving House, but before that saw partly that which this gentleman just now described. In going towards the Receiving House noticed the policeman (was close by him) order Mr. Floyd back, 860, 861.—Mr. Floyd was on the park side of the rails, 862.—Leaning on the rails, witness was in the drive, and the police did not molest him, 863.—The policeman ordered Mr. Floyd back, 864.—He said that he could not get back, the crowd were pressing upon him, and he was right in saying so. They were four or five deep behind him, 865.—The policeman who first told him to move back, seeing that what he said was correct, passed on. He

Balbirnie, Mr. John—*continued.*

spoke in a very good-tempered sort of way, and he did not seem at all angry, and not at all ill-tempered. Then either the next or the one following (they were walking quietly on, the police were in single file) that came to him, singled him out from the others. They spoke to him in a very rough, angry sort of voice, and ordered him back. Had got a yard or two by this time walking towards the Receiving House, so what answer he made, if he made any, witness does not know; but almost immediately after saw this policeman and several others push under the rails, and finding a disturbance about to take place made the best of his way on. Did not wait to get into any row. On looking saw truncheons being moved pretty freely about, but did not go back to see the particulars, 866. —Saw the police striking amongst the people. The people, certainly, gave no provocation at that period, 867.—Is sure the police were striking the people; saw them distinctly. Had got by them some little distance on. Did not go back, as he did not want to get a blow, 868.—Never saw this gentleman till the 1st of July, nor since then till he saw him in court to-day, 869. —As to his being struck on the arms knows nothing about it, 870.—Saw them going at him, 871.—Should like to speak with reference to the conduct of the superintendent of police, 872.—After passing Mr. Floyd, and getting on towards the Receiving House, the people were standing perfectly quiet. Amongst those who were standing near the Receiving House, noticed one man in particular, that struck him from his appearance as being a remarkably fine built man. He was on foot, not a policeman, but a fine, manly looking fellow, 873.—Should say that he was a labouring man; he was in a good suit of broad cloth. After looking at him for a minute or two witness went on to the opposite side, the Serpentine side of the drive, and that was the first time that he remained standing from the time he first entered the drive. At this time, saw two superintendents of police on horseback. Was standing on the footpath then, and went to the opposite side to see what the police were going to do on the south side of the drive, the Serpentine side of the road, and those two superintendents came along on horseback, one of them a stoutish man without any whiskers, on a chesnut horse, and the other was a dark-haired man, with dark whiskers, on a black horse, 874.—The first man had a sallow face, without whiskers; the other was on a black horse, and he had black whiskers; they were riding quietly along the drive, approaching Apsley House; the horses' heads were turned towards Apsley House. The one on the chesnut horse, pointed with his finger into the crowd, and said, "Seize that man," or words to that effect, 875.—He pointed out an individual, and a number of policemen on the Serpentine side of the road rushed across the road, evidently anxious to carry out the order of the superintendent, but not knowing which man he pointed to, and they looked at him as much as to say, give us more distinct and definite orders. He then indicated the man a second time, and then the police rushed at him and got under the rails, eight or ten of them; a lot of them, 876.—When he found that the police were coming to him with their staves in hand he stood back, and asked them what they wanted him for; he had done nothing. They made him no answer, but rushed at him and knocked him down with their truncheons, 877.—Saw him get one blow on the neck; believes that was the blow that felled him, 878.—Thinks he received several blows, 879.—Some resistance on his part was made, but he was overpowered and carried into the back of the Receiving House by the legs and arms. Thinks there were three men to each leg, and one or two to each arm. He resisted. When witness saw another disturbance he went away again. Was rather anxious to ascertain what this man had done to justify such treatment; and rather than speak to the superintendent, who was in a very excited state and quite out of temper, spoke to some of the police in the neighbourhood, and asked them where this person was to be brought up on the following day, intending to go to the court and hear the charge, if any, against this man; and if any charge was brought against him, intended to tell the magistrate what had been done to him, 880.—Got the answer, "Bow-street," from the different policemen, which turned out to be incorrect information, 881.—Learnt that they were taken to Marlborough-street, 882.—Went to Marlborough-street, and heard that they were remanded from Monday. Went on Tuesday to Marlborough-street, and saw this man in the dock, about receiving sentence; that sentence was dismissal, no charge being made against him, 883.—Meant to have stated what he had seen, 884.—Thought that they might have had some reason quite independently of what was then occurring for taking this man into custody, and if they had had any reason should have said nothing, 885.—If there had been nothing but what occurred on this occasion, would have told what had happened, and how this man had been ill-used. The man was released; followed him to take his name, just to bring his case forward, but he escaped, and witness never saw him again. Went to Marlborough-street, and saw him in custody, and saw him released; thinks Mr. Ballantine had his case in hand; thinks he was defending a batch of prisoners, of whom this man was one. Afterwards saw the same superintendent further down the drive, nearer Apsley House, order the police in a similar manner to disperse the crowd who were standing quietly inside the rails, 887.—That was the man on the chesnut horse, does not know his name, 888.—That was between the crossing and the Receiving House, 889.—But opposite the Serpentine, 890.—Nearer the end of the Serpentine; did not go to the west of the Receiving House. Speaks of the east side of the Receiving House, between the pump and the Receiving House. This superintendent appeared to take great delight in seeing the people knocked about, 891.—Says that from the manner in which he ordered the police to disperse the people who were doing nothing; he had a smile on his countenance when they were using their truncheons among the people, 892.—Merely wants to speak of the bad conduct of that superintendent, 893.—Thinks when he was there, there were 40,000 people, but they were dispersed over a very large area of the park, 895.—When witness heard any noise or saw any crowd he tried to avoid it, and kept away, 896.—Heard a great deal of shouting, 897. —On the north side of the Serpentine, 898.—The shouts were the noisy sort of sound that you hear emitted by a crowd of people, 899.—The first attempt on the part of the police at anything like arbitrary conduct was as to Mr. Floyd; up to that time witness heard no noise, 900.—There were one or two vehicles that came along the drive, and witness heard that cry of "Go to church," but believes that was carried on to a greater extent in the immediate neighbourhood of Apsley House. Came in at Grosvenor-gate, and came near Apsley House, and there saw the people who cried out "Go to church" to the few carriages that were there, 901.—The police throughout seemed not inclined of themselves to interfere with the people, but they seemed to be under superior orders. With the exception of that one policeman who witness saw talking in a rough tone of voice to Mr. Floyd, saw no others act intemperately except from direct orders from the superintendent, 902.—The orders referred to were the orders issued to them by the superintendent of police, 903.—He was in a blue coat, buttoned up to the chin, 994, 995.—If both the superintendents had acted alike believes there would have been no disturbance, 996.—The one with the dark hair and black whiskers behaved well; thinks if he had been there alone there would have been no disturbance. Acquits him of any blame; he appeared from his countenance to disapprove of the order of his colleague, 999.—He did not interfere in any way that witness thought reprehensible, 909.—He was a stoutish man, without whiskers, and on a chesnut horse, 910.—Should think he was about fifty, 911.—He was not a very stout man, but a muscular man; a stout built man, 912.—He had a sallow face, 913.—He was in company with a person on a black horse, with dark whiskers, a younger man, 914.—Believes that if the second had had supreme command there would have been no disturbance, 916.

Baldry (David). (Page 357.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a sergeant in the police force, 9436.—Was on duty in King Street on the night of the 1st of July, 9437.—The last witness brought those sticks to the station that evening, 9438. —They were in the same state as they now appear, broken; he said they were taken from the mob in Hyde Park, 9439.—Saw them about 11 at night; they were both in the same state that they are now; one of them was broken in two pieces, 9441–9443.—The broken one has not been broken in the station-house since that time, it was broken then, 9445.

BARTON, MAIN PRICE, Police Sergeant 403 A. (Page 388.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is thirty years old, 10,344.—Has been in the force nearly 10 years, 10,345.—Comes from Suffolk, 10,346.—Was on duty in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 10,347.—Took William Reynolds into custody for hissing and shouting at carriages passing by, 10,348, 10,349.—Cautioned him before he took him, 10,350.—He was standing about two or three feet from therailings, hissing and shouting at carriages passing; cautioned him, and took him into custody. When he got to the railings he prevented witness getting him over; other constables assisted witness, and in trying to get him over he slipped on the ground and got underneath himself. 10,351.—He was with his stomach on the rails, but witness did not see him straddle across the rails, 10,353.—Did not see anybody strike him, 10,355, 10,356.—Did not desire any other policeman not to strike him; he was very violent going down, and he called out several times to the mob "Do not let them take me, do not let them take me." Advised him to go quietly, 10,357, 10,358.—The other policeman who assisted witness is here, 10,359.—As he was carried away he called out, "Do not let them take me, do not let them take me," 10,362.—The other constable was 31 G, 10,364.—Took Reynolds in a cab to the station, 10,365.—Did not ill-use him in the cab. He put his hand out with a handkerchief waving to the mob. Pulled his hand with the handkerchief into the cab, and bade him sit down, 10,366. The constable is here who went in the cab to the station, 10,367.—His number is 354 A, 10,368.—This man was locked up at the Vine Street Station, 10,369.—Believes he was bailed on the Monday evening, 10,370.—He was brought up the next day at Marlborough Street; on the Tuesday, 10,371.—It was about five o'clock on the Sunday took him into custody, 10.372, 10,373.—It was between six and seven in the evening when he had him at the Vine Street Station, 10,376.—Believes he was bailed afterwards, 10,477.—He was brought up and discharged; no evidence was given against him, 10,378.

BEAL, HENRY. (Page 47.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 9, Charles Street, Portman Square, 1267.—Is a table decker; that is, setting out the tables at parties of the aristocracy and gentlemen, 1268–1271.—Has travelled in Russia, France, and Germany, generally in the way of business, 1272–1274.—Was in the park on the 1st of July, from about three o'clock till six; was standing on the north bank of the Serpentine, about 100 yards from the Receiving House the whole time, 1276–1278.—The people appeared to be very quiet during that time. Heard a few discordant noises, such as "Go to church," but nothing like riot or any bad feeling, 1279.—They did not manifest any disposition to oppose the police, 1280.—Witness's attention was first called to the police from their striking a poor boy who was hanging over the rails. Saw no stones thrown, nor anything that could induce the police to act in that way. The policeman struck the boy over his shoulder and over his head. Heard there was a woman struck, but did not see it, 1281–1283.—Then the police made a general attack indiscriminately, without regard to age or sex; they struck with their truncheons right and left in all directions. There was a cry of "Shame," at their striking this boy, from the north bank, and they immediately made, about forty or fifty of them, a rush to the side where witness was, and drove the people back about forty or fifty yards, striking all that came in their way with their truncheons, 1284.—Witness was on the north side of the carriage-way towards the east end of the Serpentine. This was about four o'clock, 1285, 1286.—Witness was not struck; he got out of the way, and kept at a considerable distance. After that, saw the police attacking the people in different places, striking some on the heads, some on the shoulders and on different parts with the greatest violence and brutality. Thinks they acted with unnecessary violence, 1287, 1288.—Did not see any particular woman struck, but when a crowd is levelled in all directions, must suppose that women will get the blows as well as men and children, 1290–1296.—Saw several women who had been struck, but not whilst witness was there, 1297, 1298.—Had some difficulty in getting back through the crowd, but after this attack did not consider it safe to be near the rails, as the police were using their truncheons very freely, 1299.—The people called out "Shame," and then the police made a rush on them, striking at all they could, 1300.—Did not observe any orders given, 1301, 1302.—Saw several mounted policemen riding about, and communicating with the policemen on foot; and almost immediately after these communications the rushes were made among the people, 1303–1306.—Noticed Superintendent Hughes, whom witness knew personally, he is a tall stout man; did not notice anything different in his conduct from the others. There were several riding about together, and cannot say from whom the directions came, but after the communications they acted with their truncheons, 1307–1315.—Witness did not see any stones thrown, nor any violence on the part of the people, and it is his firm opinion that there would have been no disturbance but for the police, 1316–1318.—Witness did not see anybody haranguing the people on the 1st of July, but on the Sunday before he did, 1319.—Heard nothing said about the Sunday Beer Bill, but a good many observations about the Sunday Trading Bill, 1320–1323.—There seemed a general feeling of abhorrence against the measure; that it was levelled exclusively against the poor, while the rich had their privileges unmolested, 1324.—There was no shouting, the people were generally in groups, discussing the matter. There seemed to be great disgust at the measure, but the people behaved very well till the police began, 1325.—The people who were shouting were not the people who were discussing, but they all seemed to share the same feeling about it, 1326, 1327.—There was nothing political about it. Close to the rails there were some people of a low description, but generally speaking never saw an assemblage so large or so respectable or so well conducted, 1328.—Some of the people made some low observations; it was merely some slang phrases, but no abuse of the police, nor anything to account for their irritation, 1329–1332.

BERKELEY, EDWARD FITZHARDINGE, Esq. (Page 420.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*). Holds a commission in the 2d Life Guards, 11,339.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July; went merely from motives of curiosity, 11,340, 11,341.—Was there for about two hours, from about half-past four to a quarter to seven, 11,342.—Witness went on both sides of the carriage drive by the Serpentine up as far as the powder magazine, in fact, in all parts of the park in that neighbourhood by the Receiving House, 11,343.—The crowd was very thick by the Receiving House, 11,344.—Witness saw the police make frequent efforts to disperse the crowd; it appeared that they were endeavouring to prevent the crowd from assembling at any one particular point, and to prevent any person from addressing them, 11,345, 11,346.—As soon as they collected in any considerable number, about 15 or 20 of the police would go and disperse them, 11,350.—Did not see any person addressing them, but heard some of the people about say that persons were addressing them, 11,351.—The crowd were making a great noise along the carriage drive, 11,352.—The knots of persons whom the police dispersed were about 100 or 200 yards from the carriage drive generally, not making any noise; they appeared to be dispersed because they collected together, 11,353–11,355.—The conduct of the crowd appeared to tend to annoy and provoke the police as much as possible, by mobbing them and pelting them with gravel and small clods of earth, not with stones or missiles that might do much mischief, 11,356–11,358.—The police had not the slightest difficulty in dispersing these crowds, 11,360.—Witness thought the behaviour of the police was very good indeed, they were excessively forbearing considering the provocation they received, 11,361.—There was a great deal of hooting of the police, perhaps there was more hooting when the prisoners were going by in cabs than at any other time, 11,363, 11,364.—If witness had received a straight blow he does not think he should have had any right to complain, because he had placed himself in that position, he was very often in front of the mob, 11,367.—But as to being taken up, he had not done anything to be taken up for, 11,371.—Should say it was hardly possible for the police to discriminate when they were making a clearance, 11,374.—Witness was sometimes in front of the people that the police were endeavouring to disperse; being there from motives of curiosity, was not very particular what sort

BERKELEY, EDWARD FITZHARDINGE, Esq.—*continued.*

of crowd he went into, 11,376, 11,377.—There might have been a few jokes among the crowd, but witness did not observe them, 11,380.—If the crowd felt otherwise than determined to commit a breach of the peace, thinks it was because they were afraid of the police, 11,381.—Witness saw a good many ladies in one portion of the park, on the north side of the carriage drive, before you come to the lower bridge, which is the lower end of the Serpentine on the east side of the Receiving House, between Apsley House and the east end of the Serpentine, 11,383–11,386.—The south side of the Receiving House is not the usual walk for ladies; has generally seen them walking on the north side of the Receiving House; has not observed many walking by the river, 11,387, 11,388.—Witness saw some ladies, but not a great many children, 11,389.—Is certain he saw no ladies near the Receiving House, 11,390–11,392.—Witness did not see any stones nor sticks thrown, 11,393.—Did not see any bad temper on the part of the police, 11,394.—Witness thinks the orders to charge the crowd were perfectly right, 11,396.—Did not see any handbills given about, nor anybody addressing the crowd, 11,398, 11,399.—Saw Sir Richard Mayne's notice posted up in several places, but did not read it through. It was not that that attracted him to the park. He sometimes walks in the park on a Sunday, 11,400–11,406.—If there had been any attempt made to break the peace, should certainly have been on the side of order. Witness did not consider himself in the company of those who were going to commit a breach of the peace, he was only a spectator, 11,407.

BERRY, Mr. ZEPHANIAH. (Page 154.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Lives at Victoria Road, Pimlico; his business is at Albion Works, Wilton Road; is an engineer. Wilton Road is in a line with Victoria Street,—the junction of Pimlico and Westminster. Employs some 30 or 40 men; frequently more, sometimes less; the average number is about 20, from that to 30, 4284–4287.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July. Entered somewhere about four o'clock, after dinner, and went in at Apsley gate, and went on the left-hand side of the ride, and then across at the foot of the Serpentine on to the right-hand side, 4288, 4289.—Thinks he remained there for two hours and a half, from that to three hours. During part of the time was with the last witness. The fact is, he took tea with witness, 4290, 4291.—Was with him the whole of the time, with the exception of a few minutes, when he got separated from witness while he was talking with a friend. Has heard him give his evidence. Witnessed all that he has related. In that case of 375 A, witness took the number down, and to make assurance doubly sure, witness walked about to see if he could identify the man again, and saw him, and found that the number was a correct one; and while he was taking the number, two ladies came up, seeing him take the number, and left him their addresses, and said it was such a case of extreme brutality that they would give their addresses, and if witness adopted any measures, they should be very happy to come and give evidence upon the case. Only took the address of one; she said she would produce her friend at any time. That was Mrs. Fox, 4292–4295.—Saw him knock the boy down, and saw him on the boy, 4296.—The last witness could not see that, for he was talking, 4297.—There was a kind of sortie, and the lad was standing with his face towards the policemen coming; he did not turn round to get away fast enough, and the policeman thrust his truncheon like this (*describing the same*), and caught him in the mouth, and the boy went backward, and the policeman on the top of him. The people called out "Shame;" they were disgusted, and so on, and witness rather thinks the policeman was ashamed, for he walked off. The brother was going in a pugilistic attitude to follow the policeman, and witness endeavoured to prevent him, 4298.—The one boy was about 17 or 18, and the other was about 15 or 16; there was about two years' difference, 4299.—Should think they were artizans; respectable lads. Should think apprentices, or something of that sort; dressed very respectably, as tradesmen's sons would be dressed; and their deportment was that of respectable, well-educated youths, not gentlemen, 4300.—The policemen did not take them into custody, so should think they could not have been pickpockets, or anything of that sort, 4301, 4302.—Heard the last witness describe about a man being

BERRY, Mr. ZEPHANIAH—*continued.*

knocked down and kicked by 375 A, 4303, 4304.—The policeman used a most disgusting expression, and he kicked him with an enormous amount of virulence or violence; the man was recovering himself, and he kicked him most ferociously. Followed to try to catch the man, but he went across the park as if he was glad to get away. Did not feel inclined to run after him, 4305.—The expression the policeman made use of as far as witness can recollect was, "You bloody bugger, I will let daylight through you!" It was words to that effect, 4307.—The man certainly was not doing anything. He was standing still, with his back to the rush when it came. Unfortunately for him the crowd opened round him and got away. He immediately went off, but just as he had come here, in this way (*describing the same*), the policeman hit him over the head, and witness is sure from the blow he received he must have had a very thick skull, or it would have split, 4308.—As he was going over the policeman assisted him by giving him this kick, and the man recovered his legs and ran as fast as he could, 4309.—Does not know Superintendent Hughes. There were two men, one dark and one fair; one had black whiskers, and the other had no whiskers. Thinks one was on a light horse and the other on a dark horse, 4311.—Saw Superintendent Hughes ride up several times and point to others, and directly he did so some forty or fifty policemen jumped over the rails and some under the rails, as if it were really fine fun for them; and they set indiscriminately upon men, women, and children. Does not think they made any discrimination, for they seemed to hit all alike; they consisted of the D division and the A division. The difference of conduct of the B was so striking that witness never saw a single case of assault where the B division were stationed. 4312.—The B division appeared to be stationed between the entrance at Apsley House and just before the end of the Serpentine, and there, except now and then when a person was taken along, and the people called out "Shame!" or anything of the sort, saw no riot at all, 4313.—Thinks the B division behaved in a most exemplary manner; they showed a good deal of good temper, and there was no disturbance at all, 4314.—Did not see any women actually struck, but does not think it could have been otherwise. Saw a very respectable lady with a child, and she had one of those very fashionable bonnets, which Punch describes as like an oyster shell; a truncheon came and caught her, and she went away with her hair flying and the bonnet hanging, 4315.—After striking the bonnet, the policeman struck right and left, 4318.—There were many ladies in the crowd; did not see any women wounded; thinks it was by dint of luck, as they struck indiscriminately, 4319–4322.—Saw one man go along with his face all bleeding, and he held up his hand covered with blood to the people as he went along, 4323.—Without intending to hit the women they could hardly avoid it, striking in the manner they did. Saw no women deliberately struck at or injured by the policemen, except in the case of the bonnet; thinks the policeman aimed deliberately at her, 4327–4329.—Witness states his firm impression is, that, had the police behaved with equal temper as they did on the Sunday preceding, there would have been no more disturbance than there was before; they behaved well then, 4330, 4331.—Did not see any stones thrown, excepting the occasion when a cab was going along with some prisoners in it; thinks then there might have been five or six stones thrown. It was just at the junction where the road crosses to get to the bottom of the Serpentine. There had been two or three charges at that time, 4332–4334.—Thinks it was at about five o'clock, 4335.—Did not see any hand-bills given about the park. Saw one hand-bill, an advertisement about the "Sunday Times;" that is the only one witness saw, 4336.—That said that a second edition would be published in future at a reduced price in consequence of the stamp, or something of that sort, 4337.—Did not see any notices with Sir Richard Mayne's name attached till afterwards; saw them on the Monday, stuck up nearly opposite his works, 4338.—Did not hear any conversation about these notices; neither saw or heard any speakers in the park, 4339, 4340.—Thinks that if the police had not interfered, there would have been no more disturbance on the 1st of July than there was on the Sunday preceding, 4341.—Saw the disturbance on the Sunday preceding, 4342.—That disturbance was not very decorous, certainly; but thinks of the two evils it was much better for the people to give vent to

BERRY, Mr. ZEPHANIAH—*continued.*

their feelings, by calling "Go to church." That was the only disturbance on the Sunday before, hissing and crying, "Go to church," 4343.—Thinks it would have been better to have permitted them to have their way, or to have prevented carriages going into the park, 4344.—On the previous Sunday saw the Earl of Wilton's horses rather restive, but with the exception of those, did not see any horses run away. Was not there very long; saw the large mob, and could not enjoy his walk, so went home, 4345.—The state of the park made witness think it prudent to go home on the former Sunday, 4346, 4347.—There was a mob then appearing, 4348.—The police did not interfere to prevent it; they stood passively lining the whole ride from one end to the other, and the people contented themselves with leaning over the railing and shouting "Go to church." That was taken up from one end of the ride to the other, one continued roar, but the police remained passively by. Witness saw no disturbance; did not see a single person misconduct himself beyond that, 4349. —Did not think them agreeable companions, so went home, 4350—Should not have felt any pleasure in driving along there, 4351.—It put an end to all the pleasure of driving along the park, 4352.—Thinks in the excited state of the people it would have been better for the police to have prevented the carriages going in than to have assaulted the people in the brutal way in which they did, 4353.—Does not think it would have been better to have let them insult other people and enjoy themselves in the park, but that the mode which the police took of preventing it was not justifiable or prudent, 4354.

——— (Page 317.) Identifies Policeman 375 A, 8200, 8201.

BEWLAY (WILLIAM), Policeman 20 D. (Page 358.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is thirty-two years of age, has been in the force twelve years, comes from Cumberland, 9469–9471.—Never saw the person who identified him in his life till Saturday after the first of July, 9472.—Saw him to-day, 9473.—He attacked witness in Wigmore Street when on duty, 9474.—He accosted witness; had some conversation with him; he has a peculiar voice and manner, 9475–9478.—Never saw him in the park on the first of July. Witness told him on the evening that if he had seen him he should have known him among ten thousand, 9479.—Did not strike at any one on the first of July near the Receiving House, 9483.—Struck at some one at the east end of the Serpentine, 9485.—Is not certain whether he hit him or not; should have taken him into custody; if he could see him again should recognize him, 9487.—If witness were to see him he thinks he could recognize the man who struck him. Witness was knocked down, 9488.—During that day was separating the crowd; was knocked down with a piece of a hurdle, with the thick end of it, 9489, 9490.—It struck witness at the back of the neck, in the carriage drive; it was thrown by the mob on the north side of the drive, 9492.—It hit witness right between the shoulder and the neck, felt it for several days and weeks afterwards, 8495.—It was one of the wooden hurdles that were broken up in the park; there were several broken up and thrown about; it was just at the top of the Serpentine, near the Apsley House end, 9496.—Supposed him to be the man, and directly witness jumped up, he was stoned, he made towards the railing on the north side of the drive, and saw a man making his way away from the crowd; a short youngish man; struck at him, but was knocked back again against the rails by the mob, and when the other constables which witness described the man to went into the crowd they saw him running away, 9497, 9498.—Was not off the carriage drive from a quarter to three to about six o'clock, 9499.—Had occasion on the 1st of July to disperse a mob of very bad characters and thieves, 9500.—They resisted, but first a gentleman spoke to witness about one of them having his hand in his pocket, and that is the reason that witness went to move them then, knowing them to be thieves. Some of them went away, but some of them were obstinate, 9501.—Witness put his hand against them, against one particularly, but not with great force, 9503, —Neither of them was pushed down at that time; it was in the park; that was about 7 o'clock; was going towards the magazine at the time, 9505.—Was called to a mob of thieves by a gentleman first; he said that one of them had his hand in his pocket, 9507.—Saw

BEWLAY, WILLIAM—*continued.*

eight or nine together; the swell mob, 9510.—Has been in the force twelve years the 18th of March next, 9511.—Has been a sergeant nine years, and there has been no report against witness during that time, 9513. —Has known reports against him of only a trifling kind by his superintendent, or whoever it might have been, when he first joined the force, but not by the public, 9515, 9516.—Was never taken before a magistrate for assault, 9518.—Has never been fined, 9519. —Was never out of the drive from a quarter to three till nearly seven; his duty was principally with a number of men; there was some going down facing the west, and some facing the east; but keeping the carriage-drive clear for the protection of the carriages passing and the people on horseback; keeping the people back out of the drive behind the rails; that was his principal duty, which can be proved, 9521.—Never went over or under the railings on to the greensward out of the road, nor on to the path next the Serpentine, 9522, 9523.—Was knocked down and was much hurt, 9526.—There was a large mark between his shoulder and neck, feels it aching now very much, and was hit with stones, 9528.—Witness's inspector was not many yards from him, told him and they all knew about it, 9529.—Made no particular report, but felt the effects of it very much, 9530.—Was on duty in Wigmore Street, speaking to a person that was passing; he asked witness a question, and another constable came up at that time in private clothes; while answering this question to some person, a stranger to witness, Mr. Floyd it appeared to witness, walked round him twice or three times, looking him up and down; witness turned round, and said, "I beg your pardon, do you want anything of me," seeing him walking round in that way, being on duty. "I want nothing of you," he said; "I had enough of you; I believe you to be the damned ruffian who struck me on the shoulder last Sunday." Witness said, "If I had seen you in Hyde Park I should have known you among a thousand. I am sure I never saw you in Hyde Park. I never struck you, and I never struck anybody; I did my duty in a different way to that. I was struck myself very violently." Witness feels it now; this other person was some distance off, and he came towards Mr. Floyd, and said, "It is a lie; I as a clergyman say it is a lie." Witness said, "Were you in the park?" "No," said he, "I wish I had been." Mr. Floyd went away shaking his stick, and he said, "I will have you now; I believe you to be"—making use of words of the same description, 9533.—This gentleman said he had not been in the park himself. Mr. Floyd's voice was very remarkable when he spoke in Wigmore Street; he seemed to be so irritated, and speaking in that way, calling witness a d——d ruffian, 9535.—Witness swears that he never saw him in the park; had no altercation with any person in the park, no further than on his regular duty in clearing the people off the carriage-drive and other places, 9539.—Witness's duty in the park was to keep the drive clear for the carriages and people on horseback to pass, and to prevent them from being pelted with stones; sent a certain number there to keep the carriage-drive clear, 9541.—Witness's men occasionally cleared away the people from the rails; but he had nothing to do with that; had about 20 men with him, 9542.—Witness had nothing to do with the rails; kept the people in the drive back; when they were inside of the rails tried to get them outside, and keep them so, and prevent them from pelting stones at the carriages, 9543.—Does not think his men took a part in clearing the people from the rails on the park side; there might be one or two assist out of the 20 men, 9544.—Witness was the sergeant of the party; had 10 in each lot; one 10 faced to the west, and the other faced to the east, to keep the road clear where the principal of the mob was, and where the stones were coming past towards the carriages as they were passing, 9545.—Had often to tell them to stand back from the railings, when the stones were coming in a very heavy shower; frequently saw the people cleared back from the rails; did not do that, 9546–48.—There were men sent round to see where those stones came from, to get into the crowd, to get them back, and to find out those who threw them. Witness was ordered to keep the drive clear, 9549.—Witness's duty extended from the turning into the dairy above the Receiving House to the top at the east end, about that distance; went backwards and forwards about the length from the Receiv-

Bewlay, William—*continued.*

ing House to the top of the Serpentine; not a long distance, 9550.—Had about 20 men under him, whose duty it was to clear the drive; does not know that any of them got out of the drive; some of them might, when the others were clearing back, go through to see if they could find anybody, 9552.—Witness did not order them through; but had seen many go through, 9553.—Had nothing to do beyond the rails on either side but to keep the carriages from being upset; one was very near upset, it ran right against Superintendent Martin's horse, and if the carriage had not been stopped it must have smashed him and the horse too; that was near the Receiving House. Then the mob was getting very great in the drive, and there was not room for a vehicle to pass. Witness was ordered then to get the mob back behind the rails, and keep the road clear; after a couple of hours they got the road, and kept it pretty clear, 9556.—Witness posted his men across the road in tens, not parallel to the rails, 9559.

Blanchard, Mr. Joseph Albert. (Page 151.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 41, Moreton Place, Pimlico; is an upholsterer. Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July last; entered from a quarter to four to four o'clock, and remained till about seven, 4201–4205.—Entered at the Duke of Wellington's gate, and went to the east end of the Serpentine; from there on the south side of the ride. Noticed that everything was very orderly and silent; met a man who had been taken into custody; does not know what for, 4206, 4207.—Did not notice that he was being taken with any particular violence; thought he was a respectable-looking man, 4208.—Walked a little further, and saw several cabs coming; presumes prisoners were in them. There was a man in one of the cabs who seemed to be naked; the man's hands appeared fastened in some way, and a policeman was beating him over the head, 4209.—Thinks there were two policemen in the cab, 4211.—The man's hands appeared to be tied with something; he appeared to be guarding his head, 4212, 4213.—Considers the blows were struck with great violence as far as the cab was passing, 4214.—After that witness crossed the road on to the north side, and walked down as far as the Receiving House. Noticed several sorties on the people by the police, but did not know the cause of them, 4215.—Several things attracted witness's attention. Thinks he saw Superintendent Hughes; knows at least that he belongs to the division at Marylebone. Thinks his name is Hughes. Has seen the same man in front of the station; he was on horseback, 4216.—Saw him riding up with another officer, supposes a superintendent, a man that witness never saw before to his knowledge; he pointed in this way [*describing the same*]; but the man looked like a maniac, as if he did not know what he was at. Some of the police immediately went under the rails, some jumped over and made sallies amongst the people wherever they could, right and left, 4217.—It was Superintendent Hughes who pointed; believes his name is Hughes, 4218.—He is a tall man, without whiskers; knows the man well by sight; should know him again anywhere. After he gave his orders sorties followed, 4219–4222.—In those sorties the police appeared to hit away indiscriminately with their truncheons without any particular object. Some appeared perfectly mad, and others stood still, and looked, as witness thought, in disgust, at the others, 4223, 4224.—Witness remarks, that he was about to take a policeman's number, and it was for this: witness was against the rails, several boys were standing along the row; witness was perhaps three feet from the rails; there were several policemen, one underneath in particular, took his truncheon in this way and ran at the boys leaning over the rails, to force them back. One of the boys cried very much. A woman expostulated very much with him, and he said, "What the bloody hell business have you here at all," to the young woman; a respectably attired young woman. Witness was endeavouring to take the number at the time. A young woman came forward and said, "Mind what you are at, they have taken persons off for that," meaning taking the number. Witness had no pencil, and was obliged to look in this way [*describing the same*]. With that Superintendent Hughes came along again, and the police had them outside the rails, and made a general sortie upon all quarters. This female and all were driven away together, and witness lost the boy, 4225,

Blanchard, Mr. Joseph Albert—*continued.*

4226.—Was close to the female when this expression was used. She remonstrated with him for his cruelty; she said he ought to be ashamed of himself; should say, as far as dress goes, she was a respectable woman; perhaps twenty-five years old, 4227–4230.—Did not take his number. He belonged to the A division; he was a young man; thinks he should know him again, 4231.—Witness did not speak to the boy that was struck, but did to another boy. With regard to another boy, witness was coming along, and a woman said, "Did you ever see anything like this, Sir?" Witness said, "What are they running there for in that direction?" This was 200 yards from the rails. Saw the police come out under the rails and run away, and hit into the persons right and left. Was on the east side, and the police there made a charge. While witness was standing there, she said, "Here they come again." The policemen were coming up to the rails. There was a rush made upon the other side in a similar way, and witness saw a sergeant of the police with a boy; witness was hurrying round to avoid one person, and he came on the other side; a boy was down with this policeman on him; believes his number was 31 D, but he was a sergeant, by the stripes perpendicular on his arm; that is why witness understood he was a sergeant; should know him again, 4232.—The policeman was down as well as the boy. Did not see whether the boy had done anything, 4233, 4234.—The policeman did not take him into custody. This woman standing by witness's side cried, "Shame; he ought to be ashamed of himself." Thinks the man evidently appeared ashamed when he rose from the ground and saw that his victim was a boy; he walked off. Spoke to the boy, and a gentleman alongside recommended him to go to some respectable individual, or a magistrate, and state his case. Witness said, "If you will give me your address, I will see you righted." Thought that he was an apprentice, or something of that sort; he was a well-dressed lad; he seemed afraid of coming forward, 4235, 4236.—He did not give his address; he seemed afraid of doing so; he did not appear like a pickpocket, 4237, 4238.—He told witness that he lived in some street, Brunswick Square; and witness said, "What is your number, lad?" He said, "I cannot come to-morrow," and he appeared frightened. He said it was his brother with him; both were very much alike; perhaps there was two years' difference in them; saw that he had been hurt. Did not see how the policeman came to be on the ground too; for a sortie or charge, or whatever you call it, was made on the other side, and all at once he was down; he was on the top of the boy, 4239–4242.—Very near the spot where the boy was struck another sally was made. Witness perhaps was one hundred yards from the rails then on the north side; there was a rush made on both sides, but the fact was, you were so knocked about that you did not for a moment or two know where you were. A policeman was running—a man was very near to him, and the policeman overtook him very near that spot—he struck him on the temple with his staff; the man reeled, and after reeling a bit the man rolled over on his back. Thinks the policeman was an Irishman, by an expression he used; and when the man rolled over on his back he rushed in and kicked him, and said, "I will let daylight into your bloody guts," some expression of that sort. Witness thinks this was the expression as well as he can recollect, that he "would let daylight into his bloody guts," 4244.—Saw the man struck, and heard that expression, 4245.—Thinks it was as near as could be at five o'clock, 4246.—The blow might be heard by any one at the end of this court, 4248.—It was a blow with a truncheon. Took the man's number; has it in his pocket; a friend of witness's who was with him took it down and gave it to witness; he is here; it was 375 A, 4249–4254.—Witness states he saw the number; told his friend what the number was, and told him to take it down, and saw that he had taken it down right; the number is 375 A, 4259–4261.—Saw that man again the same afternoon within ten minutes of the time, 4262.—Was busy when the number was being taken, talking the matter over. There was another rush of policemen rushing right and left; one policeman brought a boy out of a number of persons and took him towards the railings; followed him and found it was the identical policeman. Will swear it was the same man; there was the same number and everything, 4263.—Saw him take away a lad; he was using more violence than it was necessary to take the youth along, cudgelling him along. The lad

BLANCHARD, Mr. JOSEPH ALBERT—*continued.*

was about fourteen years of age; he was not struggling. The policeman was trotting him along, and he had him by the neck and the cuff; he was taking him away in a rough way; perhaps he might consider it not more than was necessary, 4264–4267.—Did not see any women struck that day; saw them knocked about. There were women in the crowds that were rushed at by the police. Both women, men, and boys all retreated, 4268–4270.—It appeared to witness that they were hitting indiscriminately at men and women; did not see that they made a choice of any one in particular, 4271.—Saw bills up in Westminster one evening, with Sir Richard Mayne's name attached to them. Did not hear any conversation about these placards or bills, 4273, 4274.—Did not hear any conversation on that day in the park on the Sunday Trading Bill or the Beer Bill. Saw no people making speeches in the park. There was nothing political in the meeting that witness saw, 4275–4280.—Stayed there till seven or a little after seven; cannot say precisely, 4281.—Did not see a large body going across the park towards Park Street, or hear any cry, "Now for Lord Robert Grosvenor's," or anything of that sort, 4282, 4283.

——'s (Page 317.) Identifies Policeman 375 A, 8202.—Witness likewise speaks of 318, but cannot swear to him, as he was lying on the lad at the time he saw him, though he is satisfied in his own mind that he is the man, 8203–8208.

BLANDFORD, GEORGE. (Page 134.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 22, Lillington Place, Vauxhall Bridge Road; is a porter, 3795, 3796.—Was in the park on the first of July; got into the park about four o'clock and left at about quarter to five, being unwell and feeling faint from the heat and the crowd of people being together, 3798, 3799.—Entered the park at Hyde Park Corner; crossed the road and went to the north side of Rotten Row, 3800.—A carriage drove along, and there was a little hiss; walked along a little further, and heard one of the inspectors say, "Bring them up from that path, bring them up," 3803.—He was not a mounted policeman; heard him tell them to bring them up, and of course, curious like, walked on further to see where they were coming from, and a lot of police came up from the park and a lot from the road; heard them ordered to move the people along that corner on the right-hand side, that is the part that leads either to Grosvenor Gate or Stanhope Gate; there was a little opposition on the part of the people; the policemen used their staves in the most brutal way, 3804.—Saw them strike women; they seized a gentleman by the collar, and pushed him backwards and forwards, and dragged him under the railing in a most ruffianlike manner; when they got into the road one of the officers on horseback pointed out, as much as to say, "It is all right, take him off," and they took him along the road. There was another young man about 17 or 18, and policeman 385 A (he had what is called a hair lip), cut him across his head, and he fell down; he screamed out and went off senseless for a bit, 3805.—The policemen suddenly made a rush; witness fortunately got on one side and saw 385 A strike this man, 3806.—Did not see any stones thrown; just before the young man was struck there was a bit of hissing close by, not exactly there; there were women and children in the crowd, they struck at them all, 3811.—There were several mounted police riding about; it was one of them that witness noticed pointing like an acknowledgment to the policemen to take that gentleman away, 3816.—Did not hear anything about the Sunday Trading Bill, no more than what one or two said that were walking about; there were no speakers, 3817, 3818.—Heard people say they had come merely out of curiosity in consequence of the notices they had seen stuck up, 3820.—Saw several policemen strike at women; one woman had her bonnet knocked off; saw a staff fall upon a woman behind, 3822.—Did not see a woman fall, 2826.—There was a body of people before them and supported them; they were trying to get away from the police, 3832.

BLANDFORD, JOHN. (Page 163.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) — Resides at 24, Tothill Street, Westminster, 4487.—Is an army cap-maker, 4488.—Is not in business for himself; his employer lives in Pall Mall, 4489.—Was in the park on the 1st of July, 4490.—Entered the park, should judge, about 10 minutes past four. Entered at Hyde Park Corner; got back again to Buckingham Cottages, and it wanted about 25 minutes to six, and walked deliberately down Constitution Hill; therefore must have been out of the park about 20 minutes past five, 4491.—On the Sunday morning, in Victoria Street, saw a bill posted cautioning the public from going to Hyde Park; in consequence of that went there on purpose to be satisfied what cause there could be for the caution, 4493.—Had no other intention but to make a voyage of discovery; could not define what it was, 4495.—It was curiosity; nothing else, 4496.—Went with a nephew; he is about 28 years of age. Does not know Mr. Mair, 4499.—Only saw one mounted policeman, and that was on this side the dell that runs down at the head of the Serpentine. On a very pale chesnut horse saw a man, but a wretched pale man, seated on a pale horse, 4502.—At that time he was sitting calmly on his horse; whether it was a carriage or cab horse cannot distinctly say, but one or the other; and a hiss came through the closed teeth of the people, should call it, one can scarcely call it otherwise; immediately afterwards this mounted man, —did not hear him speak, but he had either a cane or a whip; if it was a whip, it was only a thong; it had nothing bent at the end;—he pointed, and they made an attack upon a very tall grey-headed and aristocratic-looking man, and they literally tore him over the palings; being a tall man it was not quite so difficult or brutal to tear him over as it might have been witness; they tore him over, and he believes this gentleman, not from fear, but from being thoroughly exhausted by the brutal treatment that had been administered to him, though he could not hear it, was making some appeal to them to know why he was treated so, when the mounted man pointed again. Should judge it to be an order; he was immediately driven forward, and witness lost sight of him; immediately after that witness heard this mounted man, the only time he heard him speak, say, "Bring them up." Very shortly saw among those harmless characters a most powerful body of policemen marching up into the road under the superintendence of their shepherd, upon each side of the road, and then a body crossed the road, 4504.—Saw that it was to clear the road. Never heard that man speak but once, when he told them to bring them up, but saw his arm rise as if giving an order. After they had passed, crossed immediately opposite, and was leaning against the rails against two trees; it might have been 5 or it might have been 10 minutes, when the same horseman made his appearance there, and from some cause or other this hissing again took place; there was an action, not a word, when the police made an attack upon the people, and they rushed in more like in the form of a wedge; some struck here, and others came underneath, and they consequently separated; and one policeman, whom witness can swear distinctly to, his number is 385 A, but witness is not saying that in this very charge he could swear distinctly to him knocking down a man, but in another following he can swear distinctly to his doing it. They struck indiscriminately right and left. Witness fortunately escaped, 4505.—385 A struck a young man on the left of witness a blow that felled him to the ground. In this charge can swear distinctly that he struck this man. Whether he gave the blow that felled him or not, cannot distinctly swear. Can swear he struck the man. There might have been three truncheons fall at the same time upon this young man, 4506.—Had been standing near this man from seven to twelve minutes; was only two or three yards from him when he was struck. He was not doing anything, 4508–4510.—This took place between half-past four and five, 4513.—Describes the spot where it took place, 4514–4520.—Judging from appearances, he was a most respectable man, 4521.—After he was felled to the ground a body of police like a wedge passed, and witness, with three more, stooped to raise him, for he was felled senseless, 4522, 4523. Is quite certain he was insensible. Before witness touched him one of those must have touched him to bring him to sensibility, and his face became distorted, and he went into a fit, with shrieks, which made one shrink with horror, 4524.—The rush had allowed these three policemen to get in; immediately there was another rush. Did not see any more of that; was more particularly engaged with this affair. The rush again

Blandford, John—*continued.*

separated this young man that was felled from witness; never set eyes upon him afterwards, 4526, 4527.—Witness was forced back in the rush. Does not think he was 50 yards from the spot during the time he was there. In a very few minutes afterwards this policeman on horseback again made his appearance; the hissing commenced again. As for anything out of the way that a man could take offence at, saw no cause. He again pointed with his whip-hand in this way (describing the same), and the rush was made again. This 385 was in that rush, and the leading policeman in that rush refused to act; he said distinctly, "he would have no more of this," 4528.—Should fancy it was either said spontaneously, or more directly to this policeman 385, or it was said like a burst spontaneously, without being addressed to any one, 4529.—Another policeman formed this body. The policeman 385 was left by himself. If they were so inclined to have taken advantage they had an opportunity, because at that time would venture to say there were not less than 20 that called out his number, but they were far from that; he might have been inclined to have swung his truncheon round, and there was a boy that looked like a buffalo cut down, the boy was so short and stout, 4532.—Whether the boy said or did anything, witness cannot say. Policeman 385 raised his staff to strike him; at the same time that the policeman did not strike him, for the best of all reasons, that the boy fell back, and drew his fist, as much as to say, "If you do, I will strike you," after the policeman's staff was raised and then 385 desisted, 4533–4535.—There was no other attack made. Cannot say that there was any unnecessary brutality; excepting by that very man; in retiring he caught hold of a young man. This 385 is a tall powerful looking man. Witness thinks he could recognize him amongst a hundred. He caught him and shook him, and he fell; but he held him, and deliberately with his staff he struck him across the back, 4536.—After that he let him go; and that policeman, 385, made use of the words which witness looked upon as showing that he felt somewhat convicted; it was in the way of apology; he said to the man, "You have put your foot between my legs," 4537.—Witness could not avoid seeing it, for he was very near him at the time, 4538.—That was the last witness saw of 385, 4539.—Does not know the number of the policeman who said, "I will have no more of it;" he went away and the rest of the policemen with him, and 385 A was left by himself, 4541, 4542.—This observation which was made by that policeman was during one of the charges by the police, each of which charges immediately followed an order given by Superintendent Hughes, if such a thing can be as a man giving an order when you cannot see whether he speaks, but he raised his arm, 4543, 4544.—Entirely believes that the policemen never made an attack upon the people without they were ordered by this mounted policeman. Never heard him speak but once, and that was, "Bring them up." He made a motion with his arm; he was a very pale man, mounted on a pale chesnut horse, 4545.—Should judge he had not any whiskers; if he had, they must have been very light, 4546.—Did not take the number of any other policemen during the day. Witness did not observe any other instance of brutality or misconduct in the police during the day than he has described. During the short time witness was there, had not much opportunity of moving any great distance, 4547–4549.—Did not see any fellow-workmen there; saw one that worked with him about three years ago, 4551.—Witness joined very much himself in conversation about the Sunday Trading Bill. It was a conversation properly so called, not a little meeting of speakers, that was impossible, 4552, 4553.—From what witness saw and heard, should think that the majority of the people that he saw went there more from curiosity than to make a demonstration about the Sunday Trading Bill, 4554.—Did not see any handbills of any description given about, 4555.—Saw Sir Richard Mayne's notice, 4557.—As far as witness was concerned this was not a political meeting, and should judge from appearances this was anything but a political meeting. 4561.—Should say from the general conduct and appearance, that there was a display of morality there which would have gratified most men and made them feel proud of their countrymen. Should think there were a great number of what are termed the superior classes, 4563, 4564.—Did not see any children, saw plenty of ladies there, 4565.—Called this man a leading policeman, because he had no number on, and he was mounted on his horse, and the men witness saw seemed to be acting under him, 4566.

——— (Page 313.) Identifies Policeman 385 A, 8138.—The name of Policeman 385 A is Thomas Wade, 8140.

Bloxham, Elizabeth. (Page 58.)

(*Analysis of her Evidence.*)—Resides at 35 George Street, Grosvenor Square; is a servant at a coffee-house, 1593–1595.—Went into Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July at three o'clock. Was walking by herself close to the rails; the bridge was there (describing it), and witness stood by the rails. The bridge where you go over to Knightsbridge, 1596–1599.—Was there between three and four; there were a lot of boys hallooing "Go to church," but when witness was there, there were two men on horseback drove in who called the policemen up to them, 1600–1601.—Saw no stones thrown; the people were just walking about and taking no notice of anybody, 1602, 1603.—Saw two men on horseback, mounted policemen; they called the policemen to them and whispered something; witness heard the last words, they said "Use your staves, men." The one on the chesnut horse said that. Will swear that the people were quiet at that time, 1604–1607.—Then some one said "Clear the road;" but they did not give the people a chance to clear the road, for they knocked them down; there were two or three by witness knocked down, 1608.—Should say there were between 200 and 300 policemen, 1609.—When they made the rush, a crowd of them got round each of the officers on horseback, about 200 in each lot; they then rushed on the people with their staves, they hit anybody, it did not matter who, 1610–1614.—Two or three were knocked down close by witness, they were not particular who or what they hit, 1615–1617.—Witness was not hit, but one of them told her he would rough her if she did not keep out of the way; he caught hold of a gentleman with a blue handkerchief, and said "Come out here," and he said "I have done nothing;" and witness said "The gentleman never spoke," 1618, 1619.—Witness saw a man with his head laid open, and then walked away. Saw a policeman do it just by her. The blood was running down his cheek, 1620, 1621.—Has been in her present situation three years. Witness takes the money from the customers and gives it to the governor; it is a confidential situation, 1623–1625.—Walked about the park till half-past six, and then went home through Park-street. Saw a crowd of people there, about 200 or 300, 1626, 1627.—Some of them were hallooing "Hurrah." Was not near enough to see any stones thrown, 1628, 1629.—The mob were standing quietly to watch Lord Robert Grosvenor come from church, to see whether he walked or rode, 1630.—Never saw Mr. Stephens, the last witness, till the 1st of July; was close to him when the policeman came and hit him, 1631, 1632.—Was moving gently along, and so was Mr. Stephens, when one policeman came and hit him with his truncheon; he staggered and turned round, and with that four or five men came and hit him, and did not tell him what it was for, 1633, 1634.—He could not resist, for there were two or three hitting him in the back. Heard one policeman say distinctly, "Break his damned neck" or his "damned back." This was while he was down. Then he went to get up and his hat fell off, one of the policemen kicked his hat up, and when it came down again he stamped upon it. Mr. Stephens said, "Oh, my God, what are you going to do to me?" No. 80 ran back and hit him on the mouth or eye with his fist, and said "That is what I am going to do to you." Cannot say what letter, but is sure it was No. 80, 1635–1637.—No. 80 hit him in the mouth or eye with his fist and said "That is what I will do for you," his truncheon was in the other hand. Witness helped to get him up. Some gentlemen from the balconies cried out, "For shame of the police, take their numbers;" and witness took No. 80, 1638–1640.—Witness did not take it down at the time, but carried it in her eye; it was "8" and an "0," 1641, 1642.—Is quite sure of that. Should know him in his uniform; he was very thin at the jaw, rather an old man, and a white face. Witness said he ought to be ashamed of himself. She took down the number, and he told her to walk on, 1643.—Did not notice any letter, 1644.—Stephens was

BLOXHAM, ELIZABETH—*continued.*

unable to walk after this, and witness helped him up with two or three more; who they were she does not know; and she led him till they met a cab, and she put him in and got in with him, 1645.—Several of the crowd hallooed out, "What a shame!" 1646.—Witness took him to the station. Is positive he never opened his mouth, and never did more than what he was bound to do, 1647, 1648.—Did not see him resist in the least, he had not a chance to do it; he was down, and four or five were on beating him in the stomach, and two or three in the back; and when all the others left him, this one kicked up his hat, and when it came down he stamped upon it, and ran back and hit him in the mouth. Witness loses a day's wages by coming here to give evidence, and likewise has to pay a woman for going. Witness cannot get any one at a minute's notice, 1649.

——— (Page 315.) Policeman 80 C is not the man she spoke of; is positive as to the number 80, but does not know the letter, 8160-8167.

BOWSTEAD, Mr. JAMES. (Page 167.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) Resides at 36, Farringdon Street, City. Is a commercial traveller, a warehouseman. Is in the employ of Messrs. Torkington and Piper, No. 48, Snow Hill. Has been with them and their predecessors seven years. Their business is that of provision merchants. Witness collects money as well. Every day collects from 200*l.* to 1,000*l.*, 4599–4605.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, with his wife; entered the park at about four o'clock, 4606–4609.—Walked from Hyde Park Corner half way down to the Serpentine on the south side of the drive. Witness states when he got there his wife was still with him, they were going over to Brompton to see a friend. Did not stop at all till the people came round rather pressing on. Took hold of the rail that goes along the side of the drive to protect himself from falling down or being knocked down, 4613, 4615.—Witness had stood there about three minutes when he was interfered with by the police. Witness was not throwing stones, or saying anything, 4616, 4617.—Witness did not speak to any one but his wife. While he was speaking to her, an inspector riding on a light chesnut horse was placing the men along the road; he placed them two and two together. Witness was standing behind the policemen, not speaking. Had a light waistcoat on, and the inspector on the light chestnut horse said "Take that fellow." Witness did not know whether he was alluding to him. He made room for the policeman to come through the rails. Merely looked at them or else he could have gone away at any time. Then the inspector spoke to them to lay hold of witness, and they did lay hold of him, but he was not willing to go, 4619.—He said to the two policemen "Why the devil do not you take hold of him," or "Damn you, why don't you take hold of him;" "Him in the light waistcoat, and light gloves." Witness had hold of the rails, and said, he did not want to be parted from his wife like that; two of them took hold of him, but they could not get him over, and some two or three more came, and tore his coat very much, and then they dragged him over the rails. Some of them pushed his feet over the rails, and they pulled him; his watch fell out of his pocket, and he must have lost it if it had not had a good guard. One of them collared witness behind, and dragged him over the rails, and pulled him along the drive very unnecessarily, and more especially the one that was behind him, he was very much excited. When he went a little way an inspector came past, and witness said, "What a damned fool you must be to give me into charge that was doing nothing." The inspector then said, "Take him away," or something to that purpose, "and enter a charge," or something of that nature, "for resisting the police." Witness then said that he was a very big fool to take him away at all, as he was not meddling with anybody. When they dragged hold of witness he remonstrated with one of them, and said that they ought not to hold him so tight, and he let go. His name was Joseph Butcher. Does not know his number, but he was a very civil man indeed, particularly so, 4620.—Heard his name at the station, he was C 109 or D 109. They dragged witness along till they came to the first gate, believes it was Stanhope gate, and then witness said he would not go any further, did not like to walk through the streets like

BOWSTEAD, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

a pickpocket, and they brought a cab, and one of the A division and this Butcher went into the cab with witness, and one rode outside; witness did not know him; wishes to say that Butcher was particularly civil all the time, but it was the inspector on the chesnut horse that gave witness in charge; he pointed at him with his whip, but for what reason witness does not know; he was neither hissing nor shouting, 4621.—Witness's wife was on his arm when he was taken into custody, 4623, 4624.—Witness is certain that he had never said anything to anybody, except to his wife; saw nobody that he knew, and felt no particular interest; only it was his way through when he goes to Brompton, 4626.—The crowd behaved very well indeed then; they were only passing and re-passing, and a large number of people, 4627.—At that time there was a very old gentleman, a respectable gentleman; they were bringing him along the drive, and the people hissed when they brought him past, 4628.—That was Mr. Mair; there were several hissing, some said "Shame," witness does not recollect that he did; might have said "Shame," thinks it was very natural; but does not recollect speaking at all, 4630.—They did appear to be dragging the old gentleman with violence; he seemed to be speaking to them to leave go, but they seemed to be excited with him; before that the people were very quiet, and also the policemen; the men in front of witness seemed two respectable, quiet men, 4631–4633.—Witness was taken to Vine Street station, 4634.—Does not know what they charged him with, but believes for rioting and obstructing the police, or resisting the police perhaps it might have been. Naturally resisted the police not to drag him away over these railings, 4635.—Witness was about half way down between the statue and the end of the Serpentine when he was taken over the rails, 4636, 4637.—Witness had no chance of asking what he was being taken for. There were half a dozen of them, and they collared him in a moment, 4639.—Neither of the policemen said why they took witness away, only the inspector, whoever he was, who had given witness in charge. Does not know his name; he was on a light chesnut horse, with a riding whip in his hand. He seemed like a man in a very great passion, quite pale with rage, 4640–4644.—Some gentleman took witness's wife through the crowd to Brompton, for they were pulling her about; and she the same evening brought a friend to bail witness out, and they refused, 4645, 4646.—Some one, a policeman, or some one outside, told the man (he was a man of business) that he ought to bring his receipts with him to show that he was a householder, to have no doubt about it, 4648.—Witness spoke about bail first to policeman Butcher who was in charge of him; asked if there would be any possibility of getting bail, and Butcher said, no doubt when the throng was a little over, witness would, but he did not know, 4651–4653. Witness's friend applied to the inspector who took witness in charge about the bail, and he said he could not take bail that night; that orders had come from the Home Office, or somewhere, that they were not to take any bail, 4654.—Witness's friend told him they said so, witness did not hear it, 4655, 4656.—They sent witness word he could not be bailed out that night. It was the man at the door of the cell who told him, 4656–4658.—Witness's wife and friend waited till twelve at night, but witness did not see either of them, they would not let any one in, 4660, 4662.—Witness made no further application for bail that night because it was then twelve o'clock. His employer came down at seven o'clock in the morning, and they told him the same thing, that they could not bail witness out. He was told at the station house, 4667–4669.—Witness's employer went to bail him out. It was a very inconvenient day to them, the loss of witness's services, for it was Monday, and witness goes travelling on that day, and they did not bail him out till late on Monday night. Witness then had to appear on Tuesday at a very great deal of inconvenience, 4670.—Witness was put into a cell below the surface about 10 feet square and 7 feet high, it was something like a pigstye, only it was not quite so light, 4671–4674.—Does not think it was the same cell in which Mr. Mair was put, 4675.—There were 12 or 13 in it in the early part of the night, but some were taken out. States they were so hot they could not bear themselves. There might be 11 in the cell, there were more than could sit down. They handed the prisoners in a cup of coffee through a little hole.

Bowstead, Mr. James—*continued.*

There was a privy in one corner, and it smelt very offensively, 4677–4679. The floor of this cell seemed very rotten and dirty. It was too dark in the day time to see, except when the policeman put his lamp in, 4681.—The light came through the door, from a window at the end of the gallery in the day, and from the gaslight by night, 4682–4685.—Opposite the door there was some ventilation about the size of a small octavo book, that led into the gallery, or into the passage more properly speaking, 4687–4690.—It was extremely hot in the night; the policeman was kind enough once or twice to open the door a little, or witness states they should have been suffocated, 4691. —Does not know that any one fainted; they were all men; they were all complaining very much, and they most of them took all their clothes off but their trousers, 4692.—Witness got as much to eat as he liked to pay for, the policeman was very civil for that, 4693. —They were all very respectable young people that were in the cell that witness was in; they rather kicked against having any "roughs" in, 4694.—They kept saying to the policemen, "Be sure to send us respectable people in." Witness considered himself respectable, 4695, 4696.—Was let out of this cell about 10 o'clock on Monday forenoon. They said then they should be conveyed up to Marlborough Street, 4699. —Witness thinks he was taken there about half-past four; was kept upstairs some little time, and taken to the cell in the evening.. Witness left his watch with the inspector—it was not safe to take it, they said, and cannot say what the time was, 4700.—It might have been five or six o'clock. Was a very short time in the park, 4701.—There was one licensed victualler, of the Red Lion, St. John Street Road; a friend came to bail him out, but they would not bail him out. A man named Burden, 4703, 4704.—Was taken before the magistrate on the Tuesday, about three o'clock. Was not taken before the magistrate on Monday, 4705. —Was taken to Marlborough Street in a cab, 4706, 4707.—Was kept there in a little close room till seven o'clock, and then was sent down to Vine Street. Then witness's friend bailed him out, 4708.—At about eight o'clock on the Monday evening, 4709.—The inspector took the bail, 4710.—Witness thinks he was brought up the next day at about three o'clock, 4712.—Before the magistrate at Marlborough Street, 4713.—Thinks five of them were put before the magistrate. Did not hear him address anything particular to them. They were not one moment till he discharged them, 4714.— They did not ask any questions and witness did not hear any policeman asked, and was discharged. Witness did not enter into his own recognizance, 4715, 4716.—Witness had not instructed any counsel, 4717. —The sum of the whole is, that witness went into the park with his wife on the Sunday, and was taken into custody for nothing, and was discharged on the Tuesday between three and four o'clock, 4719.—Witness was not handcuffed. There were plenty of them, six or seven of them, to take him. Did not have anything in his hands. Only laid hold of the rails, 4720.

Bradlaugh, Mr. Charles. (Page 146.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 3, Warner Street South, Hackney Road, 4115.—Is a solicitor's clerk, 4116.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, from about half past three till half past six, 4118.—Walked completely over the park, round by the carriage drive, and all round during that time, 4119.—Saw a man being driven along in a cab with three policemen in the cab, a man with no shirt on, he was trying to look out; saw a policeman strike him over the temple with his truncheon, 4120.—There were three policemen in the cab, 4121. —Saw a rush made, out on to the greensward; went forward, and saw four or five policemen striking a short man, his hat was knocked with a truncheon, and he held up his hands, and said "For God's sake, do not hit me—take me!" 4123.—Witness ran forward, and put one truncheon back with his gloved hand, and said, "The next man that strikes, I will knock him down!" 4124.—Then they left off striking him, and they put him between two policemen, and he was taken away in custody, 4125.—Witness was standing on the grass just after that, and they made another sortie out from the roadway, and ordered the people to move on, and they moved as fast as they could. One of them came up to witness, and began to push him with his truncheon, upon which he said to him, "Do "not do that, friend; you have no right to do it, and

Bradlaugh, Mr. Charles—*continued.*

"I am stronger than you are." He then beckoned to two others, who came up, and witness took hold of two of the truncheons, one in each hand, and witness said to the centre one, "If you attempt to touch me I "will take one of these truncheons and knock you "down with it." Took the two truncheons, and wrested them, and showed them that I could do it, 4127.—The people that came behind picked witness up and carried him about 100 yards back, cheering, 4128. —Was in the park for three hours, 3130.—Never saw a large assemblage of people behave so well, 4131.— Was with his father-in-law, 4132.—This particular occurrence was about half an hour before witness left, 4133.—The people gathered round witness. He did not want to be a self-constituted leader, and immediately got away from the press and came away. Left about half past six, 4134.—The excitement in the park had increased. Witness felt excited at seeing men unable to defend themselves knocked down, 4135.— Saw several rushes made; saw one mounted superintendent stretch out his arm and immediately there was a rush made in the direction his arm went, 4136.— Should know the man if he saw him mounted, thinks he had whiskers, 4139.—Did not see any women struck, but saw two women thrown down and the policeman ran over them. 4140.—Witness did not go into the park to resist the police; went in consequence of seeing the notice of Sir Richard Mayne forbidding it, and to see what took place there, 4141.—Witness's indignation was not excited until he had been there some time; should have come away but for those rushes of the police among the people, 4143.—The tenor of Sir Richard Mayne's proclamation seemed to be forbidding the assemblage, and witness does not think Sir Richard Mayne has the power of forbidding his going into the park, therefore he went, 4146.—Witness remembers one place where he was requested to abstain from going some few years ago, and when he went he found that the request to abstain was enforced in a precisely similar way, by striking the people with truncheons, who went there. That was at Bonners Fields, 4147.— Witness was struck with a truncheon there, 4149.

Bray, Inspector Robert. (Page 392.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is inspector of the A division, 10,466.—20 A. was not on duty on that day, 10,467.—Witness's place of business is at the station, 10,468.—Two inspectors are attached to some of the station-houses, more to others, 10,469. —Usually transacts business at King Street Station, Westminster; that is the station of the A division, 10,470.—Was in Manchester on the 1st of July, and on the following Sunday the 8th, 10,471.—Went to Manchester on the Saturday preceding the Sunday, 10,472.—Had nothing whatever to do with the Hyde Park affair, 10,473.—Was out of town at the time, 10,474.—If he had been in London would have had some command, no doubt. Is not a superintendent; is an inspector, 10,475.—The superintendent is the first of a division, the second is the inspector, the third is the sergeant; the constables are then divided into two classes, first and second, 10,476.

Bray, John, Policeman 63 A. (Page 344.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*)—Is 22 years old, 10,975. —Has been in the force two years, 10,976.—Comes from Acton Bottom, Uxbridge Road, Middlesex, 10,977. —On the 1st of July was on duty in front of Buckingham Palace up to five o'clock. Went into Hyde Park of his own accord, and as he got between the Serpentine Bridge and the Receiving House was surrounded by a mob of people, and was identified yesterday, 10,978.—Went into the park about five, when he left the triumphal arch was in uniform, but off duty, 10,979.—Had his truncheon in his pocket; never drew it out; had no cause to draw it out, 10,980.—Does not remember falling into conversation with any person during the day. Was halfway between the Serpentine and the Receiving House, when he was surrounded by a number of people, and stones were flying in all directions; one struck witness at the back part of the head, and when he recovered was going towards the Magazine barrack; was surrounded, and pushed one way and then the other by a number of people who kept halloaing out, "Who stole the goose?" "How about the rabbit pie?" "Who stole the rabbit skins?" "Get out of the way, you

BRAY, JOHN—*continued.*

Hyde Park butcher!" Never drew his truncheon out to any one; this was about half past five, and he got out of the crowd as soon as he could, 10,981.—Did not say, "Go along, you bloody barber," to anybody, 10,983.—Could almost swear that he did not, 10,984.—Did not stop to speak to anybody, neither did he hear anything like that, 10,985.—Is not aware that anybody said that he would take his number, 10,986.—There were no soldiers near then. Saw them when he was going to the Triumphal Arch at Hyde Park Corner; that was the time the picket was fetched, 10,987.—Was not in the park an hour, 10,988.—Did not see any soldier there at the time he was struck with a stone, 10,989.—Was a barman in Whitecross Street, St. Luke's, before he became a policeman, 10,991.—There are some roughish people come into a public-house sometimes, 10,992.—Sometimes you are obliged to talk a little strongly to them; sometimes you get over and get them out, 10,993.—Has no recollection of seeing the gentlemen who swore to him yesterday, 10,994.—Will swear that he did not use those words, 10,997.—Did not go to sympathize with the people as to the Sunday Trading Bill, 10,999.—No one went with him, 11,000.—Went from curiosity as other people did, 11,001.—Did not see Sir Richard Mayne's notice anywhere before he went, 11,002, 11,003.—Did not have conversation with the people going along about it, 11,008.—Has never been fined since he has been in the police, 11,010.—Has never been complained against for being tipsy, 11,012.—Lives at the Triumphal Arch, 11,013.—Saw in the paper the name of the man that he is reported to have addressed as a barber, 11,015.—Has not ascertained if there is such a person.

BRIDLE, ROBERT, Policeman 429 A. (Page 313.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is thirty-one years of age, 8483.—Is in the tenth year of being in the force, 8484.—Is a Dorsetshire man, 8485.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, about 4 o'clock; between the Receiving House and the end of the Serpentine, 8486, 8487.—Witness does not recollect telling a man he would mark him, 8488.—Witness saw a man standing by the rails, the Serpentine side of the drive, and heard him shout twice at two broughams that were passing, and said to him, "If you want to keep yourself out of trouble you will stop that, when the carriages are passing." The man made answer, "I did not know I was doing anything wrong." Witness said, "If I hear that again I shall take you into custody." The man made another answer, but went away, and witness never saw him afterwards, 8490, 8491.—Another man said, "If the man has done wrong why not take him into custody now? why threaten him? that looks revengeful," Witness answered, "A caution may be of service to him," 8492, 8493.—A man said, "We will come armed next Sunday, and see what you will do then." Witness said, "We did not come to fight, but to keep the peace," 8494, 8495.—That was a person with a large beard; believes it was the same who identified witness, 8497, 8498.—Did not know Sims till to-day. Does not know of any grudge between them, 8499, 8500.—The first person that witness spoke to was an oldish man, from 40 to 50, he was shouting and hallooing at the top of his voice, 8501–8505.—Witness gave him warning, 8507.—Witness did not take anybody into custody, nor strike anybody, that day, 8508, 8509.—Witness saw but very little of Superintendent Hughes; saw him on horseback, 8510.—Witness was in the drive but a very few minutes; was stationed by the rails, 8511.—Was about 150 yards from the Receiving House, 8513.—The police did not rush under the rails among the people, where witness was, 8514.—There were other policemen keeping the drive, 8515.—Witness was on this side the road and they were on the other, 8516.—Witness was there from about half-past two till nearly six, 8517, 8518.—There were no persons taken into custody where witness stood; they were more orderly than at other places, because, being on the water side, there was not room for anything like the crowd there was on the other side, 8519–8521.—Thinks he saw two taken into custody opposite to him. The crowd were very disorderly there; a great number of stones came from that direction; was not struck by any, 8522–8530.—There were some four-wheeled chaises, carts, and several broughams passed up and down, 8531.—Saw a gentleman riding with a groom whose horse was frightened. The people said he must have been a good rider to have kept his seat. The gentleman's horse was not so fresh as the other, 8532–8534.—The orders to clear the drive had been given before witness was taken into the drive. His orders were, if they saw any one foremost in hissing and shouting at the horses and carriages to cause them to desist, and if they persisted, to take them into custody. Witness did not take any one into custody; he cautioned one man, and he went away, 8537–8540.—Witness thinks he kept within his orders, 8541.—Has attended the Queen going to Parliament many times, 8542.—The crowd on the side witness was were apparently in good humour, but on the other side they appeared much irritated, 8544–8545.—Witness saw two stones thrown at the time that Superintendent Martin rode by, 8546.—Does not think the stones were principally thrown at cabs with policemen. Witness saw a stone thrown that pitched on the top of a brougham when no cab with policemen was passing. Witness has been fined, 8547, 8548.—Witness never had a complaint made against him except by his superiors in the police, 8549, 8550.—Declines to answer what they were, unless ordered to do so by the Commissioners, 8552.—Has occasionally been found fault with for a breach of police regulations, 8553.—Witness never struck a man a violent blow with a truncheon since he has been in the service, 8558.—The police always carry their staves in their hands as soon as they are posted on state occasions, 8561.—Witness saw the police clearing the road; they walked as many as would extend across the road side by side, requesting the people to move out of the carriage-way, 8563.—They had their staves in their hands and used this sort of action (*extending the truncheon*), 8566.—Witness did not see them strike anybody; saw a man in custody who was bleeding, but did not see him struck, 8568.—Saw them trying to get the people to stand back from the rails, 8569.

BRIDLE, ROBERT—*continued.*

BROWN, Mr. WILLIAM CHARLES. (Page 432.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a straw hat manufacturer, No. 40, New Bond Street, 11,723.—Was in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July, 11,724.—On the north side of the Serpentine, 11,725.—There was a great crowd there, 11,726.—From four to half past six witness was there, 11,727.—The behaviour of the crowd at that time was very discreditable; there was very great shouting, and making disreputable remarks, in more places than one, and bad language by the crowd to the passers by. Is speaking of equestrians, 11,728.—They were howling, shouting, and throwing stones into the ride, 11,729.—There was a body of police, and witness thinks one or two mounted policemen, marching up and down the ride, 11,730.—The language addressed to the police was very irritating: calling them by opprobious names, "Serve them out!" and all that sort of thing, 11,731.—Saw them throw stones, 11,732.—Does not know that these remarks were addressed to the superintendents particularly, but to the police as a body, 11,733.—The main body of the police acted very temperately under the circumstances that witness saw; he confines himself to the north side of the Serpentine, 11,734.—Did not see any instances of intemperance on their part. Witness saw several boys, or half-boys and half-men, who richly deserved what they got, on more than one occasion. He never saw any blood shed, and he was there for more than two hours, 11,735.—Witness went up nearly as far as the Receiving House, where the cabs were to take away the prisoners; saw three prisoners taken from there, and would swear their skins were not broken, 11,736.—Witness cannot answer for all the police, 11,737.—Has not read the evidence on this matter, 11,738, 11,739.—Witness did not see any violence, but it might have taken place, 11,740, 11,741. There seemed to be very great mêlée towards the milk house, and a great shouting, and heard several people standing by there say, that the police were exceeding their duty, but witness saw nothing of the kind, 11,742.—In the ride, should say the police were conducting themselves with great propriety; they insisted on the people moving on, which it was quite right they should do, 11,743.—Saw very few carriages there that day; one or two of witness's neighbours had the temerity to drive there, but thinks from their alarmed appearance they regretted having done so, 11,744–11,747.—Noticed one stone hit a horse, but did not see any stone hit a man; there were fewer stones thrown than witness should have expected in such a crowd,

Brown, Mr. William Charles—*continued.*

11,748, 11,749.—Saw one or two crowds collected in the distance, but witness took the precaution to keep away, 11,755.—Witness saw several nauticals and several of the aristocracy there, Captain James Macdonald and Lord Loughborough, 11,756.—Saw very few ladies, 11,759.—This was on the north side, 11,760, 11,761.

Bruce, William Downing, Esq. (Page 14.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 9, Victoria Square, 386.—Is a Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn, 387, 388.—Is also editor of the "Civil Service Gazette," 319.—Was in Hyde Park on the afternoon of the 1st of July, 390.—Was there for two or three hours, 391.—Walked along the carriage drive, 392.—Saw Mr. Mair in the park, 393.—Knew him by sight; had seen him several times; did not know his name, 394.—Had had conversations together on various matters, 395.—First noticed Mr. Mair about five o'clock; but at the time it occurred was standing upon the opposite side of the road. Had been walking with Captain Purcell, and had left him a short time before, 396.—He was standing opposite, on a sort of footway near where the Serpentine commences on the opposite side, 397.—Noticed him attacked by the police, 398, 399.—Could hardly say that he had observed him at all till that time, 400.—Had been standing there a few minutes, 401.—Not so long as ten minutes, 402.—The crowd opposite was pretty orderly at the time; they shouted occasionally at the cabs as they passed, 403.—Did not observe Mr. Mair speaking or shouting at all, 404, 405.—He may have done so; witness cannot tell, 406.—Observed Mr. Mair attacked by the police. They did not attack Mr. Mair in particular, but a general sort of attack. Thinks it was done to clear the footway that goes across the park, 407–410.—That was to enable the passengers who wanted to go away, to go, 411.—It was a general attack on the part of the police so as to open an avenue, so that people might go away and disperse, 412, 413.—Saw a great rush upon the spectators, near where Mr. Mair was, 414.—By a good number of policemen, 415.—Dare say there were 20 or 30, 416.—They had their staves in their hands, 417.—They seemed to be using them, 418.—Striking everybody, 419.—They were actually striking people where Mr. Mair was indiscriminately, 420, 421.—They struck men, women, and children, 422, 423.—Thinks he saw them striking at Mr. Mair; they appeared to strike at him at the lower part of the body, 424.—Saw Mr. Mair hold up his stick to defend himself, 425.—Is not aware that he struck them in return, 426.—Thinks he must have seen him if he had, 427.—Witness was leaning on the rails, on the other side of the road, 428.—Did not see Mr. Mair do anything more than defend himself, 429.—Would certainly have done the same if he had been attacked, 430.—After this scuffle, they took Mr. Mair away in a very rough manner, pulled him about, 431.—Mr. Mair did not appear to be resisting in the slightest. Noticed him more particularly at the time because he saw them taking him away, 432.—He made not the slightest attempt to get away, 433.—Went up to Mr. Mair and inquired his name, 434.—Went to the police station, 435.—Saw other police there. They did not want to let witness in at first; told them he wanted to give evidence about a case, thinking they would let Mr. Mair off if he explained to them; they asked whether he was a witness for the police or the prisoner, 436, 437.—Told them he was for the prisoner. Thought it was a very hard case, 438.—They refused to let him see the inspector, 439, 440.—Does not remember the number of the policeman who refused to let him see the inspector, 441.—Did not see the inspector, 442, 443.—Told them he would be bail for him, 444.—Put down the number of the man who refused to let him see the inspector, but has forgotten it now, 445.—Whilst in the park saw the police attack a good many other people besides Mr. Mair. Thought the police behaved very ill altogether; because generally they behave very well on occasions of this kind, and put up with a great deal, 446, 447.—They rushed in large bodies among the people using their staves, 448, 449.—All about the park, 450.—The crowd were standing and making a noise, 451.—There was not much of that going on, 452.—Did not see one ordinary sort of carriage passing along the drive. Saw one or two single horsemen, 453.—Did not see any one attack the police at all all the time he was there, 454.—Did not see any one strike the police, 456.—The police made an attack upon some soldiers, which witness thought was quite unnecessary, 457.—The people were cheering them; the soldiers wanted to retreat, to get out, and then the people began making a row, 458.—Did not hear any policeman swearing at the people, 459.—Went into the cell the next morning, 460.—It was not a very pleasant smelling place, 461.—The cell where Mr. Mair had been confined, 462.—Thinks it was about eleven o'clock in the morning when he went in, 463.—It smelt very hot and offensive then, 464.—There was a privy in it, 465.—This transaction with the soldiers occurred in the centre of the park, 466.—Before Mr. Mair was taken, 467.—Witness left the park with Mr. Mair and came back again, 468.—Was an hour or more coming and going back, 469.—Returned to the park about six o'clock, 470.—Saw a number of soldiers in the centre of the park, and the people were cheering them, and they appeared to wish to get out of the way of it, 471.—They took them to the guard-house afterwards, 472. They were moving about in different ways, and the people were following them, 473.—They were near to Bayswater, 474, 475.—It was not near the magazine; they went down there afterwards to the magazine, 476.—Was near enough to hear whether the soldiers were saying anything, 477.—They tried to get away; they were very good-natured; thought the soldiers and the people were very much excited, 478.—Did not hear them say anything, 479.—Should have heard them if they had said anything, 480.—They did not stop as if they were addressing the people; they never did anything of the kind, 481.—There were about 10 or 12, perhaps, 482.—The police told them to go away, and pushed them about very much, 483.—The police were in much force just there, 484.—Much more numerous than the soldiers, 485.—Perhaps 50 or 60 altogether, not perhaps so many; perhaps 30, 486.—10 or 12 soldiers, 487.—Does not think they could have got away very well; they walked about, and the people after them, 488.—Thinks that they were wishing to get away; but if they had wished ever so, they could not get away, 489, 490.—The police sent for a picket-sergeant from the magazine and the sergeant marched the men away, 491.—Thinks a charge was made of something or other by the police, with rioting or something of the kind, 492.—If they wished to get away and were unable, that was the most effectual way to help them; but thinks the police charged the men with riotous conduct or something of the kind, 493.—They sent for a picket and took them into the barrack, 494.—Is speaking of the magazine near Kensington Gardens; it is near the centre of the park, it is not the one in the centre of the park, it is the one higher up, 495.—Does not mean the powder magazine in the centre of the park, 496.—The police pushed them about very much to make them go on, 497.—They did not strike them, or anything of that sort, 498.—When the picket came for them the police went also with them, and made some charge against them; does not know what it was, 499.—Did not observe anything else particular, 500.—There was a very large crowd, 501.—And a considerable noise, 502.—Thinks it was such a crowd as was likely to lead to a breach of the peace, 503.—Such a crowd as it was desirable by judicious means if possible to disperse, 504.—It created great anxiety and excitement in the neighbourhood, 505.—Did not observe any violence towards the police, 506.—Did not see any stones thrown, people pushed about, and that sort of thing, 507.—Saw several persons wounded, 508, 509.—Supposes this was about six or seven o'clock. Thinks the police always act with great good nature on occasions of this kind. They put up with a great deal, 510.—Thinks their conduct on this occasion contrasted with their general good conduct; they said they had got special orders about it. Spoke to one or two of them, 511.—Does not remember the number of any one who gave that information, 512.

Bruce, William Downing, Esq.—*continued.*

Burnett, Robert, Policeman 370 A. (Page 304.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is the man who took Mr. Mair, 7922.—His age is 34 or 35, 7924.—Has been upwards of twelve years in the force, 7926.—Was before that a labourer in the country, 7927, 7928.—Is a constable, 7929.—Recollects having to clear the rails in Hyde Park, 7930.—It was about a quarter past 4, 7931.—Proceeded along the rails to caution the people to keep further back from the

BURNETT, ROBERT—*continued.*

crossing, to make room for those who chose to pass and repass, 7932.—Witness thinks there were not more than three hands on the rails; the people were more pressing on them in that way (*describing the same*), than with their hands, 7933.—Recollects seeing Mr. Mair upon that occasion, 7934.—When told to stand back he did not move, 7935.—When witness asked the people to stand back, which he believes they would have done, Mr. Mair said, "You fellow, why are you ordering them back! You have no right to order them back!" Witness said, "I am only obeying my orders, Sir," 7937.—He said, "Damn and blast your orders; we shall not go back for you; I will not go back," 7938.—Decidedly considers that that was encouraging others to obstruct the police, 7939.—Witness then went through the posts to insist upon Mr. Mair going back or to take him into custody, 7940, 7941.—Upon going towards him he turned up both his hands, and shoved witness back in the breast with his left hand, having his stick in the other hand, 7942.—Witness then caught hold of him by the collar, and took him into custody. His stick was pointed down towards the drive, 7944, 7945.—It caught witness just in the groin, and when he saw the stick coming towards him he struck the staff (*describing the way*) to save the blow from his person as much as he could, 7947.—He hit the stick, 7948.—Cannot say whether he hit Mr. Mair or not, but he struck at the stick, not at Mr. Mair, 7949.—Did not strike Mr. Mair, and no one else in the park, 7950.—A constable came to assist witness, and the mob commenced collecting round them, but eight or nine constables coming just then to clear the people from the rails, they were enabled to get Mr. Mair out of the crowd, 7952.—Did not hear any particular noise, more than there had previously been, 7953.—Witness was hit by stones several times, but not at that time, 7954.—He charged Mr. Mair with using exciting language, riotous conduct, and assaulting him, 7955.—Inspector Coombe took the charge at the station-house in the presence of Mr. Mair, 7956–7959.—When Mr. Mair was brought out of the crowd into the drive Mr. Hughes asked what he had been doing, and hearing it was for assaulting witness, called for a cab to be stopped, 7960.—At the station-house when the inspector was taking the charge, Mr. Mair admitted that he had assaulted witness; that it was not the act of a gentleman, and that he was sorry for it. 7961.—He thinks the words were, "I admit that I assaulted him," and the inspector told him that for a gentleman like him it was a very serious offence to be in a crowd, 7962.—There were 193 on reserve when the charge was taken, 7963.—(*Mr. Mair identified the man*).—Has been twice before the magistrate with Mr. Mair, who took witness once, and witness once took him. After he was bound over in his recognizance to keep the peace for three months he wrote to the Commissioners, and witness was ordered to appear before Mr. Hardwick again, and he withdrew the charge against witness. Mr. Ballantine was employed both times, 7964.—When the charge against witness was withdrawn Mr. Hardwick said he did not think any particular imputation was cast upon Mr. Mair, 7965.—Thinks he said "particular," but will not be certain; he did not take any note, 7966, 7967.—Mr. Downing Bruce did not contradict one word of witness's evidence, 7969.—Mr. Mair was bound over in his own recognizances, witness thinks in the sum of 60*l.*, to keep the peace for three months, 7970.—Witness heard Mr. Downing Bruce give evidence before the magistrate, 7971.—The particular orders to the police were, if they saw any crowd collecting, or any people addressing a crowd, to go quietly up and ask them to go away, but if they persisted in addressing the people they were to take into custody, as quietly as they could, any one using exciting words of any kind, 7973.—They were special orders, he believes, for that particular occasion, read to them by their superintendent, 7974–7976.—The only other orders he heard read were, that they were to sit down under the trees when they got to Hyde Park, 7977, 7978.—"Cautioning" meant to ask people to go away, 7980.—Did not strike Mr. Mair, 7981.—Did not see him till he spoke, when he was standing upright; cannot say whether he had been previously leaning on the rails, 7982.—He said, "You fellow, you have no business to order us back!" 7983.—Witness was then in the drive three yards from him, it might be only two, 7984.—Mr. Mair did not call out till after witness had struck on the rails, 7989, 7990.—There might be six

BURNETT, ROBERT—*continued.*

of the police in company at that time, 7991.—Witness thinks he was the only one striking the rails, 7992–7997.—Did not see Mr. Mair go back at all; some of the others went back, 7998, 7999.—Kept along the rails, hitting in this way (describing the same), and never went out of the drive, 8000–8003.—Witness and his party had been stationed at that crossing about twenty minutes to keep the people clear, that those who wished might pass and repass, 8006.—The drive runs east and west. Witness came from the east, and from the Receiving House; Mr. Mair was nearer the Receiving House than witness was, 8008–8017.—Cannot say for a certainty whether he struck the rails opposite Mr. Mair, who he thinks stood at the post at the corner of the rail, and there is a foot at that corner, 8022–8024.—Took him into custody because he refused to obey the orders, and for the exciting language that he used, 8027–8029.—He had the same warning the whole of the people had, 8031.—He told the people not to obey, not to go back, 8035.—His stick caught witness in the groin; no doubt it would have hurt him if his staff had not beaten it away, 8036.—He shoved witness once hard in the breast with his hand, and struck him below with the stick, 8037–8039.—Witness swears that he did not say before the magistrate that he shoved the stick against his breast, 8041–8044.—Witness repeats that Mr. Mair admitted at the station-house having assaulted him. The inspector is here to prove it, 8045–8053.—377 A was at the station-house the next day, 8054.—Witness thinks he was there the same afternoon, 8055.—Mr. Mair and he were quite busy talking, 8056.—It was witness's duty to take Mr. Mair into custody, but he allowed him to go about as he thought proper, so long as he did not go out of the room. 8058.—Witness did once, under the orders of his sergeant, sit down between Mr. Mair and his solicitor, 8059, 8060.—The inspector has the control of the station-house, but when once the business is turned over to the sergeant and constables they are answerable, 8061, 8062.—There has been such a thing as a man escaping from Vine Street, 8064.—Inspector Coombe did not give evidence of this before the magistrate, 8065.—When taken into custody, Mr. Mair resisted a little at first when caught hold of in the crowd, but when they got into the drive he went very quietly indeed, 8066–8068.—Two of them went with him to the cab, 8071.—Witness does not think that he said at the station he was determined to take a gentleman as a warning to the rest, 8074.—He said he knew he was a gentleman by his appearance, and that he would act more cautiously with him than he would with anybody else, and that he was sorry to think that he had committed himself, 8078.—He did not take Mr. Mair in custody because he was a gentleman; he merely acted as a public officer performing a public duty; the inspector might have discharged him if he had thought proper, 8079.—Complaints are sometimes made against policemen, 8082.—After they have been heard and the man has been punished, if it is proved that he has misconducted himself, they are put in the book against him; a book kept for that purpose at each station-house, 8083–8085.—There is a general day-book where complaints are entered, whether he is punished or not, 8086, 8087.—No complaint has been entered against witness by civilians in the general day-book, 8088.—The last complaint entered against witness was for drinking a glass of ale outside a public-house with a sergeant, 8089.—He thinks seven complaints have been lodged against him altogether, 8092.—There were three for gossiping with other constables, reported by his superiors, 8096–8099.—One for drinking a glass of ale, 8100.—One for being in a public-house when off duty, 8101.—There were several of them collected together in the room, which is not allowed, in their uniform, 8102, 8103.—Was never reported for being intoxicated, 8104.—Thinks there was one for being about twenty minutes late for duty one night, 8105.—One for being one hour and a quarter absent from one part of his beat, that was the first one, 8106. Witness was never suspended, 8107.—Never had his wages stopped, 8108.—Has been fined by Mr. Hughes three or four times, 8110.—He fined witness once sixpence for drinking a glass of ale, 8111.—They were fines for the offences he has related, nothing else, 8112, 8113.—Was never before a magistrate except the other day, 8114.—Did not take anybody else into custody that day, 8116.—Went back to the park again after taking Mr. Mair to the station-house, 8117, 8118.

BURNERT, ROBERT—*continued.*

—Witness never struck a soul all day, but was struck himself a great many times with stones, 8119.—This was between three and four, 8120.—In the drive, on the north side of the Serpentine, 8121.—Before he took Mr. Mair into custody, 8122.—They caught him in the back and side, four or five at a time, and he felt it very much at the time, 8123.—He thinks seven offences in twelve years a very small number; has known many policemen have more, and a great many have less, 8124-8126.—The fine is 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* for gossiping, as the superintendent thinks proper, 8128.—1*s.* each time for gossiping, and 1*s.* for being in the public-house off duty was stopped from witness's week's pay, 8129, 8130.—Witness was born in Middlesex, 8131.—Did not procure in writing the evidence he was going to give here; he made a report to Mr. Ellis, 8132.—The police do not get any extra pay wherever they go as witnesses, except at the Old Bailey, when the county allows them 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, 8133–8135.

BUSBY GEORGE. (Page 500.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Has been in the Grenadier Guards 14 years, 13,586.—Has been in the Crimea, 13,588.—Was sent for on the 1st of July by the sergeant of his company to assist in fetching some of his comrades out of the park. Went and found a number of men, and brought them to the magazine, and confined them in the guard-room, 13,591.—After confining these men, and going out a second time to see if there were any more, witness's party was followed by several individuals, and a few stones came amongst them; upon coming to the magazine, found a great confusion there, 13,592.—The pay-sergeant afterwards sent for a body of police to assist in keeping the people from the magazine, 13,593.—Does not know who was sent, 13,594.—A sergeant of police was sent for; there were several police at the barracks, 13,595.—Did not go with a policeman to look after the men, but with his own pay-sergeant, 13,597.—There were several policemen standing round while the stones were thrown. Cannot say who threw the stones; they came from the body of the people, 13,600, 13,601.—It might have been the police throwing stones, 13,602.—Did not see any policemen throwing stones, 13,605.

BUTCHER, JOSEPH, Policeman 109 B. (Page 387.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Witness's name is Joseph Butcher, 10,277.—Took Mr. Bowstead for hissing and shouting to the utmost of his voice, 10,279.—His wife was with him, 10,280.—When witness wanted to take him into custody he resisted very much, 10,282.—He hung back, and got over the railings, 10,283.—Was obliged to get assistance to take him, 10,284.—They were compelled to lift him over the railing; then they persuaded him to go quietly, 10,286.—Heard Mr. Bowstead hissing and shouting at about 4 o'clock, 10,287, 10,288.—He was standing right in front of the rails, 10,289.—His wife was standing at the side of him when witness was there, 10,291, 10,292.—Had never seen him before, 10,293.—Mr. Hughes cautioned him first, before witness spoke to him, 10,294, 10,295.—Mr. Hughes told him to be quiet in a pleasant, agreeable voice, and then he began hissing again directly, as some prisoners were going along, 10,296, 10,297.—Mr. Hughes was on horseback in front of him, and he hissed at a cab that was going along, 10,298–10,301.—The cab was going along one side, and Mr. Hughes was on the same side as Mr. Bowstead, 10,302.—Witness was between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Bowstead, right in the middle of them, standing against the rails close to him, 10,303.—He spoke to him before the cab went along, 10,304.—Witness took him into custody directly after, 10,305.—The cab went by two or three minutes after Mr. Hughes had first spoken to him, 10,306.—It was not the cab which took Mr. Mair away, 10,308.—Mr. Hughes had no more conversation with him; he merely told him to be quiet, 10,309, 10,310.—And then he began hissing again, 10,311.—Mr. Hughes's horse was not quiet, 10,312.—There was a prancing horse in front of him, 10,313.—Mr. Hughes was very cool indeed, 10,314, 10,315.—Will swear to that, 10,317.—Did not talk to Mr. Bowstead at all; acted directly from Mr. Hughes's instructions, 10,318.—He had been hissing two or three minutes before Mr. Hughes came up, or it might have been longer, 10,319.—Witness did not advise him to

BUTCHER, JOSEPH—*continued.*

be quiet, because he was standing by the side, helping another person that was along with a cab keeping the people back as the prisoners were going along, 10,320, 10,321.—Did not turn round and give him a little friendly warning, and say, "Here comes up Mr. Hughes, you will catch it," 10,322.—Mr. Hughes ordered witness to take him into custody, 10,324.—Is not aware that his clothes were torn, 10,325.—Is certain his watch did not fall out of his pocket at all; he never made any complaint to witness about his clothes being torn, or anything of the sort, 10,326.—When men are taken into custody who have their wives with them, there is no regulation that the police are to look after their wives, 10,328, 10,329.—Mr. Hughes had a riding whip in his hand, 10,330.—There were a good many ladies about there at that time, 10,331.—He hissed and groaned to the utmost of his voice, 10,334.—Did not strike anybody during the day; does not think he had his staff out of his pocket five minutes all day, 10,335.—Did not see anybody struck in the course of the day, 10,336, 10,337.—Was away about two hours at the station, 10,338, 10,339.—Was back in the park a little after six, 10,340.—It was just after Mr. Mair was taken that witness took this gentleman, 10,341.—Thinks it was about the beginning of the row, 10,342.

BUTT, EDWARD, Police Sergeant, 12 A. (Page 312.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Witness's name is Edward Butt, 8579.—Has been in the force 11 years and 8 months; five years a sergeant; is sergeant now, 8580, 8581.—Comes from Sussex; is 32 years old; his previous occupation was with his father, a farmer and lime merchant, 8582.—Was in the park on the 1st of July. 8583.—Recollects taking Adam Holding into custody, 8584.—Between half past three and four o'clock he was called out in a reserve party, at the head quarters in Mr. Henbury's yard, by Mr. Hughes, and directed to take six men with him to clear the carriage ride. Witness simply required the people to stand under the rails, but they were immediately hissed and laughed at, and they found it was useless to attempt to do any thing with so few men. In a few minutes Mr. Hughes sent up word to draw those six men off. Retired with the men down Mr. Henbury's yard again; when he got there they were forming a reserve to clear the grass on the north side of the ride. Witness fell in with the men in that duty and assisted to clear the north side of the ride on the grass, back about 15 yards; had done so for some 20 or 30 yards along the rails, 8585.—They did it with their staves drawn, calling out, "Stand back," "Clear the way," and so on; and they flourished their staves over the people's heads but nothing like what has been represented as striking, 8586.—Saw nobody struck during the whole day, 8587.—Thinks there was no actual blow struck, but it was flourishing at the back rows, 8588.—It is the ordinary way, it is the only way; they must use something to intimidate at times, 8589.—As far as witness saw at that time no further violence was used than that; it was precisely the same as it would be in a common street row. Adam Holding was amongst the rest and fell back, and after they had got the place clear, a carriage came past; he jumped out from where he was to the front of the horse, where no one was standing, where they had cleared the ground about seven or eight yards; he commenced shouting and hissing and groaning at the top of his voice; he had a pamphlet, or paper, or something of that description in his hand, which he waved in this manner (*describing the same*); he then took off his hat, and swung it round and round, continually shouting. Mr. Hughes was in the road at the time, and he said, "Take that man into custody." Witness did so. He resisted witness very much; witness does not mean that he struck him, but he went back and put his heels into the grass, and called to the people standing by, saying "You will never stand by and see this." Witness told him he was his prisoner, and had better go quietly. Supposes some five or six of them were round him; they took him by force to the yard; when they got to the yard, he wanted to leave the yard to go and find his wife, and tried to force himself out of the gateway. Witness then told him that if he was not quiet they should have to resort to harsher means with him. He said he did not care, that he would go outside and find his wife. Witness told him his wife should be found if she was anywhere near, but that did not seem to quiet him; a pair of handcuffs were found, and witness put

BUTT, EDWARD—*continued.*

them on him; after that he was very quiet, 8590.—His wife was at the gate, and witness brought in his wife to him, and he gave his wife the keys, but she commenced abusing the police, and passing her opinions upon the way they were doing their duty, and she was put out into the yard, 8591.—Recollects a man being brought into the yard who was wet, 8592.—That man was not struck in witness's presence, 8593.—If he had been struck he must have seen it; he was brought in by force, in the arms of four or five men, and he was set down on the pavement in the yard, 8594.—Witness states that man was in the yard; witness's prisoner was perhaps one or two cabs before him; did not see him actually put into the cab; saw him in the yard some time after he was there, after he got upon his legs, 8597.—Left him in the yard. Witness left at the same time; and he was behind, 8598.—Is now speaking of the man who was taken out of the Serpentine, 8599.—When he came in he had his shirt on; it was partly in rags; it was split in several places and wet; he tore the remnants off in the yard; he asked Mr. Williams, who was there, to lend him a suit of clothes as his were wet; he said he could not do so, 8600.—Struck no one during the day, 8602.—Thinks this man who was brought in wet had been drinking, 8604.—Does not recollect at any time throwing a delicate young man of about 20 years of age from the drive over on to the sward, 8605.—Witness states that he was on the sward side when they were clearing; saw a lad, or a young man in appearance, being put over the rails by some constable, and witness was on the opposite side; witness pulled him over; they were on the other side, and he was taken away; witness received him on the sward side, 8606.—Did not do it with violence, 8608.—No one expostulated with witness, 8609.—Either in clearing the drive or in any way did not throw any person over the rails into the faces of the people, 8610.—They always walk with their truncheons drawn on state occasions, 8611.—They do not usually draw their truncheons when they go in the park on the Sunday; they go singly; every man takes a beat, 8613.—The 1st of July was certainly not a state occasion. Says they always draw their truncheons when they act in a body, 8615.—Cannot say any one ordered them to draw their staves, 8618.—Witness was in the park about two minutes after two; his division was marched into the park. First went to the Magazine barracks, and finding that there was better accommodation at Mr. Henbury's went there, and that was made their head quarters. Witness was in reserve there between half past two and four o'clock, 8619.—Drew their staves when they went out between half past two and four, 8620, 8621.—Put handcuffs on this man, 8626.—Supposes the reason why a great supply of handcuffs was not taken into the park was that they did not expect much resistance. They always take them to the races; each sergeant carries a pair in his pocket, and every prisoner is handcuffed at the races because there are no lock-ups; had no lock-up in Hyde Park, 8629.—Witness did not take any handcuffs at all, these handcuffs were lent him, 8631.—They find many things necessary on duty which they cannot foresee when they go out to duty, 8635.—Admits that in 20 minutes they could have brought a whole cab load of handcuffs, 8634, 8635.—Did not in that instance use any unnecessary means, 8636.—Has seen and read an Act of Parliament for improving the Police in and near the metropolis. Recollects this clause, "that every constable who shall be guilty of any neglect or violation of duty in his office of constable, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than 10*l.*, the amount of which penalty may be deducted from any salary then due to such offender, or, in the discretion of the magistrate, may be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any time not more than one calendar month," 8639.—Should think most of the police here do recollect it, 8640.—Has read the evidence which has been given upon this matter in the newspapers, 8641.—The police always avoid waving their staves if possible; they never like to come in contact if it can be avoided, 8644, 8645.—It is done in such a way that people at a distance might think they were striking; persons not accustomed to see policemen acting in that way would think there was great violence. It is impossible to say at a distance of seven or eight yards whether a policeman hit or not, because the staff would fall below the man's head, and it could not be seen, 8646.—Witness was in the park from ten minutes past two till about a quarter past ten at night,

BUTT, EDWARD—*continued.*

8647.—Saw only one person that had been injured during that time, a boy, that was brought across the grass between 8 and 9 in the evening; the persons shouted and said, "That is a boy that has been struck by a policeman's truncheon." There was a complete hissing; he was brought by another boy across the park, and that is the boy that was alluded to as afterwards being examined by the doctor, 8648.—That is the boy whom Mr. Henbury alluded to as apparently having been hurt by a shell, 8649.—The people said that he had been hurt by the police, 8650.—He was not taken by the police, 8651.—Witness met him on the brow of the hill; a young man had him on his arms, 8652.—Witness does not know his name, 8653.—Cannot say whether there was any inquiry made of him of where he lived, 8654.—That is the only person witness saw that had received any injury, excepting their own men, 8657.—The boy was not given into the charge of the police at all, 8658.—He was brought to Mr. Henbury's house by a civilian, 8659.—Witness has been reported; there are very few men in the police but what have, 8660.—Witness has had only three police reports during his service, 8661.—There have been other reports by civilians, 8662.—Was summoned in 1848 for an assault upon a man during the riots in Trafalgar Square, 8663.—Was discharged by Mr. Henry, of Bow Street, 8664.—It was gone into, and occupied three hours, 8665.—He did not caution or warn witness, he gave him a certificate which he has in his pocket, 8666.—Witness was the other day before the mayor at Windsor, for putting an exciseman back. Witness here enters into particulars about it, 8667–8669.—The mayor gave witness a certificate; he discharged the case; witness produced the certificate, 8670.—Has never been suspended for an hour or had his money stopped, 8671, 8672.—The young man who was put over the rails had not the appearance of a gentleman, 8675, 8676.—Cannot say he said anything when he was put over it; was all in a bustle, 8677.—The lad did not say "Why do you push me," or anything of that sort. Witness saw they were trying to pass him under first; he resisted that, and they took him and put him over; witness was on the opposite side receiving him, and the constables went away with him, 8681, 8682.—Witness thinks he took hold of him by the collar. He was lying flat, level with the top of the rail; witness might have put his left hand under and lifted him over so (*describing the same*), 8683.—On to the side where the crowd was. That is on the sward side, 8684.—This was about 20 to 25 yards from the Receiving House, 8685.—Did not use any more violence than was necessary. Only lifted him over. He could not have been thrown on to the heads of the people, as has been described, 8685–8688.

CALROW, MR. JAMES. (Page 123.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at No. 6, Caledonian Crescent, King's Cross, 3548.—Entered Hyde Park on the 1st of July by the Marble Arch, at about ten minutes to three, 3549–50.—Walked over to where there are two houses. Believes they are called the magazine; there were a few boys there and lads walking to and fro hurrahing and shouting, but it was confined to about four or five, or six or seven boys. Amongst those was one policeman walking about. After that went on to the carriage-drive. Was on the carriage-drive about three. There was a dense body of people who lined the walk by the railings, all respectably dressed, and all evidently merely lookers-on. Was there, it might have been five or ten minutes, walking up and down the drive, when a body of policemen came, witness supposes from the magazine; some were in that direction, and they formed at the top of the walk in a body. An order was given to them by some man on horseback (he was on a light-coloured horse) to charge, to clear the walk, and they rushed down this walk in a body, as hard as they could; they struck right and left with their truncheons every man they possibly could. There was no order given; there was no speaking to the crowd, not the slightest in the world; they struck, and in the space of nearly three minutes drove the crowd back a considerable distance, some four or five yards perhaps, on the grass. There might have been some slight resistance by one or two that were more able to do so than the others, perhaps; they resisted it, and said that they had a right to be on the walk; they were driven back, however. After that the police formed in a body again, and charged the drive. The first body

CALROW, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

of police that charged the drive were a few in number; there might have been about 12 or 14 or 15, something like that, loosely. They went down the drive, and then they re-formed when they were a little way past, and walked back again. Another body of police formed at the upper part of the drive and walked down, meeting them, clearing the drive. Witness was, unfortunately, in the drive, with a friend. Witness said, "We will get out of this, we will get out of the drive altogether." Crossed and got under the railings, and stood still. The body of police that were coming down from the drive were in a very excited state, and very violent; they were rushing at everybody, using their staves. One man amongst them, more particularly than the others, was in a very dreadful state of excitement. He was very pale; his lips were quivering; he was running here and there, and the perspiration was pouring down his cheeks so much, that witness said, "No. 402, keep cool, friend;" those were the words witness used. 3550.—Quite courteously, 3551.—Seeing him in so excited a state, thought it better;—it was 402 A, 3552.—Did not intend to irritate him at all. 3555.—Had scarcely uttered the words when some party rode up on horseback, and said, "Take that man into custody." 3556. —Pointing to witness. 3557.—They were the only words used. "That man, I mean," he said, "that man with black whiskers," 3558.—There was a rush made immediately to witness by perhaps five or six policemen. Had seen some little of their usage towards one or two in the crowd, and did not want to be struck on the head: so said, "Do not use any violence, there is no need of it; I will come to you;—I have done nothing that I need care for. I will come at once." Stepped over the railings and went to them, and was taken hold of by two, one of whom was No. 402; he held witness by the left arm. The superintendent, or whatever he was, on horseback said, "Take him away at once; I will charge him," 3559.—Heard afterwards that it was Superintendent Martin, but did not know him, 3560.—Saw him after that the next day, on the Monday, 3561.—One of the policemen said that it was Superintendent Martin. 3562.—Should know him again. Was then dragged off by the police down the drive, 3563.—One policeman, this number 402, had witness by the arm, tight round the arm (*describing the same*), the other just as slightly by the cuff of the coat, so (*describing the same*), and No. 402 was very excited all the time. He was walking along; he had hold of witness very tight, and the first remark witness made to him was, "Friend, you have got me rather too tight. I do not wish to escape from you; you need not hold me quite so tight." He said, "You wish to be tighter, do you?" and he tightened his grasp. That was the first. Witness kept very good temper, and the crowd made several exclamations, saying, "Keep your temper, friend, never mind," and several things of that sort. After witness had gone part of the way, No. 402 was walking rather fast and his friend on the left rather slow, when witness said "Either walk slower yourself, or let your friend here accelerate his pace;" he took up witness' arm and held it in the air like this (*describing the same*), 3564.—Was forced along very violently for a pace or two; the other constable was quite different, he was just as lenient as the other was harsh. At Hyde Park Corner there ought to have been three cabs there, ordered by government to convey prisoners. There was no cab and they did not know exactly how to take witness. The first party crossed the road with witness, afterwards came back. Did not see who called them back, 3565.—The policemen disputed as to where witness should be taken; went on towards Constitution Hill. Witness heard an order that he was to be taken to Vine Street. Asked if it was far, and if he would not be allowed the privilege of a cab. The man said "There are no cabs here." Witness said, "There may not be the cabs you ordered, but there is a cab." Witness beckoned to the cabman. The policeman 402 would not allow it, 3568.—Arriving within four or five yards of Swallow Street, witness said, "You have "dragged me through Piccadilly, and have not allowed "me the use of a cab. I think that is rather beyond "your orders," 3569.—No. 402 said, "You may take a cab, sir, if you like now," 3570.—Witness said "It is no use now, we are within sight of the station," 3572.—They did not use violence, witness walked quietly, 3573.—He held witness by the arm, the other by the wrist, 3574.—They never released hold once, 3575.—It was

CALROW, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

at about half past three o'clock, and a fine sunshiny day, that witness was walked down Piccadilly, 3576, 3577.—When in Vine Street, asked to be allowed to send for bail. The sergeant in charge said, "How do "you know that I am going to lock you up? Wait till I "have locked you up, and then see." No. 402 gave his charge that witness had been very riotous and disorderly, and that he had witnessed it, and signed his name to the charge sheet, whereas witness was given in custody by Superintendent Martin on his own charge. 3578, 3579.—Was locked up about four o'clock, 3580.—Was locked up in a cell with two other individuals who had been brought up about an hour before from a cell beneath, and who said that this one was a paradise compared with that. They had been locked up since Saturday night, 3581.—Was in the same cell as Mr. Mair; with the addition of these two individuals who were there. Had been there about a quarter of an hour when Mr. Mair was brought in, 3582.—Two hours afterwards another gentleman was brought in. Thinks he is either a barrister or student in the Inner Temple, 3584.—A thin, tall, gentlemanly young man, 3585.—After that there were several changes in the cell. Will not be positive as to who was first brought in, but thinks the next was the case of a drunken cobbler; he was a very disagreeable person; he was one of the lowest class: he had been beating his wife; something very terrible; he was quite drunk, 3586.—The cell was about ten feet long and seven wide, 3588.—The ventilation was by two little holes at the top, 3589.—And one in the door that you could not pass a half-pint measure through, 3590.—There were a few gimlet holes at the bottom, 3591.—Walked the whole of the night, or rather paced up and down the cell. It was two paces. There was no room to lie. One person lay on the cell floor, and the others occupied the seats, 3593.—The young man was lying on the cell floor. Changed his position about three or four in the morning, and then Mr. Mair and witness, who had been up the whole of the night, both lay on the floor of the cell, but not to sleep, 3594.—Mr. Mair appeared in very ill health; he was an elderly gentleman, 3595.—All complained of the heat, but Mr. Mair felt it most, 3596.—Mr Mair stated that he felt in a fainting condition. The gaoler opened the door for a few minutes, perhaps five or ten minutes, which exceedingly refreshed them, 3597.—There must have been a gaslight in the passage; had the reflection of it, 3598.—No light in the cell: there was just a glimmer; could see and that was all, 3599.—The passage leading up to the cell does not open up to the sky; it is covered over, 3600.—Should say there were about six cells along a narrow passage, 3601.—Was in the furthest cell of all, 3602.—It was a very hot night; the heat was excessive, 3603.—There was a privy in that place, 3604.—It smelt very offensively, 3605.—Was taken to Marlborough Street. Was not heard at Marlborough Street on the Monday, but was brought back, 3606.—Was let out of the cell into the police station in the morning. Had no idea of what the time actually was, but considered it was about half past eight to nine, 3607.—Offered to send for bail repeatedly, 3608.—Requested that bail might be sent for the very first opportunity, 3609.—Within half an hour after being put in the cell; in fact, never ceased to apply for it, so that it was immediately afterwards; every time that the man came to the air hole, 3611.—Applied to the person who took the charge, spoke about it previously to his taking the charge. Knew very well that short work would be made of it. After the charge was taken, they would not allow witness a second of time to ask for bail. A trap, or iron bar, or whatever it was, was opened; was forced into the passage. Called out "Will you allow me to send for bail?" They said, "Not now, sir; we cannot attend to you now, sir;" was pushed into this cell, 3613.—Witness asked to be allowed to see a friend who was outside, but they refused. 3614.—Said that his friend would procure bail, asked to be allowed to send for bail, but they said they could not attend to witness then; this was said by several inspectors, 3615, 3616.—The first opportunity witness had of applying to anybody was when Mr. Mair was brought in. Called to the constable, but he would not hear. The constable said, "I cannot attend to you now, I have 104 prisoners," 3618.—He made the excuse of pressure of business, 3619.—Mr. Mair and Mr. Smith made very extraordinary efforts to get out upon bail, they at last got the man to attend to them, and they

CALROW, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

got a promise to send for bail at the first opportunity from the constable outside, 3620, 3621.—This was on Sunday night, witness added his wish to theirs, but upon giving the name of his bail, the constable said, "That is too far to send; have you any one in the neighbourhood?" 3622.—The bail witness proposed lived in the neighbourhood of Goswell Street; witness gave his name and address on paper, 3623, 3624.—Offered to be at the expense of sending as he had previously offered to pay the expense of a cab, 3626.—After this there was no other opportunity of offering to send for bail until about 12 o'clock at night, when a friend of Mr. Mair's came to bail him out. Mr. Mair was allowed to go out of the cell to speak to him, he was out of the cell about five or ten minutes, 3627.—He was taken from the cell to the station, he was brought back in about five or ten minutes and locked up for the night. He said, "Well, there is no chance "of bail; they say that orders have come down that no "one is to be bailed out," 3628.—Was let out of the cell about half past eight or nine in the morning, 3629.—Suffered himself to remain quiet, but there were some very extraordinary things going on, 3631.—The case of Mr. Mair's solicitor. When the solicitor went to converse with Mr. Mair there was an interference on the part of the police. One of the policemen would lay down the law to this solicitor, and said he knew the law much better than he did, and that he had no right to speak to his prisoner, 3635.—He insisted on standing near and was very insolent. He gave him all the annoyance that he could, 3636.—When taken to Marlborough Street witness was kept in a long back room for about an hour and a half; it was a very long time; several of the parties were ordered up stairs and down again; that happened once or twice with several parties, 3638.—Was not brought before the magistrate, 3639.—Not that day, 3640.—On that day, without being brought before a magistrate, some one told them that if they could get bail they could have it, 3641.—A police constable, 3642.—That was in Marlborough Street on the Monday. The crier or a police constable came down to the room and cried out, "All those that can obtain bail can have it to-night," or words to that effect. They might not have been exactly the same words, 3643.—Witness sent for bail, 3645.—Managed on the Monday to give an intimation to a brother, to post a letter. He was allowed to come in and see witness, 3647.—Returned to Vine Street Station. Having had no sleep the night previous, had been up for two days and a night, and there having been some very exciting circumstances, was extremely tired and knocked up. Caught a very severe cold, and his voice was gone, 3648.—It was nothing but cold, 3649.—Had not had a cold before. Was in perfect health. After about half an hour's duration after returning to Vine Street was locked up for the night in company with six lads —quite lads; the eldest could not have been more than 18 at the outside; they were all apprentices. Took possession of one of the lockers, intending to get some sleep; was completely knocked up. Had taken possession of one of the lockers, when one of the policemen came down this court or alley leading to the cells, and said, "Is there any person of the name of Calrow here?" Got up immediately and said "Yes," 3650.—It was about nine o'clock at night. He went away, and witness lay down immediately, thinking there must have been some mistake; he came back again, and said, "Is there any person of the name of Calrow here?" witness again said "Yes," and jumped up again. He said, "Then why the devil did you not answer?" Witness said, "I did answer both times." He went away again the second time; did not lie down again; he came again a third time, and said, "Is there any person of the name of Calrow here?" Witness said, "Yes." He said "Why the devil did you not answer?" Witness said, "I did answer both times," 3651.—Could not speak very loud, 3652.—He might not have heard, 3653.—He said, "Why the devil did not you answer?" the second time, 3654.—He must have heard because witness was at the cell door. Then he opened the cell door, and he let witness out. Does not go so far as to say that he was pushed out, but was led out, and found bail waiting for him. Was allowed to go abroad; it was then about nine o'clock, 3655.—On the next day reached the Marlborough Street Station about a quarter or ten minutes to one; had a cab to the door; his brother and friend, who were bail for him, went in with him; the police constable who had charge of him, No. 402, was at the door waiting; he said, "I have been waiting for you some considerable time." Then they took witness in, and his brother and his friend were following, thinking to get into the court, but as they passed the iron grating, the grating was pushed between them. Witness was allowed to go in, but the others were kept back, 3656.—Did not say that they were witnesses, or anything of that sort; they were merely bail for witness, 3657.—There was no absolute necessity for their going in, 3658.—Were brought up at once; Mr. Hardwick heard what was to be heard on both sides of the question, and they were discharged without any charge made against them; were included in one sweeping accusation; there was no individual charge. After thirty hours' or two days' incarceration, were discharged, 3660.—No charge was made against them. Was discharged on the Tuesday morning, 3661.—The first body of police who came up to clear the road came from the direction of the magazine barracks, 3662.—There was a mounted superintendent with them; in fact, there were two, 3663.—Recognized Superintendent Martin the next day, 3667.—The first time that witness saw him was when he came up with his horse. Could not mistake the man afterwards, 3668.—It was the same man who said "Take him, I will charge him," 3670.—Was told at the police station the next day that that was Martin, 3671.—The party that first cleared the walk were a different party from those who cleared the drive afterwards, 3675.—The party that cleared the walk by the side of the drive where the gravelled walk is, and the iron railing overlooking the drive, were a party that sprang up almost suddenly. Presume that they came from the direction of the magazine barracks. Was some short distance down the drive, walking. Saw this party form at the head of this walk, and charge down it; by whose orders witness does not know, 3676.—That was a different party, 3678.—Does not mean in any way to identify the superintendent under whose leading they came, 3679.—There were two men on a light coloured and a dark coloured horse together talking, but could not say who had the direction of the movements at all, 3680.—There was a body first formed, there might have been a dozen or fifteen persons; could not see both ends of the drive, but they appeared to have gone some considerable distance down the drive, and to have re-formed. Should judge so. Did not see it, 3681.—Then they came and met another body. There were two bodies advancing, and witness was in the middle of them, 3682.—The crowd could only escape by getting under the rails, 3683.—Witness got under the railing, but it was by the sufferance of a certain individual there. Witness said, "Allow me to get under the rail, will you, if you please, to go by?" and they did so, 3685.—Is a draper, 3686.—Thought it was rather hard that he could not be allowed a cab, 3687.

——— (Page 319) answered to his name and identified Policeman 402 A, 8196, 8197. Peter Frazer is the name of Policeman 402 A.

CANNON, Mr. THOMAS. (Page 133.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) — Is a master currier, residing at 22, Great Earl Street, 3746.—Was in the park on the 1st of July from a quarter past three till ten minutes to six; went in at Stanhope gate; went to the north side of the Serpentine with the intention of going to Knightsbridge to the barracks to see a friend; got surrounded; was very poorly; had been in the Charing Cross Hospital; received a blow on the leg, the thigh, and the shoulder; thought it was crushed, 3749.—Went from Stanhope gate; going down by Albert gate when the rush took place, 3751.—Got surrounded by the crowd and could not get out, 3752.—The blow witness received was from a policeman's truncheon; was knocked almost senseless for a few minutes, 3756.—The fact of it was that a body of police came there to clear the road; witness did not intend to get into it, but could not help it. The people were rushing away from the police; they used their staves indiscriminately, 3757.—Was merely walking along; did not take the number of any policeman; was brutally struck without any provocation, 3762.—Witness thinks the three blows were by one policeman, 3766.—This was at about a quarter past three, 3768.—Was going out in

Cannon, Mr. Thomas—*continued.*

the Knightsbridge direction to Trevor Square; did not speak a word; could not move, for the mob was so great; went into Kensington Gardens and stopped there till ten minutes to six, 3771, 3772.—Was not doing anything when this attack was made upon him, 3773.—Did not hear any hissing or hooting in the park; was not mixed with them, 3774.—But did afterwards, in walking through the park to Kensington Gardens, 3775.—Walked all along the Serpentine to get into Kensington Gardens, 3776.—Saw all boys, the lowest rabble from the lowest parts of London; it was not working people that made the disturbance, it was the boys that made it, 3777.—Saw no stone-throwing; heard them hooting every vehicle that was passing; saw a gentleman in a cab phaeton with a pair of horses, and directly he passed there was shouting, and he had great difficulty to restrain the horses, 3778.—Thinks he was struck by policeman No. 12 A, 3780.—Could recognize the man again, fancies it is No. 12 A, will not be positive, might be 120; was almost knocked insensible; it was one of the A's at all events, 3780–3782.—It was a constable, 3786.—Will not undertake to say that it was 12 A; should recognize the man if he saw him, 3788.—There was a considerable number of rabble at the Serpentine, besides respectable people; saw a lot in Grosvenor Place by the Earl of Carlisle's house, 3789.

Church, Henry, Policeman 66 A. (Page 362).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—On Sunday evening, about 6, on the 7th of this month, was walking down from Marylebone police station, and met Sergeant 20 D at the corner of Wigmore Street. Witness was not in uniform; was speaking to him, when a gentleman came up between them; witness had never seen him before; he came up a second time, and partly round a third time, and Sergeant 20 D said, "Do you want anything with me, Sir?" He said, "No; I do not want anything of you, I had enough of you last Sunday, and I believe you to be the person who struck me with a truncheon." The sergeant said, "I never saw you with my eyes before, that I am aware of." A few minutes after witness was turning round, and heard another voice, which said, "It is a lie;" a different voice from that gentleman; he spoke with a sharp voice. Turned round to see, and a few yards off saw a gentleman in black, and he said again, "It is a lie; I am a clergyman; it is a lie." He repeated that four or five times. The two gentlemen walked off together, 8567.

Clarke, Mr. William. (Page 148).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 17, High Street, Islington, 4165.—Is an ivory turner and carver, 4167.—Was in the park from three to five on the 1st of July, 4170.—Saw the police charging at the people; on the Serpentine side they were beating down the public in the most shameful manner with their truncheons, 4171.—Saw a great many women, and boys, and men, struck, all trying to get away out of the brutal outrage of the police, 4172.—Did not see any single woman struck, 4175.—Saw the police hammering away at the crowd, 4176.—Is quite sure that the blows fell upon somebody, 4177.—They were striking hard, 4179.—Saw two or three mounted policemen, 4180.—On a chestnut horse saw one policeman, 4181.—Saw him at a distance giving the foot police fresh orders what to do, 4184.—After he communicated with the police on foot they ordered the people and shoved them back, 4185.—Those charges seemed to follow his orders; directly they were told to go back they retreated, and then they came to the railings again, and the policemen following them struck at them then, 4186.—Saw a sailor, and he said he had just received a severe blow that lamed him; he was quite lame, and could hardly walk, 4187.—Did not see any stones thrown, or any violence by the people, 4189.—There was not any laughing at the police until they attacked the people, and then they cried out, "You brutes!" and "Shame!" 4191.—Saw Sir Richard Mayne's notice up against the Grosvenor gate, 4192.—Did not hear much talk about it, 4193.—Went up there because he heard say that there had been a meeting previously; went more out of curiosity to see whether it was any meeting that Sunday, 4194.—Did not go to make a noise, or to obstruct the police; there was no particular noise, or any occasion for it; there were no carriages passing, 4195.—The police

Clarke, Mr. William—*continued.*

were charging the people on the grass away from the drive, 4196.—Heard nothing about the Beer Bill, or the Sunday Trading Bill, 4198.—Did not hear any one addressing the people, 4199.

Cole, William. (Page 409).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Lives at No. 9, Fitzroy Road, New Road, 11,017.—Is a bootmaker, 11,018.—Knows a person passing by the name of James Martin. He also goes by the name of Devon, 11,019, 11,020.—Saw James Martin on the evening of the 1st of July and had some conversation with him, 11,022.

Coombs, George, Inspector, C Division. (Page 407).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is 42 years old, 10,963.—Has been in the force nearly 16 years, 10,964.—Comes from Axminster, in Devonshire, 10,965.—Was on duty in Vine Street Station on the 1st July, 10,966.—Remembers Franklin being brought there, 10,967.—Saw no wound, 10,968.—He did not complain of any wound, 10,969.—Is not a medical man, 10,970.—The inspectors see them and visit them during the night, and if he had a complaint to make, he had an opportunity. He made none, 10,972.—There was no blood on him, 10,973.

——— (Page 485.) (*Analysis of his further Evidence.*)—Had charge of the Vine Street station from two o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday the 1st of July until a little after six on the Monday morning, 13 204, 13,205.—Seventy-two persons were brought in there from the park, charged with felonies, or riot, and various charges, 13,206.—Had seven cells available for the purpose of confining them. Two of those at four o'clock were occupied by police charges, fifteen of which, at the time witness took charge, were remaining from the Saturday night after the police office had closed, 13,207.—They had been charged chiefly with being drunk, and causing a disturbance in the streets, and there were two felonies. Bailed two of them at four o'clock, reducing them to thirteen; those remained all night, till four o'clock, when he bailed another; but received another, making the same total number, 13,209–13,211.—Found them in the upper cells on a level with the inspector's room, 13,212.—They are the better cells, 13,213.—When he came on duty, the lower cells were empty; inspected them, and found they had been cleaned out in the usual course, and were open, 13,214-13,218.—Of those thirteen there were six females; they were in two cells; the females confined separately, 13,219, 13,220.—The first from Hyde Park was charged with felony; with stealing a watch. Thinks Sergeant Langley told him that there was another charge of the same kind would be brought in, 13,221.—Those are included in the seventy-two, 13,222.—There were ten felonies in the seventy-two, 13,223.—The other sixty-two were for riotous conduct, 13,224.—Sent the first two to the lower cells facing the street; they are the best cells, 13,225–13,229.—Put the rioters from the park in the upper cells, 13,230, 13,231.—Did not remove the disorderlies from the upper cells; they remained with them, 13,232, 13, 233.—There are four cells, 13,234.—They came into the station in such numbers, he had generally ten or twelve charges at the same time. He thought it necessary to make some inquiry, to ascertain whether it was a well-grounded charge, 13,235.—After he had filed those charges, they were put down with the rest in the other cell, 13,236.—Application was made to Sir Richard Mayne, through Superintendent O'Brien, for leave to remove them, 13,237, 13,238.—Thirty-one were sent away in the van at two separate times, at about half past 10 or 11, 13,239, 13,240.—Superintendent O'Brien himself called them from the cells, 13,241.—Admits there were great complaints of the heat before those were sent away, 13,242.—He caused the door to be opened, and constables were placed so that the parties could not come out, 13,243.—Had nearly 100 men, constables waiting in reserve in the station, 13,244.—There is a large room a little adjoining these four cells; that was for the constables, 13,245.—They were the reserve in addition to their own men, 13,246.—There is a mess-room below where the section have their meals, 13,247–13,249.—There is no lock on the passage door below, 13,250.—Admits it might have been guarded by policemen, 13,251.—Was so occupied from these charges coming in from

four to ten at night that he had very little time to give to the prisoners, 13,252.—Had a sergeant to assist him to classify the charges. Inquired in every case whether there was something like a charge to be preferred, 13,253.—Has not the charge book here; it is at the office, 13,254, 13,255.—They were charged with three separate offences; riotous conduct, throwing stones, and assaulting the police. Thinks there was one attempt at rescue, 13,256.—His men were so fatigued, having been on duty all night and day, that he could scarcely keep them awake. Witness opened each cell door, and offered each to walk out as he passed round, 13,257.—Some of them availed themselves of the offer, 13,259.—They were all charged with riot and assaulting the police, 13,260.—Admits that the long cell was muddy and dirty. He called their attention to it, and told them they should have the best accommodation he could afford them; but said, "You will have to remain here; you should not behave in this way here," 13,261.—Saw the wet on the floor; there is rather an incline from the door, 13,262, 13,263.—There was no human excrement, neither was there any leakage from that tap, 13,264.—Believes part of the wet on the floor was from their making use of it for the purpose of relief, 13,265, 13,266.—There were from thirty to forty in the long cell at one time; then the door was not kept closed. The constables assisted to classify them, because the street was in such an excited state at the parties being brought in, 13,267.—Cannot contradict the statement that there were forty-three at one time; is not able to state the number precisely, 13,268.—Gave the best accommodation he could afford, 13,269.—Admits it was rather rough accommodation for a gentleman out of Blandford Square; he found it so himself, 13,270.—None of the men had been heard, 13,273.—Admits certainly that they were presumed to be innocent till they were found guilty, 13,274.—Had not the power or the means of giving them better accommodation, 13,275.—There is a large room behind where witness sat at the window, which might perhaps accommodate about forty people; he admits a few chairs might have been got, 13,276-13,279.—It would not have been impossible to have got these reserve policemen out, but, in his opinion, highly imprudent, from the excited state of the persons in the street, 13,280.—He kept them for any purpose they might be wanted for. He thought it would allay any excitement to take them inside, 13,281.—The last man was brought in from Hyde Park about half-past nine or ten o'clock, 13,284.—The street was full of people at ten o'clock, 13,285.—Thinks there were 200 or 300, 13,287.—That was the chief reason why he did not take the police out, 13,288.—There is no other way out besides the principal entrance in Vine Street, 13,289.—He could not have sent these policemen out to give the prisoners their place. After what he had heard of the crowd in Hyde Park, he thought the best way was to allay the excitement by not showing the policemen, and it turned out to be correct, 13,290—If seventy or eighty policemen had gone out at night, he can scarcely tell in the dark what might have occurred, 13,293.—He did not put the men in that room because he had not a sufficient number to guard them. He had the general duty of the station to attend to. People were coming in and out. All the windows and doors were open for the purpose of getting as much air as possible; while those doors were kept open, there might have been a rush made to rescue the prisoners, and he would be responsible for their safe custody, 13,294.—Thirty-one were sent away, but at two separate times; the first portion went about half-past ten, 13,295.—Superintendent O'Brien was the superintendent at the station, 13,296.—Witness saw them sent away in the van. He took charge of the door outside with a line of policemen closing up to each other's elbows, 13,298.—Thinks the van going with a number of the prisoners had the effect of withdrawing the people from the street, which he had got entirely clear before two o'clock; up to twelve or one it was full, 13,299.—When in charge of the station he has generally two to assist him; the gaoler and another man during the day, 13,302.—Yesterday he was not in charge of any station; he was attending this court, 13,303.—Has no one to assist him in taking the charges; attends to that himself, 13,304, 13,305.—Had not the least idea that many prisoners would be brought in that day; was entirely taken by surprise, 13,306.—Vine Street Station is the proper place for the prisoners from Hyde Park to be brought to, 13,307.—He understood there

was a meeting; he had been on duty himself in the park in the morning, 13,308.—Did not expect the number of prisoners that was brought, 13,309.—Had not received any orders whatever about it, 13,311.—If five times the number of prisoners had been brought should have done as he did, communicated with Sir Richard Mayne, and received his orders. 13,313.—Had it been known the number of cases there would be, no doubt the reserve policemen would have been sent to some other station, 13,315.—Then the prisoners might have had the room where those policemen were, 13,316.—Admits they might have been sent somewhere else, if there had been better arrangement, 13,318, 13,319.—The first charge was brought about five o'clock, 13,320.—Then they began to come in more rapidly, 13,321.—Did not say anything about Sir Richard Mayne's harvest, 13,322, 13,323.—Witness thinks the first for whom he refused bail was Mr. Mair; that was before he had communicated with Sir Richard Mayne, 13,324.—Told Mr. Mair at first that he would take bail, but there were so many charges came in that he thought it would not be prudent to take bail without further instructions. He knew a riot was something extraordinary, 13,327–13,330.—Sent down to Sir Richard Mayne through the superintendent. Witness believes he saw the answer, which was "Refuse bail," and some regulation for the policemen, 13,331, 13,332.—When they sent for instructions, nearly the whole of the cases were brought in. The answer came about ten o'clock, 13,333.—Did not write the note to Sir Richard Mayne, 13,334.—Superintendent O'Brien did, 13,335, 13,336.—Did not see the lettter, nor know the contents, 13,337–13,340.—The effect was, that Sir Richard refused bail, 13,341.—Was not astonished at it, 13,342.—Should have taken bail himself, under some ordinary circumstances, 13,343.—Recollects some gentleman making application to give bail for Mr. Mair, but forgets whether he gave his name. In the confusion, having seventy charges coming in, it is not very likely he could recollect names, 13,345–13,349.—Saw nothing objectionable in the personal appearance of the man who offered bail. Took Mr. Mair from his cell, and allowed them to converse together, 13,350.—Admits that if any person in the cell makes an application to the inspector, it is the duty of the jailor or constable to communicate it; but the inspector goes round the cells every half hour, so that they can make the application personally, 13,351.—They know the inspector's dress pretty well, 13,352.—The inspectors go into the cell, 13,353.—If they can at any time render any comfort compatible with safety, they do so, 13,354.—He did that evening go into the cells, 13,355.—Thinks the first time was from about half-past ten to eleven, 13,356.—Went into the cell where Mr. Mair was, 13,357.—He was lying down apparently comfortable, 13,358.—He did not appear to witness to be lying down exhausted, 13,359.—He appeared under great excitement when he was first brought in. Witness thought it was merely the reaction, 13,360.—It was warm there, 13,361.—Witness spent the night in the adjoining room, 13,362.—Cannot say, from the numbers that were there, who took the order to Sir Richard Mayne, 13,363, 13,364.—When he sends a communication to the office at Whitehall, he generally puts it into writing; believes this was so done, 13,365.—Witness saw the superintendent personally, but how he sent the order he cannot say, 13,367.—Admits he thought it rather an important thing, having seventy-two prisoners in one day, 13,369.—Witness's communication was verbal, 13,370.—If he had had himself to communicate to Sir Richard Mayne, he should have written, 13,371.—Probably he might have given him an idea of what the charges were, and who was in custody; that was afterwards done, and they received orders not to take bail, 13,372, 13,373.—It is as well to have things done in writing, to show that a man has done his duty, 13,377.—He left at a little after six the next morning; he was there all night, 13,378.—When Superintendent O'Brien came, he took the management as superintendent, 13,379.—He was not there all night; he left about twelve; it was a night of entire confusion altogether, 13,380, 13,381.—Did not see him the next morning; witness having been on duty from nine o'clock on Sunday morning till six o'clock the next morning, thought that was quite enough, 13,382.—Does not know Marylebone Station, 13,383.—It is the nearest station to theirs, 13,384.—Never was inside that station; not in the cells, 13,385.—Believes Bow Street is a large station; knows nothing of the cells, 13,386.—Marylebone Sta-

Coombs, George, Inspector—*continued.*

tion is in Marylebone Lane by Marylebone Court House, 13,387.—The prisoners were in such an excited state that he did not think it advisable to put them in the room behind the office; they were not fighting, but singing and quarrelling among themselves. He directed all those who were quietly disposed to be taken out, 13,388.—There were two drunk, 13,389.—One was Patrick Welsh and another Poole; one charge Sergeant Burnet took with witness, and the other he took himself, 13,390.—They were from the park, the charge being drunk and behaving in a riotous manner in Hyde Park, 13,391, 13,392.—If he has any doubt about a man being drunk, he sends for the divisional surgeon, 13,393.—Never saw the cells at the other station-houses, 13,395.—Doubted the propriety of putting the prisoners in the room that was occupied by the police, from the excitement it would have caused in the street from the people seeing the number of persons; and there might have been a disturbance among the thirty or forty, if they were to be in that room, 13,396, 13,397.—They were locked up in the cells, and there is an iron door coming up the stairs, so that they could not pass out into the street, 13,398, 13,400.—There are no means of securing the room; believes there is no lock; it has never been used for the purpose of confinement, 13,401–13,403.—The floor of the cell was wet in the centre; it runs to the centre from the sides. It was dry all round except just in the centre, 13,405–13,408.—It is an incline, and certainly it might run out into the yard, into the sink, 13,409.—Any one standing round the sides, where their feet were, it was dry, 13,410.—It was not half an inch deep in wet all over, 13,411.—Does not think it could be two inches deep in the centre. He never levelled the floor, 13,413.—He inspected the cell himself when he took charge of the station at two o'clock, and it had been cleaned out, 13,414.—It had been occupied in the night; but was cleaned out at two o'clock. It was kept as a refractory cell, for a double purpose, 13,415.—Where they put parties in the last stage of drunkenness, 13,416.—It is asphalte, and he thinks the floor never absorbs the damp; it does not appear to be dry, 13,418.—Does not think it is damp; it is cleansed almost daily, 13,419.

Couchman, Mr. Thomas. (Page 159).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at the Windsor Castle, Pimlico; is a licensed victualler, 4385, 4386.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July at about a quarter past three; left at about half past four, 4387–4389.—Walked on the right-hand side of the drive; went down towards the Receiving House; crossed over to that side, 4390.—Saw some mounted policemen; did not know the name of any of them. Heard the name of one of them, 4392.—Noticed one of them, whose name witness ascertained was Hughes, taking a very active part, directing the policemen to the people who lay in the background. He was a light-complexioned man. He rode a very light bay or a chesnut horse; cannot be positive which, 4393–4396.—He gave orders certainly; in every attack he seemed to direct the policemen. Witness was passing down by the side of the rails, and came down near the Receiving House without meeting any policemen at all. When he came within about 50 yards of the Receiving House, he was stopped by a policeman who said he must not go there; witness said, "Where am I to go?" "You must go round, and where you like; you cannot come here." Witness went away into the park, and he had not been up within 100 yards about five minutes, before about 40 or 50 policemen came up as hard as they could drive, knocking right and left, at that distance from the drive, 4397–4398.—They came right across from the drive, right past the end of the Receiving House, and they struck parties indiscriminately. Should say 100 yards from the drive, 4399, 4400.—The people were doing nothing, 4401.—They were driving them out of the park, 4402.—They were beating them in all directions, directed by Superintendent Hughes, 4403.—Witness saw three rushes. Saw two apparently very decently clad labouring men; they were both knocked about brutally; could not tell what for, 4404.—When witness was directed to go away, he went to what he supposed to be an open space where some people were collected, and then the policemen rushed upon them. Witness was more than 60 yards from the rails, might be 70 yards. He was not quite so far as Henbury's house, 4406, 4407.—There was no disorder and no disturbance, and no extra crowd at the part where witness was, 4408.—A lot of stones lay just by, and some boys took up some stones and tossed them over, and witness spoke to them himself and stopped them, 4409.—They tossed them amongst the people. They seemed to be boys about 12 years old, 4410.—There were about four or five boys. When they got behind they were out of sight, and tossed the stones over, 4411.—They did not appear to be throwing them at the policemen. The crowd was so dense at that time that you could hardly see the policemen. The people flocked there in hundreds, 4412.—They did not throw at any carriage. Heard nothing about that. Kept away from the road afterwards, 4413.—Saw two apparently labouring men attacked, 4414.—Was standing close to them when they were first attacked. They went back with the rest and then they were struck, and when they seemed to resist it they were struck again, and their clothes were literally torn from their backs, 4415.—They were not doing anything when they were struck, 4416.—Can state positively when the police rushed up they turned round to get away as fast as they could. Thinks one man did say something that he would knock his head off if he struck him again. That was after he was struck, 4417, 4418.—Believes they were very much hurt; their clothes were torn to pieces, 4419.—They were not taken into custody; they were only knocked about. Saw the men afterwards, 4420.—Did not see a policeman assaulted at any time during the day by any one in the crowd. Saw them a little resist when they were struck. Some time after saw a gentleman struck by the policemen, and he turned round and made a blow at one of them. There were two of them; they both struck him, and his friends who were with him interfered to prevent it. He seemed very much excited, 4421.—Was standing near that gentleman when he was attacked, 4422.—He had done nothing more than witness had. They were walking and looking about, 4423.—That gentleman did offer to resist after he was struck; not before. He was a very tall gentleman; about 50 years of age. His friend interfered and took him away. They were talking amongst themselves. Supposes there might be 300 or 400 people. They said it was a pity that the carriage people had stopped away from the park. That if they had driven in their carriages in the usual way, there might have been a little hooting, and that it would have died away, 4424.—Took down the number of policeman 20 D. Did not exactly see the letter; he was a stout powerful man, 4425.—The man who witness thinks was No. 20 D, and another, went up and pushed a very respectable man; he was going away; they made a rush at that time among the people; this man was going away, and they went up to him and they pushed him down, 4427.—One poked him in the back with his truncheon, and the other put his hand against him, but he went down with very great force; he got up as soon as he could, and began to remonstrate with them, but he was soon down again, 4428.—They pushed him down with their hands, 4429–4431.—When the man got up, he of course, made the best of his way to get away, 4433.—Did not see anything more of No. 20. Thinks No. 20. used very great violence, 4434, 4435.—This man got up and found that he could not stand against him, and he was going away as fast as he could walk; and one of the policemen there, about 20 yards off, made a spring and took him just below the small of the back, and should think knocked him about four yards; his foot came just below the small of the back, 4436.—Did not take the number of that man. Could not see the number. Thought that there would have been a collision with two or three hundred people, 4437.—A great many witnessed it, 4439.—And there was considerable excitement, 4440.—After the policeman had kicked the man, the crowd became so thick that witness could not see any more of it, 4441.—This person had not been doing anything any more than witness had, 4442.—Nor had the other person whom witness mentioned, that was pushed down, 4443.—Is quite positive they had not. They were speaking about the carriages stopping away. They thought it very foolish for them to stop away, for if they had come and taken their usual drive, and the policemen had just selected the boys who were hallooing, there would not have been all that to do with the police, 4444.—Saw Superintendent Hughes use his whip in one instance, whipping the people by the side of the rails. Witness stood about 30 yards on rather higher ground,

COUCHMAN, Mr. THOMAS—*continued.*

and Superintendent Hughes directed the men to go between the Serpentine and the railings, 4445-4447.—Superintendent Hughes actually struck the people, 4448.—Did not see him strike any ladies. Does not know whether he did or not; there were some ladies amongst them; there was one gentleman with his wife. He kept striking amongst them, 4449.—Cannot say that he did not strike any ladies, but knows that he struck men; could see it very distinctly, 4450.—There was great disgust manifested by the people when he struck; some of them cried out that he ought to be unhorsed. It caused very great excitement, 4451.—This was on that side next to the Serpentine. He rode up to the rails, and they were on the other side, 4452.—Did not see any people pushed into the Serpentine. Was not on that side, but saw people struggling to get away. They could not come into the road; the police kept them back. They were so thick before them, that they could not get away, and the police would not allow them to go back. Believes some got very wet, 4453.—There was the Serpentine on one side, and Superintendent Hughes on the other, and a body of men in the road, and others driving down; they were quite amongst them. Witness mostly goes in the afternoon, after dinner, when it is fine, into Hyde Park, 4455.—Has no animosity against the police, 4456.—Witness has never had any dispute with the police; has always had the kindest attention from them all his life, 4457.—Thinks the police generally behave very well, 4458.—This was a great contrast. In the district where witness lives, thinks the conduct of the police is very exemplary, 4459.—Does not come here out of any animosity against the police. Makes it an invariable rule, if he sees the police want assistance, to assist them, 4460.—Has never been fined, 4461.—Has been seventeen years a licensed victualler, and never been fined or summoned before a magistrate, 4462.—Has taken no active part against this Sunday Trading Bill. Never interferes. Like others, in conversation has talked of it, but has not taken any active part, 4463.—Saw some of Sir Richard Mayne's notices. Had some conversation about them. Expressed opinion that he had better have left it alone; thought that they were uncalled for and unjust, 4464, 4465.—Heard people say that there would not have been so many people there if he had not posted them up; that was the topic of conversation where witness was standing. Did not see any speakers in the park. Witness only went just as far as the Receiving House, and then retraced his steps back again slowly, and saw in that distance three attacks. Saw two young women knocked down in the crowd. Cannot say whether they were actually struck by the police or not. Heard one of them say "Oh! my arm is broken;" they were lying on the ground, 4467.—That was during the last attack of the police. She was crying, and appeared to be in a good deal of pain, 4468, 4469.—Witness then left the park. Thought it better for him to get away home. Went on the road leading from Apsley House to Albert gate, and saw a marked difference in the conduct of the police; their conduct was very exemplary indeed, the B division; they had not drawn their truncheons, and they spoke to the people quietly, 4470. They seemed to have full command of the people, and they directed the people to go back, and they did go back; the boys hurrahed a little, 4471.—Witness did not see the boys throw stones at the policemen. They tossed them over amongst the people, 4472.—They could not possibly have done any harm; one fell upon witness's hat, 4474.—The stones lay just up above the Receiving House, 4476.—Thinks they were broken granite, 4477.—Saw no man throw a stone of any description. Heard there were some throwing stones at some of the cabs, but saw nothing of that, 4478.—Witness was standing about 30 yards in the park on the right-hand side as you go down, when he saw Superintendent Hughes ride to the south of the drive, 4479, 4480.—He was on the side next the Serpentine, 4481.—Will swear most distinctly that he saw Superintendent Hughes's whip fall upon people's shoulders, 4484.

——— (Page 339.) Identifies Policeman 20 D. He was a very powerful man, and very strong, 8798.

COULCHER, Mr. GEORGE BENDELL. (Page 93).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 50, Chancery Lane, 2623.—Is a law-stationer, 2624.—Of the firm of Warwick and Coulcher, 2625.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 2626.—From half past three to half past four, 2628.—Entered through Grosvenor Gate, 2629.—Witness wanted to go to Notting Hill; and had seen his wife previously into an omnibus, 2630.—Went along the carriage drive towards Kensington Gardens, 2631, 2632.—Intended to go by the Serpentine, 2634.—Was walking in the road because there was a great crowd on the grass, 2636, 2637.—That was the clearest part, 2638.—That was not the direct way to Notting Hill. Went the most pleasant way, by the water-side, for the sake of the air, and certainly had formed a little degree of curiosity to see the crowd, 2641.—Should have proceeded in any case along there, because of the few passengers, 2641.—Has friends in Clarence Road, 2642.—Goes there occasionally, 2643.—Mostly goes by the Serpentine, through the park and Kensington Gardens, 2644.—When he had got a certain distance he was stopped by six or seven policemen, 2646.—Between the bridge and one of the park-keeper's houses, 2647.—Very near where the boats are, but not quite so far up as the Receiving House, 2648.—Between the end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House, 2649.—Was proceeding along quietly enough, without saying a word, when they, truncheon in hand, seized hold of him with violence, 2650.—Does not mean to say they all laid hold of him, 2651.—Whilst they had witness in custody as it were, they said, "You cannot pass along this way. Where are you going to?" Replied, "To Notting Hill," 2652-2654.—They replied, "Oh, they did not care a damn for that," 2655.—In answer to that, said he was not using any cry or saying a word, 2656.—Went in the road because that was quiet, 2657.—There was a great crowd on each side the road, 2658.—Was surprised to see so few carriages there, 2659.—There was nothing to prevent witness walking along there, 2662.—Asked the policemen if it was not a public road, and whether he had not the right to pass along that road, 2663.—Witness did not resist; it was of no use to six or seven, 2664.—They took him forcibly along, and pushed him under the rail next to the Serpentine, 2665.—With considerable physical force. Witness said he did not choose to be handled in such a manner, and therefore did not go along willingly, 2668, 2669.—When standing underneath the rail, 229 A struck witness or poked him in the stomach, 2672.—With his staff, 2673.—Not so as to hurt him a very great deal, 2674.—It seemed out of spite as much as anything, because he would not quite agree with him, 2675.—He poked witness in the stomach, and said, "Take that," or words to that effect, 2676.—Witness had not said a word after he passed under the rail, 2677.—Argued with him as to the public road; that was the reason he followed witness up, 2678.—Several gentlemen afterwards said,—"Shame, shame; here is my card," 2679.—Said nothing at all afterwards to irritate him; he seemed irritated enough, 2680.—Did not take the card of any gentleman; had he thought there would be a public inquiry of this description he certainly should, 2682.—After that he saw a policeman on horseback, 2683.—He was a dark-whiskered man, on a dark brown horse, 2684.—Asked him if he gave orders to his men to knock the public about. 2685.—He did not seem inclined to answer at first; but after a time, when witness said he was doing nothing, but was proceeding quietly to his destination, he said, "Well, he did not care for that, he had no business there," 2686.—Supposes he meant in the road, 2687.—Asked if it was not a public road, 2688.—Admits he was a little excited after the treatment he had received; but still used no language he should be ashamed of, 2689.—Argued with him, and asked if he had not as much right there as those passing in carriages and on horseback, because he might as well have got a horse himself and rode there, 2691.—Was not on the footpath, but on the side of the carriageway, 2602.—When the conversation took place, he was in the middle of the road, and witness went up to him, 2693.—Was arguing for his right to go along the carriageway, 2694.—This was after he had been shoved, 2695.—Spoke to him as a man more in authority than the others, 2697.—He said if witness was there to argue with him on public grounds, the men had better help, and he said to four or five who came up, "move this man, move him," 2698.—They obeyed his orders literally. They took witness up and tried to push him underneath the rail opposite to the Serpentine; but the crowd was too great; so they took him up in their arms and threw him into the midst of the crowd, 2699.—There were four or five, but different ones to those who had previously struck him, because there were a

COULCHER, Mr. GEORGE RENDELL—*continued.*

great many there, 2700.—They threw him over the rails, 2701.—On the opposite side to the river; the north side, 2702.—Certainly did not make use of any violent or insulting language to the policeman or to this superintendent; but felt excited, because he was not saying a word to anybody, but merely passing along, 2703, 2704.—Resides in Chancery Lane, 2705.—Keeps one female servant and a boy, a page, 2706–2708.—Felt very indignant at being treated in this manner, therefore remonstrated, 2709–2712.—Was not illtreated or touched by the police further than he has stated, 2713.—Proceeded then to Notting Hill; but instead of going the way he wished, was obliged to go across the sward. Did not wish to come in contact with the police, 2714.—Saw the police charging the people in a body, striking right and left with their truncheons, 2715.—That was as near as possible about 4 o'clock, 2716.—After this transaction, 2717.—Near the same place; the crowd seemed to be most dense there, 2718.—Near the Receiving House; rather this side of it, 2719.—It was on the north side of the drive that he saw them charge, 2720.—They took care not to give the slightest warning, 2721.—Only saw one of these rushes; was there but a short time, 2722.—They rushed at the people with their truncheons, striking right and left, 2724.—Saw a blow come down upon several people's arms and shoulders, 2725.—They seemed to strike with force, 2726.—In that way [*illustrating the same*] as they passed along, 2727.—That has rather a formidable appearance with so many policemen, 2728.—There were women in the crowd when he observed the charge, 2729.—Did not see any women struck. Is rather near-sighted, so that he could not distinguish exactly who and what they were, 2730.—They appeared to strike as hard as they could 2731.—When witness walked along this drive the crowd appeared to be behaving uncommonly well; there was scarcely a word uttered, 2732.—There were very few vehicles during that time, 2733.—When they passed, there were several cries, such as "Go to church," 2734.—Should say in the majority of the cases the cries were from boys, but still did not notice that particularly, because he wished to have nothing to do with it, 2735.—Did not observe from the sound whether they were boys' voices; there was a general cry and hooting, 2736.—The horses did not appear to be frightened at all; the noise was not sufficient for that, 2737.—They appeared to be chaises principally; not so many of the aristocracy, as tradesmen going out, taking a drive, 2738.—They did not appear to be the slightest alarmed by it, 2739.—Rather amused, 2740.—They laughed, 2741.—Did not see them take their hats off, 2742.—Did not see any sticks used, or any stones thrown, 2743.—When witness was treated so, the people said it was shameful, they ought to be ashamed of themselves, 2744.—They did not interfere with the police to obstruct them, 2746.—In passing through the park, did not see anybody make any speeches, 2748.—Or hear any, 2749.—Did not hear anything about the Sunday Trading Bill in the park, 2750.—Went through a great crowd; but of course was by himself, and kept to himself, 2751.—Did not go with any political object, 2752.—Curiosity, to a certain extent, led him there, 2753.—Did not observe that these rushes seemed to follow any orders given by those mounted policemen, 2754.—Did not observe them give any orders to the foot policemen, further than in his own individual case, 2755.

CROKER, Mr. JOSEPH. (Page 130).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a clerk in a merchant's counting house, 3689.—Resides at 39, Mincing Lane, 3690.—Was in the park on the 1st July instant, 3691.—Walked principally on the north bank of the Serpentine, 3692.—Went about half-past one, and left about five—between five and six, 3693.—Walked along the north bank of the Serpentine, 3694.—When witness entered the park at about half-past one, there were scarcely 300 persons in the park; nothing of an unusual character could be seen. There were seated on the grass two groups of policemen, under the trees on the north bank, the north side of the road of the Serpentine. These policemen had a few boys, and other persons standing round them, but they could be seen by every one that approached the Serpentine till they gradually drew around them a crowd, the fresh comers, those that entered the park afterwards, noticing the groups naturally approached to the crowd to see what was the matter or out of

CROKER, Mr. JOSEPH—*continued.*

curiosity, perhaps; this led to a grand accumulation of people, 3695.—The numbers rapidly increased till about three o'clock, perhaps, and then there was the whole of the north side of the park filled with people, and they were conversing in groups, principally upon the preceding Sunday's demonstration, and the remarks made by the public press and in Parliament upon it. There was nothing of anything approaching riot; but about three o'clock, or rather before, there was a little boy approached from the east end of the Serpentine river, with an eel in his hand; he ran down along the carriage road in the middle of the road shouting, two or three other little boys following him, and they ran in the direction of the Royal Humane Society's Receiving House. Should have said that this naturally drew the various crowds that were congregated and walking about the park to the road where the boys were running; some of them leaned on the rails (witness among the rest), on the north side of the road, to see what it was. Was leaning on the rails, and looked towards the west end of the park. Saw the eel thrown up in the air. Had been standing perhaps ten minutes after that, when a policeman, an inspector or superintendent of police, rode along and drove with his horse's head every now and then over the rail, calling on the people to fall back. There were also with him, obeying his orders, about 20 policemen, or perhaps more, endeavouring to clear the people from the pathway on the north side of the ride, and crying out, "Fall back, clear the road, make way;" the consequence was that, owing to the crowd having accumulated in such numbers on this side, those nearest to the rails had the greatest difficulty in complying with the wish of these policemen. The policemen seemed to be acting under orders, because they all, without exception, used their truncheons on the heads and persons of the people they first encountered. Noticed children and women struck, who had done nothing to cause a breach of the peace, more than perhaps being found in the company of an immense number of people. These policemen cleared, or attempted to clear, the north pathway; people fell back, but as the policemen marched towards the east end of the drive, the crowd fell in behind them again, and gradually approached the rails again. Witness then went on the nearest side to the Serpentine, the south side of the road, still on the north of the Serpentine,—a path close to the water's edge; there were not so many people there, there was more room there to move about in. Then the police were in the road; they seemed to be attempting to clear the road. Thinks that if they had attempted to clear the road, and had not interfered with the pathways, nothing of so serious a nature would have occurred. Was leaning on the long rail, looking at the passers-by,—the south rail of the drive,—and there was a respectable young woman dressed in black, about 20 or 22 years of age; she was in the road, she was attempting to get out of the road; there were three policemen. In the excitement of the moment, or from some other cause, they wanted this young female to get on to the pathway; they told her to get out of the road. The people that were congregated, leaning on the rail, two or three deep, could not very well fall back, 3698.—To allow her to pass through, these policemen, three of them, took her by the shoulders. Witness's attention was then directed another way by a man laying hold of his coat, but saw her lying on the ground. Then saw the policemen take hold of her and push her by her shoulders; there was one behind her and one at each shoulder, and they used their truncheons on the hats and shoulders of the crowd that were leaning on the rails for them to make way for her, and they pushed her under the rails amidst the cry of "Shame" from those who saw it and were congregated there. This woman had not done anything. Thinks she would have complied with the request of the police if it had been possible to do so. The police did not seem to wait and give the crowd time to get away; they rather got where the crowd was thickest and attempted to clear them. The consequence was that on this side adjoining the water, many ladies, children, and respectable men were driven ankle deep into the Serpentine. Witnessed that in two or three successive instances, and there was a general rush, which of course led to riot and general confusion, created by the conduct of the police attempting to clear the crowd, and beginning at the wrong end, 3697.—Saw the police get on to the pathway and

CROKER, Mr. JOSEPH—*continued.*

under the rails (some sprang over the rails) with their truncheons drawn, and all along that path of the Serpentine there were crowds of people, some approaching towards the police, others going from them; the crowd that were driven back by the police naturally pushed up against those that were walking along the pathway; the consequence was that the police were the cause; cannot say that he saw a policeman drive a man or person into the water, 3698.—They were pressed in by the crowd, 3699.—When these people were pressed in the policemen were waving their truncheons and striking at them, without discrimination, right and left,—men, women, and children, 3700.—The first thing witness saw was a mounted policeman or superintendent ride up to the people and try to get them to go back; he was speaking; thinks it was to the policemen that were at his back, he seemed to be pointing here and there in the crowd; thought he was pointing out characters that he knew, 3701.—He was pointing with a whip; did not see him strike, 3702.—Will not be positive whether it was a whip or a truncheon; it seemed like a desk ruler, 3704.—Heard him giving orders frequently to clear the road, 3708.—When he did that they attempted to clear the pathway and the park, 3709.—They drove them back, and when the populace were upon the grass they did not seem content, they went on driving them back towards the east end of the park, 3710.—They seemed to be driving them away from the direction of Kensington Gardens, as if to try to get them out of the park, if possible, towards Hyde Park Corner, 3711.—That was on the pathway intervening, at the end of the greensward, 3712.—The crowd by the Humane Society's Receiving House was thickest; that was where the police first commenced their operations, 3713.—It was not merely clearing a space in front of the Receiving House, but they were driving them towards Apsley House on both sides. The crowd was so immense that they fell in after the police, 3716.—After they had cleared one space the crowd pressed back again towards the rails, 3717.—The police were striking with their truncheons at those persons nearest the rails, and pressing the others back into the water; at last the police got as close to the water as the people, 3718.—Saw only one instance of violence by the people; a policeman struck a little boy with his truncheon, and when the police turned round he took up a little gravel and threw it at him; it did not touch him. The policeman threw him down and struck him across the shoulder, 3719.—That was all witness saw of throwing stones. Did not see the hurdles broken, 3720, 3721.—They seem to have been pushed down by the pressure of the crowd near the statue, 3724.—Noticed in some parts of the park some very respectable men in conversation; when the police saw them they interfered. This led sometimes to complaints and calling at the police. These groups were some distance from the statue, at the north-west of the statue on the greensward, 3729–3733.—Noticed one instance in particular; a man was talking of the Beer Bill of Lord Robert Grosvenor's; there were, perhaps, 20 people round him. A policeman came and told him to move on; the man seemed inclined to think he had a right to speak there. The policeman did not speak very roughly, he seemed agitated, 3736.—Heard both the Bills mentioned; Lord Robert Grosvenor's Bill seemed the principal question of discussion, 3739.—Heard one remark that the House of Commons was behind the age; this was said loud; the people seemed to agree, 3740–3742.

DANIEL, Mr. CHARLES. (Page 116).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a mining agent, residing at 2, Upper Baker Street, 3348, 3349.—Was in the park on the 1st of July, 3350.—Entered about 4 o'clock at the Marble Arch, 3351, 3352.—Was in the park about two hours. Went away for about an hour, and came back and stayed till the police cleared the park about eight o'clock, 3353.—Walked in a southerly direction, towards the Receiving House, 3354.—Sat down on the grass, 3356.—Perhaps 300 yards from the Receiving House, 3357.—Eastward of the Receiving House, 3358.—Towards the statue of Achilles, 3359.—Did not observe anybody attacked by a policeman; while sitting there, heard some shouting, "Go to church!" something of that sort; and walked on to the rails, and saw a great number of policemen there standing with their truncheons in their hands, fastened round

DANIEL, Mr. CHARLES—*continued.*

their wrists, 3360.—It was about 100 yards from where the Serpentine commences; the broad part of the Serpentine, 3362.—The crowd behaving itself then very well, 3363.—Somebody came by, and there was a shouting of "Go to church," from a boy, and a policeman rushed at him, and fetched him into the drive; two policemen got him; he was a boy of about 13, and hung back a bit frightened, and one of the policemen gave him a pat on his back with his truncheon to help him along, 3364.—He gave him a blow on his back with his truncheon, because he held back, and they pulled him into the drive; he was away from the drive altogether, 3365.—It was rather a severe blow. He went along then well enough. Afterwards saw a boy struck down with a very severe blow across the loins; another, a bigger boy than that, a boy of about 15, 3367.—Struck by a truncheon, heard the blow. Turned and saw the boy lying on the ground, trying to get up, and he could not, evidently in the greatest agony. Some man cried "Shame!" and the policeman sneaked away as white as a sheet, and evidently very much agitated. It was a very cowardly thing indeed, 3368.—Was standing about ten yards from the boy. Heard the blow, turned round, and saw the boy lying in very great agony, he seemed to be insensible, 3369.—Took the number of the policeman, it was A 344. Witness wrote to Mr. Duncombe detailing the circumstances, 3370, 3371.—The man turned pale and slank away, 3372.—Did not see one stone thrown during the whole of the day. It was at least 200 yards from the railing where this boy was struck. Has no notion what he was struck for, 3374, 3375.—The policeman was alone at the time it occurred, but just then three or four others came up, and he was very glad to sneak away, 3377.—The policeman did not attempt to take the boy into custody; he left him lying on the grass, 3378.—Did not see that the boy had done anything. Saw no stone thrown, nor any shout near the spot, 3381.—Saw the police many times drive the people from the railing very violently, indeed most unnecessarily so, 3382.—15 or 20 police would charge at the crowd with their truncheons in their hands, 3383, 3384.—Saw one policeman strike at a boy, miss him, and then kicked at him; he then winked and smiled at another policeman, 3385.—The boy was about 14 or 15; another boy they caught in the crowd, and two policemen had him and were trying to get him over the iron railings, they were seesawing him rather unmercifully, one tried to get him over, the other under the rail, 3387.—They were riding him on the rail, 3388.—Did not hear the boy cry out, but concludes he did do so, 3390–3392.—There was no riot or disturbance going on about the spot at the time, 3394.—The boy that was being dragged on the rail was taken into custody, 3395.—There were very well-dressed people walking about, 3396.—Heard the people talking about the Sunday Trading Bill, and the Beer Bill. Thinks it is the Beer Bill more than the Sunday Trading Bill, 3397.—Did not hear any one addressing the crowd, 3399.—Did not see any notices stuck up, 3400.—Did not see any handbills given about of any kind, 3401.—Heard nothing political, 3402.—Has seen the police on duty when Her Majesty has been going to Parliament, or on the occasion of a drawing-room, 3404.—Has seen Her Majesty open Parliament, and does not think that the police have had truncheons in their hands then, 3405.—The worst assault was the boy who was struck across the back, 3407.—That was the second one in point of time, 3408.—The second one in which witness took the number of the policeman, 3409.—Heard the blow, and turned round and saw the boy, 3410.—The blow was struck by the man whose number witness afterwards took, 3411.—Did not actually see the blow struck; but has not the least doubt of it, because witness went up to him directly, and he was very much agitated, and there were some women and some men crying "Shame!" at this very man, 3412.—He was alone at the time, but some other policeman joined him afterwards. There were some who were at a distance of some 5 or 10 yards, 3413.—There was no other policeman near enough to the boy to have struck him. Has not the least doubt about the man, 3414.—It was 300 yards from the ride in a straight line; there is a walk which runs up. Can hardly describe the exact spot where it is; it is some 300 yards from the railings, 3415.—On the north side of the ride, almost in a direct line from the broadest part of the Serpentine in a straight line, towards the north, about 300 yards

DANIEL, Mr. CHARLES—*continued.*

from the ride, 3416.—There were not any of those rushes which are spoken of, 3417.—Not at the time, 3418.—This boy, at all events, was too far off to be making any shouting at the carriages. Does not know why he struck him at all, 3419.—Has not brought the conduct of this man before the police commissioners. Wrote to Mr. Duncombe about it on the second day afterwards, 3420.

——— (Page 318) swears to the number 344 A, but cannot swear to the man, though he thinks he is like the man, 8209, 8210.

DAVIS, Mr. WILLIAM. (Page 51).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 84, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square; is a professor of music, 1393, 1394.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July from half-past three to half-past five, 1395, 1396.—Entered the park at the Marble Arch, walked straight across the park to the north side of the Serpentine. Witness was with his wife, 1397, 1398.—Saw a great crowd and heard shoutings and groanings, from near the Serpentine, 1399, 1400.—Walked straight across to the side of the bank and remained there for about two hours, against the side of the railings, between the east end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House, 1401–1403.—Was the greater part of the time on the south side, 1404.—Witness believes the groans proceeded from the feelings of the people in being charged by the police, 1405.—The police were continually ordering the people away from the railings, and beating them away with their truncheons, not striking them but waving their truncheons. Did not see anybody hurt, 1406–1408.—Whenever a carriage passed, and there were very few indeed, the people sometimes gave a hiss or two; but the police tried to suppress it as much as possible, and when the police fancied they detected any person, they immediately seized him. Witness saw several in that case. There was one young man whom the inspector of the A division pointed out, and he immediately went and seized him himself, and gave him over to the other constables, 1409.—With the exception of those few hisses the crowd was behaving orderly, 1410.—If any policeman singled out any person whom he suspected to have hissed, or to have made any expression of opinion, they seized him immediately; and generally seemed to choose the poorer class of persons, 1411.—Witness saw one inspector seize a young man, 1412.—The inspector he believes was on foot. He had silver lace on his collar, 1413. Witness saw him seize one young man on the charge of having held up his fist to a passing carriage. I had been opposite to him for half an hour, 1414, 1415.—Had not noticed him before, but was noticing him just when he was taken into custody charged with holding up his fist to a carriage; did not see him or any one else hold up their fists, 1416–1419.—Heard the inspector charge him with holding up his fist at a carriage, 4419–1420.—The inspector marched up to him, and laid hold of him by the collar, and brought him from under the railings, and gave him into the custody of the other policemen. He was on the grass side of the park, 1421, 1422.—He said that he was taken into custody for holding up his fist at a carriage, 1423.—If he had held up his fist, witness must have seen him; he was exactly opposite to him, 1424.—The crowd was quite orderly round there, the only noise was when a carriage passed, there was some hissing, 1425.—Should know the man again, 1426.—The inspectors have no number; they have the letter of the division, 1427.—Witness felt that it was a very unjust charge, and he thought if he could appear in favour of this young man, knowing that he would be charged with rioting, he would, and he went to Marlborough-street the next day, 1428, 1429.—Witness does not know the young man's name, 1430.—Does not know whether he was brought up that day. Could not obtain admission to the court, 1431.—When witness did get to Marlborough-street saw a great many policemen, but knew none of them, and they would not give him any information, 1432.—Asked to be allowed to go upstairs to bear witness in a case, but was told the court was full, 1433, 1434.—Did not take the number of the policeman who refused to let witness go upstairs; they all told the same story that the court was full, and no one was allowed to go up except those concerned in cases at the time. This was on Monday. Was at the court from half-past ten till half-past one, 1435, 1436.—Witness did not state

DAVIS, Mr. WILLIAM—*continued.*

his wish to go up as a witness for some person he had seen taken into custody, because he thought he should get turned out of the passage; he saw the police wished to obstruct persons as much as they could, 1437.—Witness merely said that he was a witness in a case, not for a defendant, 1438, 1439.—Did not tell the police he was a witness against them. Was the only person who got beyond the barrier except the police; remained in the passage till he was nearly suffocated, 1440.—Does not think the police knew he was witness for a prisoner, 1441.—They told witness every time the court was full and he must wait, 1442, 1443.—If witness had named any case then under investigation, probably he might have gone up. Expected the prisoners would have been brought on in the morning, and had not time to wait all day, 1444, 1445.—Had no opportunity of ascertaining whether the person in whose behalf witness went to speak, was there, 1446.—Does not know the name of the youth or of the inspector; a feeling of the injustice of the case prompted witness to go, 1447.—Was afraid to inquire the youth's name, and had no opportunity, for there was such a crowd, and he was taken off so quickly to the dairy, which was made a temporary station of, 1448.—Did not hear anybody haranguing the crowd, nor any conversation about Lord Robert Grosvenor's Bill; there was nothing to shew that the meeting was for a political object, 1449, 1451.—The police ordered the people to stand back from the railings, and they struck across the railings with their truncheons; as they moved on they kept striking, and the people moved back to avoid being struck, 1452, 1453.—As the policemen moved parallel to the railings they kept striking over them. Did not see them hit anybody; if anybody had been in the way they would have received a heavy blow, 1454–1459.—The people were leaning against the railings and as the police struck across the mob drew back from the railings, occasionally they made a charge to force the people away, and witness's wife was so frightened that she persuaded him to come away, fearing he should be injured, 1460, 1461.—In the distance witness saw the police striking evidently very hard, cannot identify any particular case, 1462.—After that the police got through the railings and then made a charge upon the mob, and the mob retreated before them, 1463, 1464.—The person who was taken into custody was not struck, 1465.—Witness never appeared in a court of justice before, he received no injury himself nor was he acquainted with any of the parties that were there. He had no political object connected with it; neither approves nor disapproves of the Bill; it was merely curiosity that took him into the park and he had been there on the previous Sunday, 1466, 1467.

DAVY, ROBERT, Policeman 554 A. (Page 318).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is 25 years old, 10,435.—Has been in the force seven or eight months, 10,436.—Comes from Bristol, 10,437.—Did not on the 1st of July receive any order from Superintendent Hughes to take a man into custody, 10,438.—Went first to Mr. Henbury's lodge, and between three and four was taken out with Sergeant Butt. Six of them were taken to the carriage-drive to keep the people clear; remained there about five or six minutes. After that was taken away and put behind the grass on the north side of the drive inside the railing, and there remained for some time. After that went back to the lodge again, and remained on the footway to keep the people back from the lodge gate, 10,439, 10,440.—Never crossed the road during the day, 10,441.—Is not aware that his behaviour on that day entitles him to be described as characterizing himself by his brutality, 10,442.—Witness never put his hand near any one, nor did he strike any one during the day, and no one ever struck him during the whole of the day, 10,443.—Never received any orders from Superintendent Martin or from Mr. Hughes the whole of the day, 10,444.—Did not jump at the people at all, 10,445.—Did not make a spring at anybody, 10,446.—Did not run after anybody; had no altercation with any one, 10,447.—Did not caution any body not to hiss or hoot; cautioned them to stand back inside the rails, 10,448.—The people behaved very well where witness was stationed, 10,449.—From the time he returned to the carriage-drive was stationed at the back part of the railings, not far from the Receiving House, 10,450–10,452.—That was between three and four; could not say the time exactly, 10,453.—

DAVY, ROBERT—*continued.*

The people were behaving pretty well where witness was stationed, 10,454.—It was a large space where it was cleared back from the railings, 10,455.

DURKIN, THOMAS, Inspector. (Page 339).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Witness states he has no divisional number, 8799.—The sergeants of each division commence with number one, 8800.—Superintendents and inspectors are not numbered; only sergeants and constables, 8801.—Witness has been in the force just upon 20 years, 8802.—Is getting on for 40 years of age, 8803.—Was born at Gibraltar, 8804.—Witness came to England when he was about five years of age; since then he has been in Ireland, but the greater part of the time in England, 8805.—Had no official duties in Ireland, 8806.—Recollects a man who was afterwards very wet from swimming in the Serpentine, 8807.—Saw him first lying on the ground with two or three policemen around him, 8808.—Near to a tree where they were clearing the people back from the railings, 8809.—Before he had been in the Serpentine, 8810.—He was not then wet, 8811.—He had hold of the staff of one of the constables, and would not let it go; he was struggling violently, 8812.—Believes he was intoxicated, 8813.—Witness begged him to let go of the staff, but he refused to do so, and one of the constables was obliged to take hold of it and twist it out of his hand. After the staff was taken from his hand he made a grasp at witness's leg; witness drew his leg back, but he grasped his trousers and covered one leg of them with cow-dung. He then made another grasp at witness's frock-coat and covered that partly with cow-dung, 8814.—Should imagine there must have been cow-dung close to where he was, 8815.—Did not take him into custody, 8816.—Advised him frequently to go away, and some person who was amongst the people, came forward and said that he would take him away; witness told him that they did not wish to have anything to do with him if he would take him away. Upon the advice of this person he went away, 8817.—This person appeared to know him; he called him some name, and he went away with him. Witness had no desire whatever to interfere with him if the man went away, 8818.—Witness was at the gate of the dairy farm when he was brought there, 8819.—Saw him brought there, 8820.—But did not see what took place, 8821.—Has no doubt he was intoxicated from his appearance, 8822.—Did not strike anybody during the day, in fact, witness may say that he acted with forbearance, though it may not be believed, 8823.—Had occasion to exercise forbearance on that day, 8824.—With this man, and with others who were obstinate men; the police were putting them back from the railings; some of the people seemed determined not to go; witness reasoned with them, and found perhaps that reasoning was the best way they could act with them; some of them went back immediately, and others resisted it, and said the place belonged to them, that it was a public place and that they had no right to be interfered with, and so on; stones also were thrown, and one fell where witness was, but he was not struck, 8825.—Witness found his reasoning with the people prevail to a great extent; he not only did it himself, but previously to the men being called to act he cautioned them as to doing the same thing; not to use unnecessary violence if it was possible to avoid it, 8826.—Took part in moving the public back from the rails, 8827.—Superintendent Hughes gave witness orders at the time there was a great deal of noise and shouting, and one horse in a brougham was very much frightened. Superintendent Hughes said that the people were to be cleared 50 yards from the rails; witness thinks there were about 30 or 40 men with him, and he went to the railings, and called out, "Stand back from the rails, stand back from the rails;" the men who followed did the same. Some people went back immediately; some declined to go back, and it was found necessary to expostulate with them, and only in one instance witness thinks he put his hand on a person and said "You must remove back," or something to that effect, and he went back, 8828.—Witness saw his men proceed to remove the people, 8829.—If the staff had not been in their hand witness would imagine that the motion of the hand would be "Stand back, stand back;" the staff went as it were "Stand back;" but witness did not see any man wilfully struck, 8830.—Had cautioned the men against doing that, 8831.—

DURKIN, THOMAS—*continued.*

And upon that occasion saw no one disobey the order, 8832.—Did not see any people thrown down in the rush which took place; the only person that witness saw down was this man, who was lying on the grass, 8833.—Thinks that was at about half past 3 o'clock, 8834.—That was not the only occasion on which witness took part in making the people fall back. Near to the gatekeeper's lodge, where the prisoners were brought in, witness was obliged to keep a space for the cabs to be brought backwards and forwards; but saw no unnecessary violence there at all. There would be rushes of people when a prisoner was brought in, but the police prevented it; there was a great deal of commotion and noise, but not anything to cause the police to interfere violently, 8835.—These clearances from the rails were several times made in witness's presence, 8836.—Is now speaking of the north side of the drive, 8837.—Witness saw this man taken into the dairy lodge, 8839.—Thinks he was taken in a cab; thinks he had not a shirt on at that time, 8842.—There were two prisoners and a body of police in the cab, and thinks one or two outside, 8843.—He came out with handcuffs on, remembers perfectly well, 8844.—Has not the slightest recollection of seeing blood about him, 8845.—Saw Superintendent Hughes frequently during the day, 8847.—Witness solemnly swears that he did not see him strike any person during the day, 8848.

EDWARDS, JAMES, Policeman 432 A. (Page 366).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is thirty-eight; has been in the force six years and eight months; comes from Somersetshire, 9709–9711.—Was in the carriageway in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July; heard a man who was afterwards taken into custody shouting and hissing at the carriages, 9712, 9713.—402 A told him to desist, otherwise he would be taken into custody, 9714.—The second time there was a carriage passing; the first time 402 A had cautioned him, and just after another carriage passed, and he still continued to hiss and hoot, and the horses were much frightened, 9715.—After that he was taken into custody, 9716.—Witness knows 402 A and 435 A, 9717, 9718.—Never put down on paper the evidence that he intended giving in this matter, 9719.—Has not had any conversation with the policemen about the evidence particularly; might have mentioned it to them; nothing particularly, 9720.—Did not hear any person say to 402 A, "Keep cool," or anything of that kind, 9723.

EDWARDS, HENRY, Policeman 434 A. (Page 303.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—He is twenty-six years old, 7895.—Has been five years in the force, 7896.—Was for the two years previous a soldier in the 1st Dragoon Guards, 7897, 7898.—Left from ill-health, 7901.—Was within four yards when Winters apprehended Benjamin Bincroft, 7903.—Only knows the name because 413 A told him, 7905, 7906.—It was in the park, near the top of the hill, 7907, 7908.—Saw that man fall, 7909.—Witness was running after the constable, thinking they would rescue the prisoner from him, when a man whom he did not know ran between the constable and the prisoner, checking the constable with his left shoulder and pushing the prisoner from him; separating them, 7910, 7911.—Is sure 413 A did not strike the man, or witness must have seen him, 7912, 7913.—413 pulled the man up from the ground by the collar of his coat; witness followed him into the ride to keep the mob off; the stones flying in all directions from which he received three or four blows in the back. About an hour afterwards witness received a violent blow with a stone on the left temple, 7914.—This was about half past 5, in the drive, 7915, 7916.—Winters did not strike the man that ran between him and the prisoner, he merely pushed him away and picked up the prisoner by the collar, 7917, 7918.—Is sure he did not strike him, 7919.—Witness does not know why the man was pursued. He heard screams and shouts from the crowd, and saw 413 A get over the rails towards the prisoner, who ran away, 7920.—Witness ran to assist 413 A; there was a very large crowd after him singing out, "Do not let him have him!" and words to that effect. Witness lost a quantity of blood from the blow he received, 7921.

——— (Page 367).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is no relation to the last witness. Comes from Buckinghamshire, 9724, 9725.—Is

EDWARDS, HENRY—*continued.*

twenty-six. Has been in the force five years, 9726, 9727. —Was in the carriageway in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July, 9728.—Saw the man who was taken into custody by 402 A. He was standing a few yards from the rails, clapping his hands, and saying, "Go home." He was told to desist by the sergeant; upon which he stopped for a moment, till another carriage came past, he then commenced hissing and shouting again in the same manner, 9729.—Others were told to go back by the sergeant near him, to get back from the rails, which they did most of them; but he stood his ground and said, "Do not go back, do not go back, they cannot touch you, stand your ground;" and he was taken into custody, 9730.—The report is in the writing of a superior officer, 9733.—Witness sent in a written report himself, 9734.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, Policeman 344 A. (Page 367).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) — Is no relation of James or Henry Edwards, 9738. — Comes from Hertfordshire, 9739.—Is twenty-five years old, 9740. —Has been in the force two years and three months, 9741.—On Sunday the 1st of July, was at the Stanhope Gate on duty, 9742.—From two o'clock in the afternoon till six in the evening, 9743.— During that time went to Park Street; with that exception was from two to six at the Stanhope Gate, 9744, 9745.—Was not anywhere near the Serpentine, 9746.—Was never within 100 yards of the Serpentine all that day, 9749.—About eight in the evening marched across the park to the Receiving House, 9750.—Went to Park Street at six, came back from Park Street to Stanhope Gate, and stayed there for two hours, 9751, 9752.—Did not see any one knocked down, did not go near the drive all day, 9755, 9756.—When marched over to the Receiving House stayed there until orders came to go home; this was at about ten o'clock, 9763, 9764.

ELT, Mr. CHARLES HENRY. (Page 121).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 18, High Street, Islington; is a bookseller, 3504. — Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July in consequence of seeing the police notice on the previous day. Saw the police notice at Islington, and was curious to see how the police were going to keep the people out of what is popularly called their own Park, 3506.— Went into the Park out of curiosity. The notices attracted a great deal of attention about Islington. Witness observed to his neighbour, "This will increase the demonstration to-morrow fourfold," 3508. —Entered the Park at the Marble Arch at the top of Oxford Street, followed a number of people who had entered the Park at that particular part; walked with them towards the direction in which the people were going, and was led to the Receiving House on the north of the Serpentine, 3511.—Did not take up a stand; walked about freely, 3512.—Walked on the north side of the drive of the Serpentine, came to an open space which was being kept clear by the policemen, 3514.—There were three mounted policemen within this space. This space was close to the Receiving House, about 30 yards back from the rails, and about 50 yards along the rails to where some posts intercept the footpath, 3515.—The mounted police were ordering the police on foot to keep the crowd back from the rails, to keep this particular space clear, 3516.—The police carried out their orders with very good temper, generally speaking. There were two or three individual instances which would not be called so. The police appeared to be out of temper with the duty they had to perform, but in a very good temper with the people. This was between three and half-past four, 3518.—Was moving about near the Receiving House, about 200 yards on both sides of the drive. Crossed this open space twice. Did not mix in the crowd, but kept on the outskirts of the crowd; and when desired by the policemen to keep back, kept back. Took an opportunity to cross. The policemen allowed witness twice to cross this open space. The superintendents, who were on horseback, gave their orders in a very angry, arbitrary, and brutal manner to the policemen, particularly one on a small dark bay, or light chesnut horse. Was nearly ridden down by that superintendent or whatever he might be. Not conversant with the colours of horses, and therefore could not say the colour exactly; he seemed to be the chief superintendent, the others appeared to be his aides-de-

ELT, Mr. CHARLES HENRY—*continued.*

camp, 3520.—It was very difficult to keep this space clear. Did not see any earthly reason why this particular space should be kept clear, because there were no carriages passing at that time. There was certainly hooting occasionally, and the difficulty arose from the crowd pressing behind. The policemen kept the line in front; of course the crowd became denser and denser, and pressed upon the policemen, and then the policemen endeavoured to keep the crowd back behind, who were innocent, who could not help pressing upon them. At last the line was broken, 3521.—The police endeavoured to keep them back with their truncheons, striking over the heads of the foremost ranks, but not unnecessarily violently, 3522.—The line was broken twice, and this space was again occupied, and there was a rush and a melée, and a hooting and a hurrahing, and then this space had to be kept clear again. With respect to the superintendent who nearly rode witness down, it was not intentionally so. There was a respectably dressed man crossing the space, and he ordered him to get out of the way, and the man said, "I believe this is the highway;" and he immediately put spurs to his horse and rode against the man, and tried to ride him down; in doing so, if witness had not dodged on one side, he would have been ridden down himself; the man dodged under the wooden rail which encloses the Receiving House there, and the policemen immediately laid hold of him, and the man on horseback immediately said, "Away with him, away with him! off with the fellow," in a very unnecessary manner, 3523.—He was taken away; after that witness crossed the drive to the south side of the drive, between the drive and the Serpentine. Stood opposite the Receiving House. Saw several persons taken into the Receiving House with wounds; one man particularly, down whose face the blood was streaming; they said his head had been broken by the police, 3525.—The disturbance at that part arose from their clearing that, there was no disturbance at any other part, 3526.—A square space on the north side of the drive towards the Receiving House, 3527.—Where there is a cottage; the keeper was out, 3528.—The Receiving House was or seemed to be a sort of temporary hospital; did not see it, 3529.—One of those buildings was used as a temporary station-house, 3530. —Afterwards went on the other side of the drive between the drive and the Serpentine, and was close to the man who jumped into the Serpentine, 3531.— While talking there to a friend, two men in working dress rushed across the drive from the north side, they appeared to be bricklayers, they were in bricklayers' dresses, and one was trying when he got across to get under the rail, and the other held him back and said, "Don't, don't, for God's sake don't." Witness turned to speak to the gentleman, and immediately heard a splash in the water and the bystanders with horror cried out, "He has drowned himself." Saw him rise again and he immediately struck out to get across the Serpentine, 3532.—When that man was trying to get under the rail and the other saying, "For God's sake don't." There were no policemen following him; that is a mis-statement in the papers; all the time witness was on that side between the drive and the Serpentine there were no policemen, they were all on the other side, 3533.—The man jumped into the water of his own free act. He got to the middle of the Serpentine when a boat put out and brought him back, and he was taken into custody, 3534–35.—No police followed him at that point. There were no stones thrown. Does not know whether he was exhausted or where he was taken into the boat; when he came on shore the police took him into custody, 3536.—Saw no violence used towards him, 3538.—While standing between the drive and the Serpentine, a gentleman was coming along the drive. The policemen were drawn across the drive apparently to keep the people out of the drive, and one policeman took him by the arm so violently as almost to throw him down. He was very indignant, and insisted on walking there, 3539.—The policemen let him go on; they did not follow him, 3540.—Witness remained in the park about an hour and a half, 3542.—Only saw two instances of violence done by the policemen; the one with respect to the superintendent on horseback, and the other to this gentleman, 3543.—Did not see any violence of the people towards the police, 3543.—If there had not been this clearance close to the Receiving House there would not have been any riot whatever, 3544.—The police in the process of clearing that space

ELT, Mr. CHARLES HENRY—*continued.*

did not use more than necessary violence to the people, 3545.—The policemen by their conduct and unnecessary violence were exciting an angry feeling in the people, 3547.

FAULCONER, Mr. STEPHEN. (Page 174).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 97, Lupus Street, Pimlico, 4841, 4842.—Is a flour factor; was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 4843.—Entered about half past two, and stopped till about quarter to six, 4844.—Stood a great portion of the time about a third of the way on the north side of the Serpentine on the grass, about 30 yards back from the railings, rather on a rise, a third part of the distance from the Receiving House to the end of the Serpentine, 4845.—When witness just entered he noticed two or three bodies of police; counted two; thinks there were about 25 or 26 lying in a body under the trees, and they seemed to be enjoying themselves quietly there; it was half-past two or three. The first thing witness saw was an officer on a chesnut horse, Inspector Hughes, as he has been told frequently that day and since, and he appeared to be outside of the drive on the footpath, with his horse driving on to the people. He had a whip in his hand, and he appeared to witness to be quite amongst the people within the rails on the north side; saw him with his whip distinctly striking over the people's heads; he could not make much impression because the people in front could not get away quickly because of the people behind. A body of police came up directly, and witness saw their staves distinctly swinging over the people's heads as if they were striking them with a very great deal of violence. He seemed to be hounding them on more like a huntsman than anything else, throwing the hounds into cover. It was Superintendent Hughes. Was in court on Tuesday the first day the Commissioners sat, and recognized a witness by the name of Woodward that had his eye cut open. He came to where witness was standing, and he said, "This is the way they serve us down there." The place was laid open about three-quarters of a inch, and the blood had been flowing from it, quite a fresh wound, 4846. —Saw him at that time, and he came away from that direction after this charge by the police, which witness supposes Superintendent Hughes had ordered, 4847. —After the order was received from Superintendent Hughes the policemen charged amongst the people very violently; they seemed to bring down their staves amongst them as if they were striking them desperately. The people, of course, could not get back, because there was a crowd behind that kept the front ones in their place, 4848.—Witness says he never saw a better humoured number of people collected together than there were that afternoon; they all seemed to be desirous to be quiet, and not to upset the police. In fact witness said to several persons, "Keep away as "much as you can, do not interfere with the police if "it is possible," and the general conduct of the people when the police took them was good. They withdrew before the police, and the police still followed them up, people who were apparently standing quietly. Witness drew back several times to get out of their way. On one occasion saw the policemen make a rush, and Superintendent Hughes pointed his whip out like that (*describing the same*); he did not say much, only by gesture, and looked very passionate. They made a rush at the people by the side of the Serpentine, and cleared the way 20 yards; the people could not get further on each side, for the policemen outside the railings stopped them from getting on to the road, they went right and left into the people; and then directly after that, there was another attack on the opposite side. Saw a man with a light jacket on, he had been standing near the railings; thinks the policemen came up to the rails, some under and some over, and they seemed to strike where they could hit the people to do them the most injury, and they struck this man over the head, and he came down like a bullock; heard the blow something like 10 yards off, 4849. —Should say Superintendent Hughes' whip must have struck the people, it seemed to come down on them; he went up to the rails, and hit on them, and in that way he seemed to exasperate the people, which witness thinks was his object to get them to turn against the police, 4850.—There were a great many ladies and children about the park; witness had his little boy about nine years old with him, 4851, 4852.—Saw the cut on Woodward's face, thinks it was about three

FAULCONER, Mr. STEPHEN—*continued.*

quarters of an inch long, it was a violent blow on the head, 4853, 4854.—Witness did not see one stone thrown where he was standing. Saw a little boy going across the road with a little piece of white paper in his hand; the police seemed very anxious to get hold of anything they could to create a disturbance, and they snatched it away from him. Thinks it was a piece of plain paper, a very small piece, 4856.—He was only going across the road quietly from one side to the other. The policemen sometimes when they made one of those rushes on the people, some of them overshot the mark, and got amongst the crowd, the crowd immediately drew back, and made a road for those men to come out. There was no sort of bad feeling on the part of the people towards the police. There was no attempt to obstruct the police, they receded from them, but they could not get away fast enough to escape the blows, 4857, 4858.—Saw a few hand-bills distributed, but does not know what they were, 4859.—Cannot say that he saw any bills posted up signed by Sir Richard Mayne; saw them in one of the newspapers; saw the advertisements in "The Times,' 4864.—Had not anywhere about London seen any bills posted about this meeting on that Sunday or before, 4865.—Saw one man with a low crowned hat, and rather a broad brim, walking along, and he said something about the political and moral degradation of the people; he walked on, and that was all witness saw of him; a few boys were following him along, 4867.—This was about 150 yards north of the Serpentine. He was talking in this way as he went along; witness said to him, "You "had better walk on, it is not a meeting for talking, "it is merely a quiet assemblage of the people," and he walked on, and witness saw no more of him, 4870, 4871. Did not see the police charging anywhere but near the drive out on the green sward; they appeared to overrun themselves in their hurry and excitement, not any great distance, and they came back, 40 yards perhaps, 4872.—Witness stopped near the same spot all the afternoon. From what he could see towards Kensington Gardens, should say the crowd was not so large there as in the other part of the park. Where witness stood they were not crowded; people were talking together in twos and threes, quietly complaining of the conduct of the police, more particularly of Superintendent Hughes. He seemed to be a regular despot on horseback, 4873, 4874.—Did not observe who the people were, who were distributing those hand-bills, 4875.—Did not get any of them, 4877.—After those rushes by the police against the people, the people returned gently to the railings; they went quietly up, and again occupied the ground, 4878, 4879.—Did not see any of the police attempt to prevent the people returning to the rails, 4880.

FLOWER, HENRY WILLIAM. (Page 100).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a licensed victualler, 2879.—Has kept his house in Oxford Market nearly five years, without a summons or blemish, 2889.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 2881.—Went in at Grosvenor Gate soon after three o'clock, and remained till about a quarter to six, 2882, 2883.—Kept nearly all the time on a little rise of ground some little distance from where they were taking the prisoners, 2884.—Very little distance from the Serpentine, on the green sward. He could command a view on the rise of the hill, 2885, 2886.—There was a carriage road between this house where they were taking the prisoners and the Serpentine, 2887.—Witness was about the middle of the Serpentine, 2888. —On the north side of it, 2889.—The people assembled together were well dressed ladies and gentlemen, and children, some sitting down, as in St. James Park, when the Queen goes to open Parliament, and witness would go thirty miles to see such a sight again, 2891. —That was about a quarter past three, till the charge of the police began, 2892.—Knows Superintendent Hughes, 2893.—Saw him riding up and down, 2894.—He appeared raving mad, 2895.—He showed it by the slaughter upon the people; striking upon them indiscriminately, men, women, and children, 2896, 2897.—He had a riding whip, and edged the horse by the side of the rails, with his reins in his left hand, and cut among the people indiscriminately as they stood against the rails as hard as he could, a lot of police following him, and cutting into the people with their staves, and the cries of the women and children were dreadful, 2898.—They were all mixed together, and he could not, in the excitement, say whether he saw him strike

FLOWER, HENRY WILLIAM—*continued.*

women, 2899.—Could not distinguish one from the other. Some went down and some went back in striking them; they were five or six deep, 2900.—That caused great indignation, 2901.—Witness stood against four soldiers, 2902.—They were quiet to that time, but were groaning with indignation at his brutality to the people, 2903, 2904.—Means only within themselves, they did not take any part, 2905.—There was nothing at all till this took place, and witness firmly believes there would have been nothing else, had it not been for Superintendent Hughes and the dreadful charge of the police; as soon as he came, with a motion of his hand all those mad policemen rushed on the people right and left indiscriminately, and used their staves the same as a butcher would slay a bullock, 2906.—Never had any animosity against the police, though they have against witness, though he has been the first to go and assist them, 2907.—Can prove it by his son, a lad of sixteen, who suffered the next day through their spite. Had an inspector and a sergeant up before the Police Court, because they did not do him justice, two years ago, but hoped it was all forgotten. If a publican gets in with the police, if he does not bribe them well, it goes from letter to letter, 2908.—Knew Superintendent Hughes before, 2910.—Had no dispute with him. A policeman brought a false billet one day, which witness refused, and the man was insolent; he applied to Superintendent Hughes, who was very civil, 2911, 2912.—He said witness was perfectly right in what he had done; but the next day told him he was foolish not to receive the billet; there was no ill feeling on witness's part towards the police, 2913.—Solemnly swears to what he has stated about Superintendent Hughes. Every time he came down that ride, by the motions of his hand, if he did not ride over the people himself, then the police made this sortie; witness saw this while standing quietly on the rise. There were nothing but ladies and gentlemen standing talking when the charge was made, and just at the time he had seen the police making the people get under the rails near Superintendent Hughes, and kicking them under those rails, 2914.—Heard a great cry of "Shame," and that they wished they had a gun and they would have shot Superintendent Hughes. He did not mix with the crowd, but when he saw that brutality in him, watched his conduct to report it, 2915.—His son is in court who was with him at the time; a lad of 16 years. It took three policemen to take him, 2916.—When they got to Grosvenor House they were a little attacked; not in the park, 2917.—Intended to leave the park through Grosvenor Gate; and when he got there an inspector had got a prisoner, which caused a great mob to go on, and they crossed some rails, and then down past Grosvenor Gate, and the people said they were going to Grosvenor House; there was a regular rush through this inspector taking the prisoner, or else he does not believe they would have gone to Grosvenor House, 2918.—Does not know whether the inspector took the person he had in charge through Grosvenor Gate. The people called out that they were going to Grosvenor Gate, and followed him towards Grosvenor Gate, 2920–2922.—They must have come from the Marble Arch, 2923.—There were iron hurdles up, and supposes they were obliged to go round them and then come back again, 2924.—Heard people say that they were going to Lord Robert Grosvenor's House, and then they rushed down through the gate, 2925.—Was going down Grosvenor Street at the time through Hanover Square home; he came up that way to the park, 2926.—They got to Grosvenor House. There was a few people came, and by-and-bye a rush of people came down altogether, well-dressed people, and in front there was a few boys at Lord Robert Grosvenor's. Stood up with several others in a doorway opposite, to be out of the way, 2927.—At first there were very few round the house, but some more came certainly from the park and from different streets; they were scattered about rather thickly, 2929.—It was somewhere about six, 2930.—There were a good many at the corner of Lord Robert Grosvenor's coming down, well-dressed people, and gentlemen and ladies out on the balconies. Witness stopped from curiosity, like a good many other people at this time, 2932, 2933.—There was a little calling out by the boys, "Tell Lord Robert Grosvenor to come out," "Is there any victuals in the larder?" and such foolish expressions as "Have you got a lobster?" 2934.—All at once there was a lot of police; several came

FLOWER, HENRY WILLIAM—*continued.*

along the rails. Witness said to his son, "Stand "here and keep quiet, and I dare say they will not "interfere with us;" but several of them were in the same furious state as they were in Hyde Park, with truncheons in their hands, 2936.—They rushed along the pavement, striking right and left at the people. Inspector Webb they were led on by; that is the name that they gave him at the station, 2938.—Saw them afterwards attack somebody most brutally, 2939. They came up to the doorway where he was with his son and several more, 2940.—They said, "Move on, move on," and before they could get out to obey, and he intended to obey, they seized hold of his son furiously. Inspector Webb did; they did not give them time to go, 2941.—He shook him; witness told him to leave him go, and said, "You have ordered us "to go off the step, and we was going to obey you, "but you have not given us time, for you have "brutally seized my son," 2943.—He said something about go off, but cannot say what, they seemed in such a furious state, 2944, 2945.—Before they got off another man came up and seized him; they were in this fighting sort of way that they did not know what they were doing; they could not get away, there was a mob at the corner, 2946.—They did not strike his son with a truncheon, 2947.—They moved off directly, 2948.—Did not resist; should not have remonstrated if he had not seized his son, 2949.—This was in Park Street, where Lord Robert Grosvenor's house is, next door to the corner. Went round the corner into Grosvenor Street on his way home, and then there was a rush; to avoid getting knocked down they went on to another street; then there was a dreadful run of the people, with the police coming up Park Street charging them, 2950, 2951.—Saw a man seized by two or three policemen; he staggered, and one policeman with his staff, witness supposes, split his head open, and the blood come all down his face directly, 2952.—The people on the balconies cried "Shame," 2953.—This was in the middle of the road facing Park Street and Grosvenor Street, 2954.—Had not observed the man before he was struck; was not there a minute. It was in this dreadful charge; the man was trying to get out of the way, 2955–2958.—There were no observations made but "Shame" and "Brutes" when the people were struck like that, 2959.—The police were not satisfied to get them from Lord Robert Grosvenor's, but ran after them and struck 20 or 30 brutally; one poor boy was knocked down by the people running, and as he was getting up a policeman cut him down again, 2960.—The man's hat was not on when he was struck, it fell off, 2961.—Blood followed the blow directly, 2962.—There was no getting to see what was then done; they were all obliged to go down to Grosvenor Square, and knowing he should be picked out, witness went away, 2963.—The gentlemen and ladies in the balconies decidedly sympathised with the people, 2964.—It was the same with the persons in the few carriages that were in the park; they seemed to delight in it, and cheered the mob. The people were in good humour. First of all there was a little hissing, and they laughed at it, 2965.—There were a great many ladies standing at the balconies in Grosvenor Street and servants at the doors, 2969.—There was nothing to alarm them, 2970.—They had no seats out. The people were quiet enough, except a few boys. One little boy about 10 or 11 invited Lord Robert Grosvenor to hang himself with the parchment that they wrote the bill upon; that was the only thing he heard about the Sunday Bill, and it created a little laughter, 2972.—There were no windows broken at Lord Robert Grosvenor's House, and did not see one stone thrown in the park, 2973.—Has never been near it since, 2974.—Did not see or hear of any windows broken that day at all. Wrote a letter to Sir George Grey. Witness's son was taken the next day and falsely charged with throwing stones, 2976.—He was convicted, and though he had witnesses, Mr. Hardwicke said that what a policeman swore must be true. When his son was taken the policeman said, "That's "right; he is a publican's son, and they were at "Lord Robert Grosvenor's house yesterday," 2977.

FLOYD, Mr. WILLIAM. (Page 27.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 25, Great Quebec-street, Montague-square, 810.—Is employed as second master in the Philological school, 811.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 812.—

FLOYD, Mr. WILLIAM—*continued.*

At about four o'clock, 813.—Was there about two hours, from about four to six, 814.—Wished to give some evidence as to the conduct of the police, and wrote to the Home Office upon the subject. Without the slightest intention of getting into the crowd, went for a walk into the park, intending to go to Kensington Gardens, 815.—Entered by the Marble Arch. And on his way towards Kensington Gardens heard some shouting down towards the Serpentine. Went down near to where it was, and found himself on the north side of the drive; believes it is the place where the Humane Society have some men stationed, 806.—Witness's curiosity was excited, went towards where there is a bunch of trees. Some policemen were standing near there. Heard afterwards that that was the place where some one was to speak. Did not know anything about it at the time. There were several people standing behind, and in front of the crowd a line of policemen drawn up; pushed a little through the crowd to look in, being tall, to see what there was, and found there was nothing but a blank space inside, and the police seemed to be preserving this spot. Wondered what it could be for, and attempted to go forward, but one of the policemen gave him a punch of his elbow, and told him to stand back, and that he must not go any further that way, 817.—It was a sort of semicircle there, witness of course went back, 818.—They appeared to be making the spot clear; went away from there, and went on towards the gardens, still keeping on the grass at the north side of the drive, and went still on towards the gardens, 819.—Was not particularly hurt, was more struck at the rude manner in which the policeman spoke. They generally give you some reason for what they do, but he assigned no reason, and he gave witness a stroke, and said that he could not go any further that way. As he went towards the gardens, he was met by one or two friends, members of an institution that he is connected with, and turned with them. They went back again past this place, and noticed the police making a succession of sorties amongst the crowd, but they kept back behind the crowd, 820.—They made those sorties from the drive, which was all the time perfectly clear. Those people were standing inside the rails, four or five in a line, 821.—The drive was clear, this was on the grass side of the rails. Was behind the people again, 822.—The drive was clear, and it was from the drive that the policemen issued; now and then the policemen formed in a line, quite across the road from one side to the other, and then when they made a charge at the people of course this line made quite a body, and they charged in amongst them, and cleared the railing for the space of about twenty or thirty yards; all the people by the railing rushing, for a time, back into the grass. It was on one of those occasions that witness got at the rail, and when the people were rushing back from the grass found himself amongst them, standing down at the railing again, for they went back again to it, and they seemed to be left there unmolested for a little time. On one of those occasions got next to the rails, and by that time there was only one friend with him. They were standing next the rails, when a policeman walking along in front said they must stand further back; he did not say so in anything like a rough manner; he was walking on, and said it almost as a matter of course. Understood it to be a warning that they must not go under the rail or go on to the road. He said it in such a quiet way that witness was almost disposed to say, by way of a joke, "I do not know; it is no easy matter to get back with such a pressure." When another man next to him said more decidedly, "You must stand back." Witness said, "Yes, I will stand back, as soon as the crowd behind will move out of the way; as soon as the crowd will let us." In the meantime he pushed back, and endeavoured to do so, 823.—After he had succeeded in getting back, his friend said, "I do not think we can get much further." Witness said, "I do not see the difference between standing here a few inches from the rail, and leaning upon it." Some one overheard this, and one of the policemen said, "Hallo, is he not satisfied?" 824.—They all had their staves out at the time, and policeman No. 20 of the D division said that. So he called out, and said "Come on then; is he not satisfied?" That was his expression, and then between twelve and twenty policemen rushed over and under the railings. When they made the charge, the people from behind gave way a little, and witness had room to step back. Then, however, some

FLOYD, Mr. WILLIAM—*continued.*

of the party seized hold of him. Two of them collared him at each side, and tore his coat and waistcoat, 825.—They struck him afterwards, but not till two of them held him; believes three; believes one had him by the back of the neck as well. The others crowded around him, and No. 20 came to his right-hand side, and struck him a heavy blow on the right arm while these men were holding him, with his staff received another blow upon the back of the neck, on the shoulder-blade, 826–827.—Believes from another person. At the same time, two others must have struck him on the left arm, so that they must have gone in a systematic way to work to cripple both arms. Received four blows altogether at the same moment almost, as if they were determined to disable his arms in an instant, 828.—Did not observe any number besides 20, noticed 20 once or twice before he called out. Saw him look exceedingly savage; he was a large, stoutish man, and he particularly attracted witness's attention, 829.—Noticed his number before he called out to ask, "Is he not satisfied?" 830.—Knows him now, personally. Met him since; and he almost produced an altercation in the street the other night when witness passed him, 831. — Noticed his number on that occasion. On the same occasion pointed him out to a friend, a clergyman, and said, "That is the man who struck me in the park, and led the party on," 832.—Saw the number first, and looked round at his face, and said, "That is the man who struck me in the park on Sunday," 833.—Immediately recognized him by the number; and when witness looked at his face, he was very angry, and he said, "Do you want me?" without my speaking to him, He did not recognize him. Did not speak to him in the road that day at all; but he said, "Do you want me?" 835.—They struck him on both shoulders, the bruises are still to be seen. Noticed them in dressing, and they could be seen from where you are sitting now; it was immediately after they had done this, that the people all about cried "Shame!" and there was a good deal of commotion about it; some few of the people in the crowd knew witness; and if it had not been for the uncertain sort of way that matters seem to be in at present with regard to this inquiry, he might have many witnesses here; several on the spot gave him their names; when the policemen had used him in this way, they let him go; they knew they had no charge against him; did not raise his stick, or do anything, 838.—Several persons in the crowd offered to give their names, to give evidence of what they had seen, 839.—Those were men that witness knows nothing about; had not seen them either before or since; a friend was with him at the time; he said, as they were leaving him, "Now, number 20 D, I shall mark you; I shall take your number," 830.—As the police were leaving, some of the people round seeing that witness noticed his number, said, "Yes; there is number so and so, and number so and so," who did the same; but, in the confusion, could not catch the numbers. Believes one or two of the persons may perhaps know some other numbers. When witness called out to number 20, that he should know him, and keep his number, they made a second rush, and this time, as they came on, said, "Why did not you stand back?" or "Why do not you stand back?" 841.—Then they had driven him away from the railings. Seeing them coming on again, drew back, and said, "I was going back, and am going back now;" and this man then held out his truncheon, and imitated witness' voice, and said, "Ah!" as if he was exceedingly indignant about something or other. Was obliged to go away, and left it, and went back a little way. Of course the people round talked about it a good deal; believes it was from a feeling of shame at what occurred, on the cry of "Shame!" that they did not touch him a second time. Went off, as soon as he could get away from the crowd, 842.—Has already made a complaint about this. Wrote a letter to the "Times" about it the next day, and mentioned the number of the man there. Also wrote to Sir George Grey, but did not mention the man's number. As soon as he heard that this Commission was to be appointed, he said he had something to say about it, 843, 844.—Believes there is a gentleman in court now who said that he had seen how witness was handled, 845.—His letter to Sir George Grey was merely that he had been ill-used, 846.

FLOYD, Mr. WILLIAM—*continued.*

——— (Page 195) identifies policeman 20 D as the man that led 14 or 15 men against him. He calls him a ruffian, 8795–8797.

FORD, WILLIAM. (Page 428).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is messenger to Lord Robert Grosvenor, 11,592.—Was in his house on the 1st of July, 11,593.—Heard a noise made by the crowd outside the house, 11,594.—It caused alarm to the inmates of the house, 11,595.—It was yelling, hooting, and whistling; believes Lady Grosvenor was very much frightened indeed, 11,596.—When this crowd came, witness went out to fasten up the area gate, 11,598.—While he was doing it a stone struck his head, 11,599.—It was not thrown with violence; it caused a small swelling on his head, 11,600.—When they heard the crowd coming, it was very natural to fasten up the gate, 11,602.—It was six o'clock in the evening; there was no crowd there in the morning, 11,603.—Did not look out after six o'clock, 11,605.—Witness did not go to church that day, 11,606.—Did not hear what the crowd said; there was a great commotion, and all the blinds were put down, and the shutters shut, 11,607.—Witness shut all the shutters looking into Park Street, as high as the drawing room, 11,608–11,610.—They shut inside and the windows are outside; there were none broken on that day, 11,611–11,613.—Witness was not particularly alarmed, had his dinner and supper as usual. Should think it disturbed the family arrangements a little, 11,614–11,621.—Lady Grosvenor was in town and two of the young ladies, 11,622, 11,623.—The stone certainly came from the crowd, it did not injure witness, it was about the size of a walnut, 11,626–11,629.—Thinks it very likely it was thrown playfully, or it would have hurt him more than it did, 11,630.—Witness thinks Lady Grosvenor and the young ladies went out after the mob was dispersed, about half past six o'clock, 11,631–11,635.—They never go out in the carriage on Sundays; they walk, 11,636, 11,637.

FRANCIS, JOHN, Policeman 72 D. (Page 342).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Took the man who was taken out of the Serpentine in a cab to the station, 8872.—Witness's name is John Francis, 8873.—There was another constable went with witness, 8874.—In the cab he had another prisoner, 8875.—Knows the other constable, but does not remember his number, 8876.—Witness then took this man into the yard, 8878.—Observed then that his nose was bleeding, does not know how it came, 8879–8881.—He was very obstinate, 8884.—Did not see any one strike him in the yard, 8885.—Witness says upon his oath he did not, 8886.—He pulled his shirt off in the yard, 8888, 8889.—At that time he was handcuffed; he was very obstinate in the cab; witness had a great deal of trouble with him, 8890–8892.—Witness struck him in the cab, because after he had put the handcuffs on him, he got them up in this manner (*describing the same*), and made a blow at witness, and it was nearly touching witness when he struck his hand, 8894, 8895.—Witness intended to strike his hand, but the end of his staff touched his head; the blow was aimed at his hand, 8896.—Witness was sitting exactly opposite to him, 8897.—Previously to witness putting handcuffs on him he was very violent; witness was very weak in his hand from where he kicked him; had no power in that hand at all; just after witness had put the handcuffs on he would have struck him in the face; he said "You are not going to fix me in this manner;" he went with all his force, and had not witness caught him at the moment he did, the chain and handcuff would have come right across, 8898.—Did not strike him more than once, 8899.—Took him to the Vine Street Station, 8900.—Did not see him again till the Tuesday morning, 8902.—He was before the magistrate on the Tuesday, 8903.—Did not complain of being struck, all he said there was that he was very sorry; he was sober then, 8904, 8905.—There were no marks of violence about him then except a slight mark on his forehead; witness thinks it was where he struck him with his staff; he said nothing about it, 8906, 8907.—He did not actually strike witness with the handcuffs, but the blow was so near his face, that in another half moment he would have hit him, 8908.—The man was without his shirt in the cab, 8909.—He had got handcuffs on, 8910.—He did strike witness at first before he had handcuffs on, and got hold of his collar; witness was obliged to

FRANCIS, JOHN—*continued.*

stop the cab to call out for handcuffs, 8911.—It is not difficult to strike with handcuffs on, 8912.—Witness never saw it before in a cab, but has seen very hard blows struck at the station-house with handcuffs on; the blow did not hit witness, 8915.—The truncheon certainly struck the man on the head, because it was so close; but witness struck at his hand, 8916.—There was another policeman in the cab, 8918.—He had nothing to do with him; he had another prisoner, 8919.—The other prisoner was very quiet, 8920.—He did assist witness, 8921.—Witness thinks that he could not have restrained him except by striking at that moment, 8922.—Witness never had occasion to use his truncheon before in a cab, 8923.—If he had not done it in that moment he might have been killed, 8924.—It is a very dangerous thing to strike a man in the forehead with handcuffs, 8925.—Witness put them on because he could not restrain the man without, 8926.—If he had been without handcuffs he would have overpowered witness and got out; he was a very powerful man, 8929.—This Sunday affair gave a little extra trouble to the police; a great many of the police in the park would otherwise have been away from duty at their own homes, 8932.—This did not cause any exasperation among the police; there was no conversation about it, 8933.—Witness would not have been on duty in the park or anywhere else if it had not been for this affair on that day, 8935.—This did not make witness at all spiteful; is so used to being called out that he thinks nothing of it, 8936.—Witness had the greatest punishment that day, 8937.—Did not hear that any policeman had stated that they had had the greatest lark that day they ever had in their lives; swears positively that he never heard any word of the sort, 8938, 8939.—There was no policeman on the box of this cab, 8940.—Saw many of the cabs go away, 8943.—There were policemen on some of the boxes, 8944.—When witness made this blow with his truncheon which reached the man's forehead did it in self-defence from the blow of the handcuffs, 8946.—It was not done afterwards in the way of punishment, 8947.—It was done simultaneously with the handcuffs being raised, 8948.

FRANKLAND, LEWIS. (Page 213).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at No. 7, Furnival's Inn Place, Holborn, 5901.—Is a compositor, 5902.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July instant, 5903.—Entered about 4 o'clock, and thinks it was about half-past five when he left. Was taken in Park Street on his way homewards, somewhat about six, 5904.—Went into the park with his wife, 5905.—Did not go there intentionally on that day. Was walking in Holborn, and hearing people talk of a large assemblage there, went out of curiosity, 5906.—There were many cries in the park to the police and to the carriages; saw nothing disorderly. Heard some policemen remark on the stones that were out of the paved part of the park, saying that those must have been heaved. Saw nothing heaved at them, 5907.—Saw none of them thrown, 5908.—Saw the charges of the police; could not think what they were for. Thought there must have been some orator unknown to him, 5910.—Did not see or hear any orator, 5911.—Did not see any one struck directly in the park. Saw them thrust down with pushes, 5912.—Returned home down Park Street through Grosvenor Gate, 5913.—Believes that to be the most direct way. Went there without knowing that he would meet another assemblage in that street, 5914.—It was by accident that witness learnt that that was Lord Robert Grosvenor's residence, 5915.—Near the house witness supposes there were about 200 people, not making the street very thick, 5916.—Witness' wife was still with him, 5917.—Opposite the house the crowd were principally conversing in small knots about the Bill, and enlightening each other as to Lord Robert's residence, 5919.—Saw nothing disorderly when he first arrived. Heard a cry arise further down the street, which was caused by the approach of a compact body of police, 5920.—There were several people in the balconies round about, 5921.—They were ladies, 5922.—They appeared to be taking some interest in seeing it, but no alarm, 5923.—Witness and his wife did not stand there more than a quarter of an hour, nor so long as that in one place; they might have moved over the space of twenty or thirty yards in a quarter of an hour, 5924.—When witness got there, thinks there were the ordinary lot of police for duty in the street; very few, 5925.—Went further down the street, to discover what the

FRANKLAND, LEWIS—*continued.*

noise arose from; found it was occasioned by a compact body of policemen, four or six abreast, about 100 or more, and the crowd expressed disapprobation by cries of "Shame!" and hooting. They had probably passed where witness was standing, about three yards, when a secret or preconcerted signal was given for them to part the lot, and break out indiscriminately, and rush among the people with their staves. Witness certainly heard the order to do that. Then just where he was standing believes the cries of "Shame" were greatly increased at the manner in which they struck about at any one. Witness cried "Shame!" Juveniles and women, they seemed all to partake of it. Thinks the juveniles were the selected ones, and that was what made witness cry "Shame!" The people all round were crying "Shame!" 5926.—The people were of much the same character as those in the park, 5929.—Considered them well-dressed, 5930.—Observed a few well-dressed mechanics, and others besides, in that street. They had passed there apparently without knowing anything of the occurrence, asking questions; working mechanics, 5931.—Could not select anybody in particular who was crying "Shame!" 5933.—Before the sound had died from witness's mouth, he felt himself grasped from behind by the collar, by Inspector Webb of the C division, 5934.—He passed witness into the hands of two more policemen, and he does not know whether by his orders or not, but a third fell in to take charge behind, when witness had got a few yards from him. Ought to say that after being passed on by those two policemen, he did not know whether Inspector Webb had exceeded his duty for witness expressing his disapprobation, but the one on his right, whose number he did not know, but told his wife to take, having got witness some paces from the inspector, but still within his sight, drew his staff, for no purpose, and struck witness behind the head, taking him through the street the remainder of the way bleeding, 5935.—After being handed over to these men, witness did not resist at all. Thinks that after they had got him fairly in marching order they struck him then to make a case. Thinks there must have been some cause for their emulating one another in that manner, from some conversation that he heard, 5936.—Was actually wounded on the left side of his head, 5937-5939.—They dragged witness's wife away from him on Inspector Webb taking him. Believes it was the inspector's intention to have taken her in charge, and he gave orders to that effect, but the men did not fully understand it, 5940.—Heard him tell the policeman to take her away, and knows that he intended her to be taken in charge, from his inquiring for her in the prison at Vine Street, 5941.—He said, "Where is the woman?" and some of the policemen went out, thinking she might be still waiting to know what had become of witness, but could not find her; she had gone away, 5942.—It was not intended for witness's hearing, but it was noted down. Heard words to this effect spoken to the inspector taking down the charge, "Lewis Frankland, charged with inciting the mob to riot, and his wife for inciting the said mob to effect his rescue," which was all entirely false, 5943.—Many people asked witness' wife the cause of his being wounded and dragged along in that way, and she explained, 5944.—Believes the charge was entered on the books, 5945.—Heard Inspector Webb himself give the charge at the police office; witness was kept in the waiting-room until he came, 5951.—Was not put into a cell with Mr. Mair; thinks he was only in his company in the waiting-room, 5955.—Witness was put down stairs in the next cell from what appeared to be occupied by criminals, 5956.—Only knows from rumour that there were criminals there, 5957.—Was taken in a passage from Vine Street into a house, and reaching the back kitchen, taken over a flight of stairs, down an area, and led forward again to the front of the house, in an underground passage, witness was lodged in a cell, the second one in from the street, 5958.—The seat, including the water-closet, occupied a side and a half of it, and nine were forced to be squeezed to sit on that part, consequently it would have held 18 square, 5959.—Nine could sit down on the seat, if not very large. Somewhere about nine rose up to make it easier for the others, 5960.—It was ventilated by an open space of about four inches only; thinks in the door, 5961.—There was nothing but a dead wall opposite the door, 5962.—Could not in the gloom discover whether there might not have been another small aperture over the door; there was a glimmer there; rather thinks there was glass thickly barred, 5963.—They could not see one another; but on being accustomed to it they got a glimmering after an hour or so, 5965.—The cell was dry at first witness thinks, but being forced to be used as it was for every purpose it soon became filthy, not being able to see how to use the things put there, 5966.—It smelt very bad; one was forced to stand on it, 5967.—Had no light in the cell; one of the prisoners had a lucifer in his pocket, and he struck it just to see the place, 5968.—The people complained of being faint. Considers that two were very materially affected by it, 5970.—They were complaining throughout the night that they wanted air. Witness was afraid that there would be a death struggle as to who should get their noses through these four inches, 5972.—It did not come so bad as he expected, 5973.—There were many struggles to get at this orifice; but being sensible men they were begged to stand back, and have it fair, 5974.—Asked the policeman many times to open the door, and let in some air. He came his round once in an hour, when sometimes he would open the door. Thinks he did open it for a few minutes on every round, except one or two, 5975.—Told him that they felt the want of fresh air, 5976.—Witness considers the sweat he was in produced stiffness over him for a fortnight following. On being led out of the place into open sun he could not see. He was like struck down coming up the steps, 5978.—That did not last any time. Has been subject to the rheumatics, and considers that renewed it, 5979.—There was nothing done to witness's wound all that time, 5980.—It was not painful to a great extent, although it was a wound an inch and a half long, 5981.—Was not free from the place till 9 o'clock on Monday, 5983.—Was let out into an open space with a great many policemen. One was appointed to look after each, and they could not leave the place without a policeman. Could not have anything sent in that was not seen by the police. Does not know that they could get anything, 5984.—Saw no violence there. Observed some conversation amongst them, which made witness think that there must be some reason for their trying to emulate one another. Heard one say he had brought five there himself in the afternoon, and, if he had had conveyances, he would have had 50, 5985.—Witness's attention was called by a fellow prisoner, to note what they were saying, 5986.—Was taken about 5 o'clock before Mr. Hardwick. On the first day he did not see Mr. Hardwick, 5987.—Was taken to Marlborough Street, 5988.—Was kept in the waiting-room, 5989.—When witness got into the station house, he asked the policeman who took him in, "By what authority do you take me? that I may send about bail;" and he said, "Never mind, you will be brought before the authority in time," and he had to wait, while other cases were being entered till the return of Inspector Webb; thinks about an hour, or an hour and a half after he was taken, and then he was taken before the other inspector, who entered the charges; it was entered, and witness then asked to be allowed to send for bail, 5990.—This inspector said that he did not think that bail would be allowed to any for that night, they had so many things to attend to, 5991.—Witness told him that he could get bail, 5992.—He did not say anything to witness about being paid for sending, 5993.—Witness would have paid for sending, 5995.—Did not offer to do so; the policeman said that no bail would be taken that night, 5996.—Did not make any other application for bail; had no opportunity, 5997.—Was bailed out on Monday, after being at Marlborough Street, and kept there from 11 in the morning to near 7, when he returned to Vine Street in the evening. Was taken with about the seventh lot; thinks about 11 o'clock; can hardly tell, 5998.—Was not taken before the magistrate on account of the number of cases, he believes, 5999.—Did not hear any policeman say why, 6000.—Obtained bail that night; after returning to Vine Street at 7 o'clock, he was told that he might get bail if he could procure it, 6001.—It came without his sending for it, 6002.—Was bailed at Vine Street by the superintendent, 6003.—Was not bailed before the magistrate, 6004.—Being on bail on Monday night, went on Tuesday morning to Marlborough Street, 6005.—Went before Mr. Hardwick about 5 o'clock, 6006.—Understood it was the last lot, 6007.—He was then discharged, 6008.—No charge was made against him, 6009.

FRANKLAND, LEWIS—*continued.*

——— (Page 321) was called again. Witness identifies Inspector Webb as the man he spoke of, 8265–8267.

FRAZER, PETER, Policeman 402 A. (Page 317).

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is 30 years of age; has been in the force nine years and eight months; is a Scotchman, 9570–9572. Was in the carriage-way adjoining the Serpentine on Sunday the 1st of July, about a quarter past 3; was sent for by Superintendent Martin with 10 men; witness is a sergeant, 9573–9575.—While witness was clearing the carriage-road Mr. Calrow stood near the rails on the park side, and he began shouting as a carriage was passing, and clapping his hands, 9576.—Witness told him if he did not desist and go away he should be compelled to take him into custody. He desisted then, and when witness turned round he groaned at him, 9577–9578.—Turned round and told him that he had better go away, but as another carriage passed he commenced shouting again, 9579.—Told him that he had better go away, and if he did not he should have to take him into custody; also advised the people standing near to go away from the railings, and he told them not to go away. "They cannot touch you," he said, 9580.—When the second carriage or brougham came along he commenced shouting again; witness took him into custody. Superintendent Martin was there, and he witnessed his riotous conduct, and he told witness to take him to the station; took him to the Vine Street station, with the assistance of another constable, 436 A, 9581–9582.—He did not complain of the way he was walked along; he wished to be allowed to walk instead of being led along by the arm; that is the only allusion that he made of any kind, 9583.—Witness was very sorry, but there was not one cab to be found, any of the cabs engaged by the station to be at the park gate; they were all engaged at the time; wanted a cab himself very bad, 9584.—Was not very much excited at the time; had not been doing any hard work; had not been in the crowd more than a quarter of an hour, 9586.—There were other constables who can swear to Calrow's conduct, 9588.—Was instructed that there would be cabs in waiting up at the Triumphal Arch, and also at other gates; that was the only one in the way, the Triumphal Arch; there were none there, 9589.—That was the order from the Commissioner; that was in the orders that were received previously to going into the park, 9591.—Should have preferred a cab to walking himself, to take Mr. Calrow, 9594.—Walked all down Piccadilly without meeting a cab; there were plenty passing by, but they all seemed engaged, 9595.—There is a line of cabs in Piccadilly; he said he declined having a cab then, 9596.—Just as you get out of the park gates there is a row of cabs along the Green Park, but witness expected to meet those that were engaged; had no instructions to pay for a cab, 9597–9600.—There were to be cabs in waiting, 9603.—Had no instructions, if he did not see any of those that were engaged, to take one; expected to meet one of those that were engaged; there was generally a constable on it, the engaged cabs, 9604–9605.—Swears that Mr. Calrow never asked to be allowed to take a cab, 9608.—Going down the drive in the carriageway he said he wished to be allowed a cab; he did not offer to pay for one in the park, he did in Piccadilly, about halfway to the station, 9610–9614. When they came to the cab rank witness told Mr. Calrow he could take a cab if he particularly wished it, but he declined then, he said he would as soon walk all the way then, 9615–9618.—There was witness and another with him in Piccadilly. Witness had hold of his arm. The sun was shining, 9619–9622.—Mr. Calrow was a respectable looking man. Supposes he was looked at coming down Piccadilly between two policemen, 9623–9625.—Witness did not strike anybody during that day, did not hear of any policemen that did, 9626, 9627.—Did not see any people bleeding from the head, but saw two constables bleeding, 9628, 9629.—Has been in the force nine years and eight months. Is a sergeant, 9630.—Has never been reported against by private individuals, only for minor offences against the police regulations, in the first year or two that he joined, 9632–9634.—Did not go under the rails at all that day at that time. After he came back from the station passed in after some one that was hissing in the crowd; there were a great many there; witness had ten men under him, 9635–9638.—Did not make any rushes amongst

FRAZER, PETER—*continued.*

the crowd. There were very riotous persons among them, 9639, 9640.—Saw some people addressing the people, but was not near enough to hear what they said, 9641.—Did not hear Mr. Calrow complain that he was being held too tight; was on the left side of him, 9642.—A cab came up in Piccadilly close to where they were standing, but Mr. Calrow did not beckon it, 9645.—The cab came up for a fare; it did not offer to take up witness and Calrow, 9648.—There were no cabs; none beckoned, nor did any come up, 9651.—He did not ask witness to keep cool, 9652.—He never addressed him anywhere; he spoke to the people not to go away, and said, "They cannot touch you," and he hissed and groaned; that was all, 9653.—He said going along the carriageway, "Will you allow me a cab?" and witness said, "You will have one directly." That was meaning when they got to the gate; when they got there there was none to be seen, 9654.—Witness did not say anything like "We have had to put up with exposure; we have to stand that, and why should not you?" 436 A was with witness, 9661.—Witness had been exerting himself just before this man was taken into custody, was just on the side of the rails where this man was. It was a hot day, 9662, 9663.—Witness had been sitting on the grass 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour; was not in a state of perspiration, 9665.

FRY, MR. SAMUEL. (Page 260.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) — Is a solicitor, 6698.—His office is 356 Strand; lives in the country, 6699.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 6700.—Arrived at about a quarter before two at Apsley House, and got along to the Serpentine, thinks about three o'clock, 6701.—Remained in the park till about six o'clock. 6702.—When witness first went there was a great crowd going towards the Serpentine, between Rotton Row and the drive; there was not so great a crowd going towards the Serpentine on the opposite side, but it got very dense towards the Serpentine, 6703.—Was mixed up with the crowd continually; went to the railings, and looked at what was going forward on the other side, and took notice of it, and talked to his next neighbours, 6704.—There was a great deal said, and a great deal of exasperation amongst the people, arising chiefly from an idea that the Sunday Beer Bill had got the wedge in, and they did not intend to "go it" any further; and it seemed from their general statement, that they came out with the idea of having shouting and making annoyance and frightening horses; and not finding that, their exasperation was turned against the police, 6705.—Collected that from their conversation, 6706.—Saw many constables with a boy in custody, 6707.—There happened to be a woman near witness. It was not one constable; believes there were three, and there seemed to be a great deal of feeling at three constables taking a boy. She expressed a strong wish and hoped that before they got very far they would be taken care of by some of the crowd; exasperating the people, 6708.—She said this aloud to a number round, 6709.—The policemen were not using violence to the boy; does not think the violence commenced until you got nearer the Serpentine; there might be individual cases of persons being taken into custody, and some of them for throwing stones, but does not think that there appeared to be any serious violence on either side until you got nearer to the Serpentine, 6711.—This was a short distance from the Serpentine, just before you arrived at the walk before you get to the Serpentine, and further towards Apsley House, 6712.—The policemen were taking a boy down the road; before the cabs came, 6713.—Saw one person pick up stones; a young man dressed as a gentleman; he put them in his pocket, and threw them as he got an opportunity behind people, 6714.—This was at about half past three, or between that and four; cannot say exactly, 6715.—Close to the Serpentine, 6716.—Just at the corner of the Serpentine where the road runs down to Rotten Row, 6717.—On the Oxford Street side of the drive; not the Serpentine side; the north side, 6718.—At the east end of the Serpentine. He was throwing stones; believes more out of mischief than anything else, but evidently covered by a number of others, 6719.—He did not mind whom he hit. He threw them up in the air, 6720.—They were not thrown direct; he could not do that because of the crowd before him, 6721.—They were small pebbles, 6722.—They were thrown up so as to fall in the road, 6723.—They would pitch in the road, 6724.—The police were

FRY, Mr. SAMUEL—*continued.*

stationed there, several of whom were struck by them; does not mean to say hardly, but it was such as evidently to produce a growing feeling of dissatisfaction between the people and themselves. Remonstrated with this young man, 6726.—Thinks it was not done with a view to injure an individual policeman, but to irritate the police, 6727.—The stones were chucked over the people's heads so as to fall among the police, to irritate them. Seeing the shouting that was going on whenever a person was taken into custody, and seeing that whenever a policeman ran after an individual he dodged under the railings, and the crowd immediately closed up, so that he should not take him, then began a certain conflict between the police and the people, 6728.—Before these stones were thrown no conflict had taken place; the shouting and the taking into custody had been going on for about half an hour, 6729.—This was at about four o'clock, 6730.—Was twice present when the police got under the rails. Thinks they went six deep, and walked along towards Apsley House, clearing the people from the side of the rails, 6731.—They all walked along exactly in the same way as they do upon the Derby day, drawing in a line, and the outside man crying out, or one or two of them, perhaps, "Stand back, here; stand back;" at which many of the crowd did stand back; witness amongst the number, 6732.—All the crowd did not stand back; there were one or two individuals who seemed to be determined not to do it, and to have a collision with the police, which they very soon had, 6733.—After seeing these stones thrown witness wished to get out of the crowd, 6734.—Had not the least difficulty in doing it. Asked one of the policemen to allow him to cross the road, and he let him go across, 6735.—Got upon the water side, 6736.—Saw some encourage others not to stand back. Saw one man saying that he was an Englishman, and that his rights should not be trampled upon, and that he would resist the police, which he did, and they took him into custody, 6737.—He was a very powerful man; no doubt there was considerable difficulty in taking him into custody, 6738.—The crowd pressed upon the police; they tried to interfere to prevent this man being taken, 6739.—Saw them do that; it is natural enough with every crowd who do not look upon it as any crime. Apprehends if a man is run after they make way to let him run through, and close up, and prevent the policeman following. These stones did not seem to be thrown at carriages by this particular individual; saw stones thrown at a carriage, 6741.—That was about half past four; it was after the cabs had arrived First of all they walked the people down whom they took into custody, and then they had cabs, and then there was a great deal of pelting at these cabs whenever there was a policeman outside, 6742.—The stone throwing at the cabs began; and a four-wheeled carriage came up, and they threw stones at it, 6743.—Whenever a policeman was outside they threw stones at the cabs; sometimes there were two policemen outside and two inside, and sometimes a man upon the top; and whenever a man was on the top he was marked, 6744.—Up to near the Serpentine, on the north side, there was nothing amiss except talking, 6745.—Draws a distinction between two places, 6746.—Would separate them within about 100 yards of this side of the Serpentine, 6747.—After that there was more than talking, 6748.—People would stand at the rails, and cry out, and say, "Here is an infamous thing; why does not Lord Grosvenor come? We wish he would come; we would show him," 6749.—And then saying, "They have taken the poor man's beer away, and now they want to take his Sunday away." That would continue some distance wherever you found a certain class of people, but generally speaking it was more from curiosity on the north side after that, 6750.—Thinks the generality of the people there were attracted by curiosity, and they did not like to proceed where they knew that violence was going on, 6751.—Witness's impression is that there was great exasperation on the part of the populace, 6752.—Those men stood along the rails, 6753.—They stood by the rails, perhaps, or one or two behind, 6754.—Without saying that there may not have been individual cases of mistake, or of violence, if the police had not exercised a great deal of vigilance and firmness, there would have been serious disasters, 6756.—Does not know Superintendent Hughes by person; saw several, 6757.—Did not see any mounted superintendent strike any one; thinks one had a whip, 6758.—Did not see him

FRY, Mr. SAMUEL—*continued.*

use it, 6759.—Is bound to say that he heard that he had, from the people who had come from some distance beyond the Serpentine, 6763.—At the time. They said, "He is laying his whip about them." That was the expression, 6764.—Did not go with anybody, 6765.—Was by himself, 6766.—Saw some ladies in the crowd, 6767.—Cannot say that there were a great many, 6768.—Does not think there were a great many females, 6770.—Does not think there was a vast number along the south side of the Serpentine, 6771.—Cannot say whether there were along the south side of the drive, 6772.—Is speaking of the north side, 6773.—Is in the habit of going to Hyde Park on the Sunday afternoon, 6774.—Should say there were not fewer females in the park than usual, 6775.—Should think there were more, from the vast crowd, 6776.—There were not a vast number of females in the portion of the park near the Receiving House opposite the Serpentine, 6778.—Thinks there were more females in the park generally, from the enormous crowd which there was, 6779.—Knows the Humane Society's Receiving House, 6780.—Did not say that there were fewer there than usual, 6781.—Saw some children walking about; and up to that point, where the crowd got dense, everybody went in and out, getting as near as he could to see what was going on, 6782-6785.—It would not be very safe to take young children into any crowd, even if it was a meeting of the Peace Society, 6786, 6787.—Some of the people seemed to be in a pretty good temper, 6788.—Some people appeared to be out of temper, 6789.—Thinks that it was not a good-tempered meeting, 6790.—There was a good deal of conversation about Lord Robert Grosvenor, 6791.—People intimated that he was a coward for not coming there, 6792.—Thinks it would have been dangerous for him to have ventured there, 6793-6795.—Saw a few stones thrown during the day, 6796.—There were some stones thrown at a carriage; they were not thrown at any particular individual, 6797.—Saw some stones thrown near a four-wheeled conveyance, 6798.—The stone did not hit anybody there; it struck the wheel, and the policeman stopped the conveyance, and sent it back, 6799.—There were very few carriages passing that day, 6800.—Did not see any of the people in the carriages cheering to the crowd, 6801.—In one instance, believes it was in a kind of Hansom safety, two young gentlemen were smoking their cigars, and they waved their hats, 6802.—They did not appear to be frightened, 6803.—The carriages which went were four-wheeled hired chaises, and dogcarts, and so on, 6804.—It looked like respectable tradesmen being out for a drive, 6805, 6806.—Thinks after half-past three or four very few, if any, went, for the police stopped them, and recommended them to go back. Saw some insist upon it, 6807.—When they were cheered at they did not seem much alarmed, 6808.—Saw one horse frightened during the day, 6809.—Means by saying that he did not think the persons were likely to be alarmed, that they came to fraternize with the people, and as the police had made the road clear they drove along and took the risk; they seemed to have hired conveyances on purpose, 6810.—Curiosity led witness to go there, 6811.—Saw Sir Richard Mayne's notices up, but did not read them; there was a large crowd at Apsley House reading them, 6812.—Did not go with any revolutionary ideas, 6813.—Thinks that a great many people went from curiosity, 6814.—Heard some speakers in the park. Saw one man attempt to speak at the foot of a tree on the opposite side, 6816.—He was not above a minute or minute and a half; he was speaking to the people; he waved his hat about, and he said, "I hope "Sir Robert Grosvenor likes his hock and seltzer water "this afternoon." Then he went on telling the people that there were no carriages; and that was the man who said, "They have not driven the wedge any further, and do not let them," 6816.—An intimation was given, "Here are the police coming;" and of course he immediately got away, 6819.—Some of the crowd seemed to be amused with his sermon, 6820.—There were a good many people of witness's own class, 6822.—Would call them a mob; considers that different from a crowd; one is dense in which you can scarcely move, and the other in which you can move and do what you like, 6823.—Observed that distinction at the Serpentine, 6824.—The dense crowd was opposite the Serpentine, between that and the Receiving House, 6825.—On the north side of the drive; and also upon the left-hand side of the road just at the corner by the Serpentine where the railing is. When

FRY, Mr. SAMUEL—*continued.*

witness got there it would have been very difficult for a person who got completely across to be able to make his way through the crowd back, 6826.—Saw one other speaker, but was not near enough to hear what he was talking about, 6827, 6828. — It might have been a religious meeting for all witness knows, 6,829.—Saw handbills given about during the day, 6830.—Had one given to him; believes two, 6831. —Has not got it here, 6832.—One was recommending the people to be perfectly quiet, at the same time to be firm, 6833.—And to meet again on the following Sunday until the bill was withdrawn, 6834.—It did not recommend any violence to be used, 6835.—Cannot remember whether there was any jocular expression in it, 6836, 6837.—The other bill was, "Agitate, agitate, agitate; let us get the Beer Bill repealed." It was upon the subject of the Beer Bill, 6838.—That was put into witness's hands. Saw many of them posted up afterwards in the Strand and at the east end of the town, 6839, 6840.—Did not notice them before this meeting, 6841.—If they had been posted up before witness would most likely have seen them; but excepting he was drawn there by curiosity he should not stop to look at them, 6842.—Is quite sure that he saw them posted up, 6843.—Saw several rushes across the road, by the people, which the police endeavoured to prevent, 6844, 6846.—Some people desired to get across from one side of the road to the other; the other people made a violent rush at the same time, and many could not be stopped, and then the policemen stopped some, and violence immediately ensued, 6847.—A policeman would take one man, and then he would resist, and there would be a violent altercation, and three or four more would come together, and three or four more; and perhaps the man's friends would come and try and rescue him, and then there was a struggle, till the man either was taken into custody or got away, 6848.—Only saw one man who had had a blow, 6849, 6851.—He had had a blow on the temple, 6852.—He was not bleeding much, 6853.—He did not appear to be very comfortable under it, 6854.—He appeared excessively exasperated, 6855.—Should take him to be a carpenter or a mechanic, 6856.—Did not see whether he had been doing anything; he came out of the crowd, 6857.—No policeman had hold of him, 6858.—He was not taken into custody; he was coming away. Saw many of the others taken into custody, 6859.—Cannot say whether with blows or not, the thing was so immediate, 6860.—Saw the policemen once or twice go in amongst the crowd on the other side of the rails; they formed a line, and walked along, 6861.—They called out, "Stand back," and walked along, 6862.—Saw some of those springs of the police which Sir Richard Mayne himself admitted that they were obliged to make because there was a hill, 6863.—Never saw more than ten policemen together, and they walked along the clear way, 6865.—Cannot agree that on the hill at one part the policemen were obliged to make a rush to get at the top; the policemen were obliged to take a couple of steps up to the Serpentine certainly, but to no greater amount, 6866.—Went the next Sunday to Hyde Park, 6867.—Did not take any lady with him, 6868.—Did not see any friends with their wives or daughters on either occasion, 6869, 6870. — Did not go into the thick of the crowd, 6871.—Witness did not go so far even the next Sunday as he did the first Sunday; only went partially down Hyde Park, and saw a crowd of people coming along that way, so thought it better to retire, 6873.—Did not see any act of violence then, 6874.—Does not think he saw more than one or two policemen about then, 6875. —There were a great many on the Sunday before, 6876.—Does not say that when there were no policemen there was no violence, 6877.—Did not see any violence, any more than he did the previous Sunday, 6878.—There were a great many policemen on the 1st; but on the 8th he only went a short distance into Hyde Park, and did not attempt to go so far as on the previous Sunday, 6880.—Went on the 8th about halfway between Apsley House and the Serpentine, 6881. —There was a woman talking to the people who were about her about a boy that was taken into custody, 6883.—She appeared to be rather excited, 6884.—She was saying that if she were a man she would very soon take the boy away from those three policemen, 6885.—She seemed exasperated, 6886.—She was merely saying, "There is a shameful thing going on, three men to one boy. Oh, if I were a man, I would take him away!" 6888.—It is usual for women to protect boys, 6889.—The boy was being walked along the pathway with two policemen, and another behind him, 6890.—Should not say that there were a considerable number of ladies in the park on that day, 6891.—There might be, considering the large mass of the crowd, 6892.—I could not judge exactly, 6893.—Draws a distinction between the space between the end of the Serpentine and Apsley House, and the space between the end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House, 6894.—Witness's observation about there being a considerable number on that day of ladies and females does not apply to that portion, 6895.—There were not many ladies that he saw in that part, 6896, 6897.—There were some, 6898.—Saw very few carriages except some that appeared to be hired for the day, 6899.—And the occupants of which seemed to fraternize, 6900.—Does not think it would have been safe for the ordinary carriages to pass that day, because in the first place very few horses would have stood the noise which there was then, and although the vast mass of the people might intend to be quiet, yet there was a sufficient number to have created a serious riot, who thought otherwise, 6901, 6902.—Could not see what proportion of women or children there were on the opposite side of the Serpentine, 6903.—Did not see the police go there at all, 6905.—Is of opinion that there was a necessity for some means being taken to protect the usual persons in the park, 6906.—Generally goes into the park on a Sunday, 6907.—During the week day that drive is very full and frequented, by all classes, 6908.—It is less frequented on the Sunday by carriages, 6909.—More by foot people, 6910.—Amongst that class of persons, there are invalids and persons who go to take the air, 6911.—Thinks it would have been most dangerous for persons of that class to have gone on that day, 6912.

GALBRAITH, JAMES FRASER, Esq. (Page 113.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a gentleman of independent fortune, residing at 177, Piccadilly, 3268. —Is a justice of the peace for the county of Argyle, 3269.—Went into Hyde Park on the 1st of July about four o'clock in the afternoon, and remained there for about an hour and a half, 3270.—Entered at the gate at the Duke of Wellington's house. Walked along the north side of the carriage drive towards the Serpentine, 3271.—Stopped about an hour within about 100 yards of the Serpentine. Saw the people then remaining perfectly quiet, leaning over the railings, looking at the police taking away different individuals, 3272.—The people were perfectly quiet; they were respectable well-dressed people, 3273.—There was no shouting; with the exception of two or three men, they were all well dressed. There were a great many ladies and gentlemen, 3274.—Ladies and gentlemen were walking about with their children, behaving as well as ladies and gentlemen generally do. Is speaking of the crowd between the Achilles and the Serpentine, 3275-3277.—Remained for more than half an hour between the Serpentine and the Achilles; during that time the respectable class of people standing along the railing were charged in a most violent and ruffianly manner by a body of police; this was about 10 minutes after witness arrived in the park, 3280, 3281.—There were separate policemen standing at intervals of about 50 yards each, without batons; they were quite able to preserve order. During the time of this quiet and peace there was a body of police, from 10 to 15, came rushing along from the Serpentine going eastwards, charging along the north side of the railing, beating back the people there who were jumping over the railing, knocking them over. They were hounded on by a police officer on horseback, who was waving his whip, and seemed excessively angry that the men were not more violent, 3283.—Thinks the mounted policeman was on a kind of auburn chesnut horse; a tall horse, 3285.—They charged all the way down from the Serpentine to within 20 yards of where witness was standing, 3286.—Witness was standing within 100 or 150 yards of the east end of the Serpentine, nearer to the Achilles than the Serpentine, 3287.—About two thirds the distance up between the Achilles and the Serpentine, 3288.—Saw them charging all the way, and 20 or 30 yards beyond, 3289.—They were using violence which witness thinks there was not the slightest occasion for, 3290.—Did not see the beginning of the charge, because the crowd was so dense, but saw it quite sufficiently near when the people were running away frightened of the police-

GALBRAITH, JAMES FRASER—*continued.*

men; the ladies and children ran away screaming, they were afraid, 3291.—These men had their truncheons in their hands, and were waving them, and striking them on the railings, and calling out to the people to go back. They were followed in the rear by a superior officer, who was ordering them to go on. Could not identify him. He was a thin man, on foot, 3292, 3293.—Did not see the police strike any one, they were pushing them, and waving their batons, the people were so respectable that they moved back, they did not wait to be struck, 3294.—The flourishing was very alarming, 3295.—If the people had not stepped back quickly, they would have been struck, 3296.—They gave no warning before they began their flourish of truncheons, 3297.—Did not see the man with the whip strike any one; he was in the centre of the carriage way, 3298.—The crowd was not dense at all, 3299.—Walks in the park nearly every Sunday afternoon; it was more crowded than on ordinary occasions, 3302.—Has seen it as much crowded in the very height of the season, 3303.—Walked along the north side of the Serpentine, towards the Receiving House for some time, but did not remain above an hour and a half in the park, 3304.—The crowd was behaving quite well; did not get so near to the railing, because the crowd became denser towards the Serpentine, 3305.—They were behaving very well, 3306.—There was shouting occasionally along the carriage drive when a police cab appeared; the people were crying out about the police breaking the laws by bringing cabs into the park on Sunday; they seemed to shout out that very much, "Law makers, law breakers." That seemed to give very great cause of offence, or rather a cause for shouting, the idea of cabs being brought into the park on a Sunday, and that disgraceful appearance of carrying off men by enormous force; some poor weak lad carried off by three or four policemen, as if he was a herculean man that they were taking up; that seemed to be very ridiculous. It all seemed to give very great cause for excitement and laughter, and ridicule and offence, the whole way of proceeding, 3307.—All the rioting that took place was when there was any charge of the policemen, or when any men or boys were carried off, 3308.—Certainly, if no cabs or anything else appeared, there was no shouting; the moment a cab appeared there was shouting, 3309.—Understands the expression "law makers, law breakers," to apply to the police as well as members of Parliament, because the law seemed to be against labour of any description on a Sunday, 3312.—On any occasion cabs are not allowed to go into Hyde Park, 3313.—The police do not make the law, 3314.—Understands this from a system of reasoning which would occur to any body's mind; that the policemen were held as the executive power of the law makers, and identified as the law makers, namely with the Parliament and the Home Office; evidently the people knew that the police were not the law makers, 3315.—It was an incorrect expression; it ought to have been that the protectors of the law were breakers of the law, 3317.—There were very few private carriages, if any, mostly one-horse carriages; the parties in them appeared to be respectable tradesmen, 3320, 3321.—The people in the chaises did not appear the least alarmed, 3322.—Did not see any horse frightened, 3323.—From the Achilles to the Serpentine there was no stone thrown, 3325.—Did not hear anything in the park about the Sunday Trading Bill, 3326.—Heard the Sunday Trading Bill mentioned. The men said it was an absurd thing, 3328, 3329.—There was no public speaking in the park. The public feeling seemed to be, that it was a most melancholy and contemptible affair, to call up the whole metropolis on such a small and absurd thing, 3330.—Saw some of the police notices which were stuck up. Heard it remarked, that it was a very likely way to create excitement and riot putting up these notices, 3331.—Heard, before going into the park, that the notices were very uncalled for and injudicious, 3332.—Thinks the notices had the effect of irritating the people. It was an advertisement for them to come and defy the law, 3333.—The notices rather tended to draw together a crowd than otherwise, 3334.—Entered the park about 4 o'clock, arrived at the Serpentine about eight minutes after entering the park, 3337–3339.—Has had a good deal to do with police. Was a commissioner of police in Glasgow for many years; and the Commissioners under the old practice had the appointment of the police. Considers, from the way in which the

GALBRAITH, JAMES FRASER—*continued.*

police act in other places, that it was not what he should call a mob on that day. It was a respectable body of people who were collected together; there was no rioting, nor anything to justify the term "mob;" and the police, did not in London on that day act with that forbearance and discretion which they ought to have done, and as they do in other towns, 3340.—The City of Glasgow was formerly managed in this way; the police were appointed by the commissioners elected by the ratepayers. Thirty commissioners were elected by the ratepayers. They had the appointment of the superintendent of the police, and all the force; and in that way the police were entirely under their appointment, and under the control and removable by those Commissioners on misconduct; and there were several occasions on which the commissioners had to remove them, 3341.—Did not take a part in the actual management or administration of the police. The police in Glasgow have truncheons like our London police, they were introduced after the practice of the London police, 3344.—They used formerly to have staves, 3345.—They have truncheons now, 3346.—Thinks a truncheon the more useful weapon, 3347.

GIBBS, GEORGE MILLER, Superintendent. (Page 484.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is 42 years old, 13,150.—Has been in the force nineteen years, within a few months, 13,151—Entered as a constable, 13,152.—Will have been superintendent three years in November next, 13,153.—Is a Worcestershire man, 13,154.—Was in the park on the 1st of July, 13,155.—He took up the ground from Apsley House, or rather the commencement of the drive, at the east end of it, 13,156.—Witness's is the B division, 13,157.—From two to three o'clock his men were sitting down under the trees at the east end of the Serpentine, 13,158.—At three o'clock the crowd became very great, 13,159.—The drive then became obstructed; there was a great deal of shouting and hooting; the worst part evidently was from towards the Receiving House, 13,160.—The worst part was not under his observation, 13,161.—He saw a kind of four-wheeled chaise, which contained a lady and gentleman; the horse was galloping at a very furious rate towards Hyde Park Corner, 13,162.—He saw several pieces of hurdles thrown from the park into the drive, 13,163.—One piece evidently was thrown at a gentleman who was riding a spirited horse, which galloped very furiously away, and he thinks the person who threw it was apprehended by a constable named Fraser, and taken to Marlborough Street, and fined 10*s.*, 13,164.—Witness's men had no occasion to act at all; the people were tolerably well behaved, 13,160.—Was not called into action near the east end of the Serpentine, 13,167.—Those hurdles that were broken were wooden hurdles, 13,168.—Has in his office the park-keeper's statement that there were about 20 or 30 destroyed, 13,170.—Thinks it was Mr. Henbury, the park-keeper, 13,171.—Did not notice the vacant space where they had been, 13,172.—Did not see the hurdles broken, but heard them breaking, 13,173.—Witness was backwards and forwards from the road at the head of the Serpentine to the entrance to the drive, 13,174.—The hurdles were close to the road at that part, 13,175.—Did not happen to be on the spot then. Some constables were sent to prevent the people breaking them, 13,176.—It did stop them, 13,177.—Cannot say whether they were broken by accident from persons standing on them, or purposely, 13,178.—They are three or four feet wide, and about three or four feet high. The pieces that came over into the road were about a foot; some two or three feet, 13,179, 13,180.—Witness did not see them broken; but later in the evening, he saw a great many lying down in the park, 13,181–13,186.—It was about four or five o'clock that he saw some constables sent to stop it, but he did not send them, 13,188, 13,189.—For his own information, he sent one of his inspectors to ask Mr. Henbury how many were broken, and he said 20 or 30, 13,190, 13,191.—Thinks it was quite ten before he left the park, 13,192.—His men took up the ground on each side of the road, 13,193.—Witness was moving backwards and forwards during the whole evening, from Hyde Park Corner to near the Serpentine; near the road, 13,194, 13,195.—The only person that he saw wounded that day was a boy, 13,196.—He was being led towards the hospital, 13,197.—He had got a wound on the head, but by what means witness does not know, 13,199.—Thinks there was a female and two men taking him to the hospital; no policeman, 13,201.

GILLMORE, IRWIN, Policeman 392 A. (Page 398.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is about 28 years old, 10,690.—Has been in the Police Force seven years, 10,691.—Comes from the west of Ireland, 10,692.—Remembers being in the park on the 1st of July, 10,693.—Thinks they went into the park about two, 10,694.—Took up his station at this near end of the Serpentine, on the north side of the rails, 10,695.—Left that place between seven and eight, 10,696.—Went on to the grass then and sat down awhile, 10,697, 10,698.—Does not recollect having any conversation with a soldier at that time, 10,699.—Did later in the evening, 10,700.—Saw a great number of persons assembled about 150 yards at his back; saw a horse guardsman with a boy in his arms bleeding from the temple; as soon as witness entered the crowd, a man who appeared to be drunk said "392;" witness thinks he said "You drunken ruffian, do you allege me for striking that boy?" And the soldier said "See what some of you have done, should you not be ashamed of yourselves;" 10,701.—The soldier did not accuse witness, only the drunken man, 10,702.—Had not hit the boy; had not hit a man on that day, 10,703.—Did not see who hit him. Has witnesses to prove that he had been clearing the park at the time he ran down to this crowd, and they saw him go down, 10,704.—Did not say to that drunken man that if he was not off, he would crack his nut, 10,705.—Was astonished to think a man should accuse him of striking the boy when he was not near the place, 10,712.—Thinks if the man called out "392" that was accusing him of striking that boy, 10,714–10,716.—Nobody had said anything before that time in that crowd, 10,719, 10,720.—Has read part of the police regulations, 10,725.—Recollects this clause in the instructions to the police constable, that he will be civil and attentive to all persons of every rank and class, and insolence or incivility will not be passed over, 10,727.—It is rather uncivil and insolent to call a man a drunken ruffian, but when a man is drunk and accuses one of what he is not guilty, it is a great crime, 10,728.—Was there when the soldier used those words, 10,729.—Has witnesses to prove that they saw him leave when he was clearing the park for the crowd from there, 10,730.—They saw him going towards the crowd where the soldier was, 10,731.—That was near the Receiving House, 10,732.—His witness is Thomas Wade, 10,736.—Had not noticed any other policemen near at the time when the soldier spoke to him, but when he came out of the crowd, Wade said, "I can clear you of that," 10,737, 10,738.—Could not say that the boy was hit at all by a policeman, 10,739.—Did not strike a man in the park on that day, 10,740.—The man witness addressed as a drunken ruffian went away, and he did not see him afterwards, 10,741.—Did not use any sort of threat to him, 10,742.—Did not say what he would do to him if he said that, 10,744.

GOSNOLD, JAMES, Policeman 78 A. (Page 376.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is turned twenty-two, 9996.—Has been in the force about 16 months, 9997.—Comes from Northan in Cambridgeshire, 9998.—Saw two sticks at the Dairy Farm on Sunday the 1st of July, 9999.—Has not seen them here, 10,000.—Should know them again, 10,001. (*The sticks were shown to the witness*).—States that this is the stick that he saw there, and a part of the other one, 10,002.—When he saw them, the other was whole, 10,003.—Saw them on Monday morning at Vine Street, 10,004.—They were whole then, 10,005.—That is the last time that he saw them, 10,006.—They were either those sticks or something so exactly like them that he believes those are the sticks, 10,007.—Believes the things that are taken away from prisoners are supposed to be very carefully preserved, 10,008.—Does not know when those sticks were broken, 10,009.—Is unable to say who has had the custody of them since the 1st of July, 10,010.—If witness took two sticks in the park he would give them in at the station to the inspector, 10,012, 10,013.—Has read the rules and regulations, 10,016.—Sometimes the constable keeps the things, if they are valuable articles believes they are removed to the station, 10,018.—Does not know who kept those two sticks, nor when one of them was broken, 10,019, 10,020.—If witness had taken two sticks in the park that day thinks he should have kept them in his own possession, 10,021.—Should have shown them to his superior officer, and he would have directed him what to have done with them, 10,021.—Did not know very soon after Sunday that there was going to be some complaint made against the police, 10,022.—Did not hear that there was a good deal of public discussion about it, 10,023.

GOSNOLD, JAMES—*continued.*

GOUGH, MR. JOHN. (Page 23.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 12, Wellington Place, Newington Butts, 686.—Is a tailor, 687.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 688.—Entered the park about half-past three in the afternoon, 689.—Left it about half-past six, 690.—Does not know Mr. Mair personally, saw him here this morning, 691.—Saw that gentleman in the park, 692.—Was within about 30 yards of the crossing on the north side of the road, and heard a little bit of a noise of people crying "shame," turned round and saw Mr. Mair being dragged by three or four policemen; one had his knuckles in his neckerchief, another his coat, and one behind; they were taking him in a very rough and violent manner; never saw more brutal conduct anywhere; was struck twice by the police, 693.—Mr. Mair was not resisting in the slightest, and not attempting to get away, 694, 695.—Cannot say whether he appeared to be ill as he never saw the man before, 696.—Got to the park about half-past three, and then placed himself in the road with his back against the railings, 698.—Had been there some minutes when one of the superintendents or inspectors came galloping down on horseback, and ordered the constables to make all the parties outside the rails get under instantly; witness amongst the rest endeavoured to do so, 700.—Means within the road, outside of the rails, 701.—The inspector ordered the police to drive the people on to the path; they were not able to get on to the path instantly, inasmuch as pressure against the railings, the people being four or five deep, would not allow them to do so; the constables drew their staves and struck several across the back, and witness upon the hat; he turned round and said "What did you do that for?" very quietly, and one of them gave him a severe poke in the stomach with his staff, from which he suffered several days, 702, 703.—Does not know the number of the man; was too much excited and glad to get out of the way as they appeared to act so indiscriminately; saw one little boy get his head very much cut in trying to get underneath the rails, because the people could not let him in, 704.—Does not know the numbers of any of the police who acted violently, 705.—Pledges his honour he never saw a more orderly set of people in his life, 706.—Is of opinion that all the riotous conduct which took place was caused by the police, 707.—Just at the time Mr. Mair was taken down the road a body of from 30 to 40 constables came down from the neighbourhood of the Receiving House, with their truncheons drawn, and they were knocking indiscriminately, right and left; saw a woman knocked against a tree, and one little boy under foot, 708.—Thinks they must have been knocked by hand, 709, 710.—The police charged suddenly, 711.—The woman was thrown back, 712.—She would have gone down if it had not been for the tree, no doubt, 713.—Did not see any horses frightened; only saw two carriages the whole of the afternoon go up; saw lots of cabs for the police, 714, 715.—There was a little hooting at the police as they came by; shouting at the police; but saw nothing further, 716.—That is when the police were taking off people in the cabs; they appeared to be full, 717.—Saw a boy on the ground; fell just at witness's feet; helped to pick him up, 718.—Thinks one of the police tapped him on the shoulder; the boy was trying to run at the time, and must have tripped over some one's foot, 719.—Should not say his fall was by accident, but cannot say it was purposely done; there is no doubt the boy was struck, 720.—Does not think he was knocked down by the truncheons, but thinks he was struck across the shoulders, for witness asked him afterwards, and he said he was struck across the shoulders by the police, 721, 722.—Did not see that, 723.—It was before Mr. Mair was taken into custody, should say a good hour before, 724.—Never saw a more peaceful or orderly assembly; there was a number of rough people there; considered the principal portion of them was like himself, working men, 724.—There was a number of men in working clothes, 727.—Has no doubt working men are as peaceable as any other class of men, 728.—They were all peaceable from what he saw, 729.—Saw one stone thrown, that was the only thing witness saw in the

GOUGH, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

whole afternoon, 730.—Thinks it was somewhere about the time, as near as possible, when Mr. Mair was taken; about a quarter of an hour afterwards 731.—After the excitement had subsided, 732.—Does not know whether the stone was thrown at a policeman; it was thrown at the foot of one of them; could not see where the stone came from; saw where it went; that was the only thing witness saw of a riotous character the whole afternoon, 733.—It fell at the foot of one of the policemen, 734.—There was a perfect charge by the police from the Receiving House; they had their staves down, knocking indiscriminately right and left, 735, 736.—There was a road outside that was perfectly clear, behind the people was also clear, there was plenty of room to get to the right or to the left; saw no resistance offered at the time, 737.—Thinks they would have opened for them, 738.—Thinks if they had quietly come forward, the people would have opened for them; considers that their conduct was very bad indeed that afternoon; has assisted them on many occasions hitherto, and has always made up his mind to do so, but with such conduct he could not, 739.

GREAVES, JOHN, Police Sergeant. (Page 317.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) — Is twenty-five years old, 10,152.—Has been in the force two years, 10,153.—Came from Surrey, 10,154.—Knows that he has been charged with falling or being on a boy who was down, 10,155. — The boy had been throwing stones, hooting and hissing. As witness was taking him through the crowd he fell; the suddenness of the movement caused witness to fall upon him; in falling his elbow struck the lower part of witness's stomach; he lay there several minutes before he could get up; when he did so he went away to the railings to recover himself, 10,156.—A gentleman in the crowd, previous to his falling, wanted to take his number; he turned round and said it was 31 D., 10,157.—Felt more hurt than ashamed. Has been suffering for some years past from a palpitation of the heart, and the blow caused him almost to faint, 10,158.—The boy had been throwing stones, hooting, and hissing in the crowd. Had witness not been hurt he should have taken him into custody, 10,159.—Told him first of all three times to go away home, to go out of the crowd. He refused to do so; he gave a volley of abuse; he called witness a "peeler," a "rabbit pie," and many other things, 10,160.—Did not see the boy bleeding at the mouth; if he had been bleeding thinks he must have seen it, 10,162.—Should say he was 18, from 17 to 18; he was a full-sized lad, 10,163.—The boy fell first, and the suddenness of his fall and the pressure of the crowd behind caused witness to fall on the top of him, 10,166.—He laid on the flat of his face, and witness on the top of him, on the flat of his face, 10,168.—Both came down pretty heavily, 10,170.—Has been troubled with a palpitation of the heart six years, 10,171.—Was in the army previously to being here; his health was not good then, and he purchased his discharge; is now drill sergeant of the D division, 10,172.—Swears to that being the cause of his going away to the rails, 10,173.—Did not take the boy into custody, 10,174.—It was about fifty yards from the drive where this happened, at about half past 6 in the evening, 10,175.—Has the command of so many men, 10,177.—Was amongst a portion of the men that cleared the drive at about ten minutes or a quarter past three, 10,178.—Did not get under the rails at all to clear the people away till half past six o'clock; then he got over the rails, and went amongst the crowd for this boy, 10,179.—Witness' men were part of the number that helped to clear the north side of the drive, 10,180.—Received orders from Superintendent Hughes, the same as the men, 10,182.—Witness and the men go together, he at the head of them, 10,183.—Did not get over or under the rails till half past six o'clock, 10,184.—When they did, they persuaded the people to go home as much as they could, 10,185, 10,186.—Did not make a rush amongst them, 10,187.—Did not make first a spring; and did not attempt to run up hill, 10,188.—Fell upon the boy about fifty yards from the road on the greensward, and about midway between the east end of the Serpentine and Mr. Henbury's lodge at about half past six in the evening, 10,189, 10,190.—Did not strike anybody during the day, 10,191.—Did not hear of any policeman that did, 10,192.—Heard reports that people had been struck by the truncheon, but did not know

GREAVES, JOHN—*continued.*

personally of any policeman striking anybody, 10,193.—In clearing the crowd back from the rails the truncheons were flourished over their heads in the ordinary manner, 10,194.—Witness shows what he calls pushing the back rows back first, and the front ones afterwards, 10,195.

GUMMER, VINCENT, Police Sergeant, 21 C. (Page 315.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) Has been in the force ten years next November, 9124.—Is thirty-two years of age, 9125.—Is a countryman of Somersetshire, 9126. — Was in Park-street on the 1st of July, 9127. — Came there from Stanhope Gate, was in the reserve at Stanhope Gate, 9128, 9129.—Assisted in clearing the street on that day; was quite at the rear, 9130, 9131. — Witness is a sergeant, 9132.—Did not fell anybody to the ground; had occasion to be active on that day, 9134, 9135. — There were stones thrown; witness ran after more than one person, 9136–9138.—Heard one man say, "Give it to the blues," 9140.—Went after that man; saw a stone in his right hand; he threw it away, and then at a few yards distance he fell himself, 9141–9143.—Witness touched that man on the back with his staff, but there was no violence used; witness says it was more to stop himself than to give a blow to the man; merely wanted to disable him from throwing the stone, 9144, 9145.—The man made some remark, saying, "It was not me; I will go away," 9146.—Witness did not think it would have been proper for him to have taken him into custody just then; thought he should have been in danger from his companions, 9147, 9148.—After that ran after a man for throwing a stone at the police, ran with all the haste he could as far as Green-street, but could not overtake him, 9149–9151.—The man was not falling when he said, "Give it to the blues;" he ran nearly from Grosvenor-street to Reeves' Mews, 9166.—He ran away when he saw witness advancing towards him, 9167.—Has read these Police Regulations many a time, 9168.—The clause at page 52 is often read by witness's superintendent in particular; there is not one that reads it more than he does, 8169.—Did not make any blow at the man; thinks he was justified in running after him; when he ran after him if he had had more force with him he should have apprehended him, 9170, 9171.—This man used more of exciting language than insulting, 9172.—Witness does not take notice of insulting language himself, 9173.—Witness says he should not have taken this man into custody for using insulting language either to himself or Superintendent Hughes, but he had a stone in his hand, 9174–9177.—Should think that he would not have had it unless he meant to throw it. Believes that it was intended to be thrown at the police, 9178.—Witness says he should have apprehended that man if he had had more assistance, 9180.—Did not think he was doing anything wrong in putting his truncheon against the man's back to stop himself when he was running at full force, 9181.—One report was made against witness nine years ago for talking to a constable against a police regulation; never by any of the public, 9186–9189.—If witness had not been in Park Street with the reserve on that day he would have been at home with his wife and family, but that did not exasperate him, 9190–9192. A sergeant's staff is the same as the constable's, 9195.—The inspector's and superintendent's staff is only about four inches long; it merely denotes authority, 9196–9198.—Did touch a man who fell, 9199.—Witness thinks 84 C was one of his men on that occasion, 9202.—Witness does not believe 84 C was near him at that time; did not see one constable near him when the man fell, 9203.—There were a great number of people, perhaps 2,000 people in Park Street. The road by what witness could see was quite full from Reeve's Mews to past Grosvenor Street, 9204.—There were about 50 policemen; they marched up Park Street, and tried to disperse the crowd in the best and quietest way they could by talking to them; they did not draw their truncheons before they reached the crowd, 9205–9209. — Witness drew his truncheon; when he was about at Reeve's Mews there were a great number of stones thrown very violently where witness was, 9210.—Was not struck, 9211.—There was some difficulty in dispersing the crowd; did not see any violence being used. Merely tried to reason with the people, and asked them to go away; believes the other officers did the same, 9212–9214.—Witness had occasion to hold his truncheon up and tell the

GUMMER, VINCENT—*continued.*

people that they must clear away; never gave a violent blow with his truncheon, while he was there, 9215–9217.—The crowd was dispersed in about five or six minutes, 9219.—Did not see a blow struck, 9220.—Saw one man who seemed to have some blood; cannot explain how that was, 9221, 9222.—There was a halt between Reeve's Mews and Grosvenor Street to clear the people as they went, 9228, 9229.—Witness first saw the man that was hurt as he was going towards Lord Robert Grosvenor's, but he was on the right-hand side just past Reeve's Mews, 9235.—Saw no attack made on the people; they merely talked to them, 9238.

HANSARD, Mr. AGAR AINSCOUGHE. (Page 496.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at Bristol, 13,451.—Is a literary man, 13,452.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 13,453.—Came there about half-past two, 13,454.—Went first to an old elm tree near the dairy, near the place where the prisoners were taken, 13,455.—Remained in the park till about seven, 13,456.—The branches of the tree were covered with boys and men who were making a great noise and shouting, and witness saw a policeman come to the tree and tell them to come down; they laughed at the policeman and their language was very bad; he got up and they then ascended the tree till they all clustered on the top; it is a hollow tree, and they went down into the hollow, and he captured a few of them; he just took hold of them and told them, "You had better be off out of this," but he never struck them, and he let them go with perfect good humour, 13,457.—Heard a great shouting and yelling down towards the road, and went there directly; there was a great mob there who shouted and hooted at the carriages passing, particularly at those with women and children in them; the coachmen were in some instances unable to hold the horses, and they set off at full speed; the people in the carriages expressed very great terror, particularly the women and children, upon which the mob appeared more violent, and seemed to wish to upset the carriages, 13,458.—The horses were very highly fed and very easily alarmed, 13,459.—Noticed one carriage containing two gentlemen and one lady, which was halloaed and hooted at and went off in the same way; thinks it was a most brutal and un-English exhibition altogether, 13,460.—Saw the police interfere after two or three of these riotous scenes had taken place; heard the police say "Fall back! fall back!" and press upon the people; upon their refusing to fall back saw the police go at them in a body and drive them back, flourishing their staves, but saw no blows struck; was accosted in the same way and fell back, 13,461.—Was not himself hit by the police, but was treated with perfect civility; they appeared to have a due discretion about those who were offenders and those who were not, 13,462.—Saw the police clear the rails several times; the crowd returned every time, and when the number of carriages began to grow less they began to get very spiteful against the police; saw two superior officers of the police ride up to them; went down to the road close to the rail at the right hand of the dairy, and saw them speak to the populace; they rode very slowly, and told them they had better go about their business good-humouredly, and they were hooted at a great deal; when they got by, the crowd appeared disappointed, and went into the road again; the violence then became redoubled, and the populace knocked off the policemen's hats and jostled them, and tried to rescue their prisoners; they knocked off the hats of half a dozen policemen at once, and they kicked their hats along the road, 13,463.—Saw one very ill-looking fellow led along very carefully in a business-like manner, the man himself at the time not making any resistance; the mob cried out, and then he struggled, and the police just took an additional twist of the collar of his coat and led him on, 13,464.—When this man resisted, the crowd hustled the police officers, and said, "Rescue him! rescue him!" and they closed round him; but the officers managed to get him within the circle of the dairy and there lodged him, 13,465.—The officers held the man by the collar and they then made a grasp at him, like taking additional hold, 13,466.—During this clearing of the rails witness thought the police kept their temper; after they had done acting they were quiet, and conversed with the decent people that were standing about there; did not see anything at all angry and did not hear an angry word; the police did not seem to be inclined

HANSARD, Mr. AGAR AINSCOUGHE—*continued.*

to appeal to force unnecessarily, 13,468, 13,469.—Is not a writer of fiction, but writes upon sporting subjects, and has written a book upon archery, 13,478–13,479.—There were at least 50 men and boys upon the tree to which he has referred, 13,505.—The tree is very large, 13,506.—And perhaps 40 yards from the drive, 13,507.

HARFORD, Mr. JOHN. (Page 411.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Resides at Bristol, 11,024.—Is one of the officers of the corporation, the deputy treasurer of the City of Bristol, 11,025.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, at about half past six, 11,026, 11,027.—Is a stranger to the park and cannot exactly describe the part he was in. It was near the Serpentine on the side near where the Crystal Palace stood, 11,028–11,033.—Thinks the barracks were to the left, 11,034.—It was on the right hand side of Rotten Row, between that and the water, 11,035–11,037.—There were great numbers of people there, and a great deal of talking and confusion. Witness's attention was directed to a person about 200 or 300 yards from him, who was apparently about to say something. The police walked up to this person, and upon that there was a general hooting, and sticks and small stones were thrown towards them. They were small stones which were thrown, but witness thinks the police had quite enough (on that occasion) to excite them to use their staves, but they did not do so, and he was pleased to see their forbearance, 11,038.—There was a crowd round this man; they hooted and uttered all sorts of noises, to the annoyance of the police, 11,039, 11,040.—The police took this man into custody, and witness thought then the police might have been overpowered, there was such a number of people, and the crowd was pressing on the police, but he was taken off, 11,041–11,043.—Saw another man taken into custody under similar circumstances in the same part of the park, and the police behaved remarkably well on this occasion, as there was quite sufficient to provoke them to use their staves if they had been so inclined, 11,044–11,047.—Witness saw on that day great forbearance on one or two occasions; particularly recollects one of the police on horseback, a very pale faced man, who spoke so kindly to the people, and begged them to get out of the way, 11,048.—He was on a black horse; this was about the same time, and nearly in the same place, 11,049–11,051.—Witness was an inhabitant of Bristol during the riots there; the destruction was very great, his mother's house was burnt down, 11,054–11,057.—Was not personally alarmed on this last occasion, merely went there as a spectator to see what a London meeting was, 11,059, 11,060.—Witness had no idea of going into the park; he came to Westminster and saw a policeman, and asked him how they were getting on in the park, he said he had heard there had been a great row there, and witness upon that walked down there expecting to see a row, 11,061, 11,062.—Witness was disappointed at seeing the forbearance of the police, 11,063.—Witness does not think the police are rough at Bristol, unless there is occasion, 11,065.—The people here said the police had been used roughly, and were obliged to use their staves, and witness was surprised to see them so quiet. He saw no staves used, 11,066, 11,067.—Witness saw a man stand up with the apparent intention of addressing the crowd, which increased very much in a few minutes, 11,068.—Witness did not hear him, but he took off his hat as if he were about to address them, 11,069, 11,070.—He stood on the ground, he was not elevated above the others, but witness was not so far off but that he could see him, 11,071–11,073.—It might have been a conversation, but he took off his hat as if in the attitude of addressing the people, 11,074–11,076.—Witness heard him begin something, but he was immediately removed by the police, 11,077, 11,078.—Admits that it might have been an open air preacher, or a temperance lecturer, 11,079–11,081.—Saw him take his hat off, and a number of people ran towards him; upon that the gentleman upon the black horse, directed the attention of the police to him, and a body of them walked quietly up and formed round the man, and one of them walked him off, and then there was hooting at the police, 11,082–11,084.—There were several policemen round him; he did not resist, it was of no use, 11,085, 11,086.—Witness did not see any of those sticks strike the police; though

HARFORD, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

he could swear they were thrown at them, but thinks they were intended to annoy more than to injure them, 11,090–11,092.—There were a great many persons behind the policemen, and a stick might have hit a spectator, 11,093, 11,094.—Witness was in the park about an hour, 11,096.—He walked through the park, cannot tell exactly where; was going to Islington, and went out at the Marble Arch, 11,097, 11,098.—Saw a great many well-dressed people about, more than are usually seen in a crowd of that sort, 11,100, 11,101.—Saw ladies and children walking about. The ladies were frightened because the police were running, and they rushed towards the railings; then it was that the gentleman on the black horse cautioned the people to get out of the way. He was dressed in a blue uniform, 11,102–11,105.—Witness did not hear anything referring to the Sunday Trading Bill, 11,106.—Did not see any speaker in that part of the park, 11,107.—Witness had no one with him, 11,108.—Should have had no fear in going to the park the next Sunday, 11,109.—Witness did not see much joking among the crowd, they did not appear to be spiteful, 11,110, 11,111.—Cannot say which is the north or south side of the park; is a perfect stranger to the place, 11,113.—Witness remembers where the Serpentine was on his left hand; passed close to it. After witness had left this particular locality, he saw the police lying on the grass; there were several knots of them, 11,114–11,118.—This was between seven and eight o'clock. They seemed to be lying about quite at their ease, 11,119–11,122.—Witness saw Sir Richard Mayne's notice at the gate, but does not know that he read it. It was not that that induced him to go, it was the policeman he mentioned before, 11,123, 11,124.—Witness went across a park which he believes is St. James's Park, then into the Green Park, and from thence to Hyde Park, 11,125—Witness went towards Apsley House, but being a stranger, lost his way, and asked a man to direct him to Islington. He had no wish to stop there any length of time, 11,126.—There was a great deal of grumbling on the part of the people, but saw nothing on the part of the police to cause it; on the contrary, the police, although provoked, acted with great forbearance, 11,127.

HARTWELL, Mr. ROBERT. (Page 143.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 46, St. George's Road, Southwark, 4055.—Is a master printer, 4057.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July; entered by the gate at Apsley House at about three and left at about seven, 4058–4060.—Walked gently down the south side of the drive down towards the Serpentine; saw a great crowd of people on both sides of the road, everybody walking quietly; there was a policeman or two standing amongst the people. At the end of the Serpentine there is a little thoroughfare from Albert gate, and there was an immense stream of people crossing over, some one way and some another; the people had to walk through an avenue of policemen. When they arrived at the posts the policemen immediately went in between them, poking them with their staves, laying hold of them by the shoulders, and pushing them forwards. They pushed them violently through the posts into the arms of the people. Saw some respectable women served in the same way, and some boys, 4061.—The policemen poked them in the back with their truncheons, and shoved them by laying hold of the back of the collar; women and boys; this went on for half an hour, 4062, 4063.—Witness was much disgusted, because it irritated the people, and caused a great deal of unnecessary confusion, 4064.—The object seemed to be to keep the people moving; if they had done so in a quiet way it would have been a good thing, but the policemen in the road pushed the people against the posts, and there was a crowd at each post, 4066.—Saw Mr. Mair taken into custody; he made no attempt to strike the policemen, witness is quite positive, 4072.—When the policemen got a person across the road and pitched him forward on to the footpath amongst the people, there was a kind of hiss or buzz of disapprobation, 4073.—Heard the policemen make use of very irritating language to the people, 4074.—Mr. Mair did nothing but look on, perfectly quiet, when he was seized and struck, 4075.—Saw him taken off, 4076.—One laid hold of him by the collar, and one behind, but they did not take him along as you usually see them; they shook him, wrenching their arms round, and it

HARTWELL, ROBERT—*continued.*

appeared that the police wished a prisoner to resist that they might have an opportunity of saying that he resisted them in the execution of their duty, 4077.—Did not see him put into a cab; saw him taken up the drive, 4079.—After that witness crossed the road and proceeded some way down the north footpath, 4081.—There is another crossing a little way lower down, and saw a respectable young man crossing the road; there were about a dozen policemen standing in a group in the middle of the road; as he came he turned round and looked down the road; a cab was coming; he said or did nothing; and the moment he stopped he was seized on each side by a policeman, and another was poking him in the back, and they got him against the railings, and violently pushed him against the posts, poking him with their truncheons at the same moment; did not hear what he said, but he turned round and said something to the policemen; he seemed to be going across the grass; one of the policemen immediately jumped over the railings after this young man, seeing that he ran a little, and immediately a dozen more jumped over the railings; three young men ran after him, and in their running, the crowd was very great, several people were upset by them, not struck, boys and females. Ultimately, one of them overtook the young man; he stumbled his foot against the stump of a tree forward, and as he stumbled, one of the policemen, a very tall powerful man, got up to him, and lifted up his truncheon and struck him as violent a blow as possible; it sounded a considerable distance off, and apparently fell on his loins or on his back. The moment he was struck he fell down, completely prostrate, and the moment he was down the other policemen arrived, and about four or five fastened upon him, and beat him for about two or three moments about the shoulders with their staves, and dragged him by the collar, and put him on his legs, but he could hardly stand; his hat had rolled off, and he said, "Let me get my hat," but they said, "Come along," pulling him about, as they did everybody; he was taken off, and there was considerable disapprobation expressed by the crowd, who were very respectable in appearance; there was a hiss or two, and cries of "Shame," but no violence offered to the policemen beyond that. They proceeded a little way with him, when two of them in the rear suddenly turned round, and looked about for a minute or two, and fastened their eyes upon two persons, one a very respectable young man, with spectacles, a very inoffensive looking person, and they seized hold of him. He had not given utterance to an expression; they seized him and took him off; they ultimately took two persons from that knot of people besides the first prisoner, and dragged them off into the road; what became of them witness does not know, 4083.—The two persons they seized had said nothing, 4084.—Did not see a single stone thrown during the whole day, 4085.—After that, got off the footway a little way on the greensward, for half an hour, and during that time there were four successive clearances of the footpath. The policemen came through the railings, about twenty or thirty of them; the moment they came from the rails, they formed a line, and when it was said, "Clear the path," they immediately began striking right and left, clearing the path in that way, 4086.—There seemed to be no object in clearing the footpath, for they retreated immediately to the road again, and with the stream of people coming down the park, the footpath was filled again in another ten minutes, and they cleared it in the same way again. Saw the footpath on the north side cleared in that way about six or seven times. In one of these clearances there was a great deal more violence used than on other occasions. There was a little boy, about nine years of age, very respectably dressed, by himself; he stumbled, and a policeman of the A division,—a very powerful man, and they are generally fine strong men,—the boy having got in his way,—up with his truncheon, and with the full force of his arm he brought it down on the boy. The boy bobbed his head, and it struck him on the back of his neck. A lady by at the time fainted away. Witness picked up the boy, and the policeman retreated again into the road. The boy said he could identify the policeman. Witness went to the railings with him; when the policeman saw them coming, he said, "He is going to take the numbers, have at him;" alluding to witness; he immediately left the boy's arm and retreated back. Saw several attacks of that description, 4087, 4088.—Saw one young man going to

HARTWELL, ROBERT—*continued.*

take the number of a man who had struck him, when another policeman came round to him and said you had better not do that; if you do, we will take you up for intimidating us in doing our duty. Had he taken the number, he would have been arrested decidedly, 4089.—Could identify three or four of the policemen; they belong to the A division, 4090.—The man who talked about the people was a stout full-faced Irishman. Thinks it is an early number, 4091.—Remembers in one occurrence some years ago when the numbers were taken of the policeman in an affair of a similar description, and then the policemen were brought into court to be identified, they were not the same men; they wore the same numbers, but were not the same men; witness alludes to the case of a police inquiry as to Popay, a police spy of the P division; Mr. Cobbett moved for that committee of inquiry; a select committee was moved for, and the police boasted of having tricked the committee by these means, 4092, 4093.—Did not see or hear anybody making speeches in the park, 4094.—Heard people say that Sir Richard Mayne's notices were very foolish, and only added largely to the assemblage, 4096.—Did not see any handbills given out in the park, but saw some in shop windows during the week. They were very laughable, 4097, 4098.—The young man witness alluded to, ran about 30 or 40 yards. Witness was on the footpath at that time, 4100–4102.—Heard the sound of the blow, it was heard by the people generally; there was a sickening sensation came over the people at the moment; could see from the action of the policeman, that it was given with his whole force, 4104.—It was perfectly quiet at the spot, nothing whatever going on, 4106.—Saw about a dozen arrested altogether during the afternoon; saw a great many taken away in cabs that had been arrested in other parts, 4107.—Saw about fifteen or sixteen cabs go away; thinks each had two persons in, 4108.—The only person that witness can swear to, was the man who made himself very irritating and insulting, an Irishman, in crossing the road, of the A division; knows the man very well, 4109.—Has resided in London twenty-five or twenty-six years, 4111.—The A division are a fine, strong, set of men, generally speaking, 4112.—Knows them very well about the streets; the L division are on duty in witness's neighbourhood, 4113.—They did not seem to be composed of young or inexperienced men; they seemed to be the average men of the division; the men that you see about the House of Commons and public buildings during the week. Does not complain of the conduct of the police generally; thinks they behave very well on all occasions; but on this occasion, they did act with an unnecessary degree of brutality, 4114.

HARTWELL, Mr. (Page 507.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a printer, 13,787.—Is manager of the printing department of the "Daily News," 13,788.—Observed that the hurdles were broken, as stated by some of the witnesses, by persons standing on them in a general way, 13,791, 13,792.—Was close by them at the time; just by the east end of the Serpentine, 13,793.—They were in their regular position, but the people had clambered upon them, and the pressure of the crowd swaying backwards and forwards threw them down, 13,794.—There is a row of hurdles on each side of the footpath that leads from that corner of the Serpentine in that direction, 13,795.—There is also a row of hurdles along the top of the bank at the foot of the Serpentine, 13,796.—On the north side of the Serpentine they were broken; the north side of the drive as you cross from Albert Gate, where you get across that road, the hurdles begin, and run up the footways on each side, 13,798.—Those that witness means were on the north side of the footpath, 13,799.—There being a great deal of pressure across that road, the people stood on the hurdles, 13,800.—Suppose you come from Albert Gate, you cross Rotten Row and the greensward; you then come to the head of the Serpentine, and you cross the road again called the drive, and on entering on the footpath there is a number of hurdles running in different directions, 13,802.—There are no hurdles on the south side, 13,803.—Means the hurdles on the north side of the drive; there are hurdles between the drive and Rotten Row. Between five and six o'clock was standing in that locality, and there were six or eight boys, about 10 or 12 years of age, working looking boys, came along with pieces of those hurdles on their shoulders,

HARTWELL, Mr.—*continued.*

of about two feet, some longer and some thicker, and they were playing at what is called by the boys "soldiers." They were spoken to by several persons, but they did not put them down. They went along the footpath some little distance, and returned again. As they came nearly opposite to where witness was, he said, "My lads, if you do not put them down you will be taken into custody." Just then a body of police were clearing the footpath some 50 yards below, and witness said "The police are coming; put them down, and be off." The boys saw the police coming, and immediately threw the pieces over the heads of two or three rows of people, near the rails, and the pieces fell into the drive. Somebody turned round near the railings and said, "One of those pieces of wood has struck the police." Whether it did or not, witness did not see. Heard the evidence given by Policeman 21 D, to the effect that he had been struck by a piece of wood thrown into the drive. They threw them away into the drive, as that was the readiest way of getting rid of them, and ran away into the crowd, 13,807.—They merely pitched them over; they did not throw them. There was a great crowd immediately on the footpath, 13,810.—They might have stooped down and put them on the ground; but boy-like, they threw them out of their hand without considering, 13,811.—The lads could not see whether there were any policemen there or not; does not think there were more than one or two standing about; they threw them over the heads of the people into the public road; the road was apparently quite clear at the time, 13,813, 13,814.—Did not notice the exact length; they were pieces of the rail of the hurdles, 13,815.—They are thickish pieces, 13,816.—Had they struck a man on the back of the neck they would have hurt him, 13,817.—Considered it was very improper, 13,818.

HAWES, WILLIAM, Esq. (Page 423.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at Montague Place, Russell Square, 11,408.—Is a merchant, 11,409.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July from about a quarter past four till half past five, 11,410–11,412.—During that time was mixing with the crowd, 11,413.—Witness walked from the Marble Arch to the Serpentine, and remained there about an hour or three quarters of an hour, 11,414.—Was on both sides of the drive at times, 11,415.—While there, a number of persons were hissing and hooting and making a great noise, endeavouring to disturb the carriages as they passed, and to frighten the horses, 11,416.—Witness saw stones thrown at the police, 11,417, 11,418.—Was in the road at that time, and a small macadamized stone struck himself, 11,419–11,421.—Saw the police trying to clear the road several times, 11,422.—Generally the crowd fell back as the police moved forwards, but occasionally one or two resisted, that is refused to go under the rails when they were told to leave the road, 11,423–11,425.—Witness saw no violence, 11,426.—During that time witness saw two mounted officers in the police, and should say their conduct was exactly what it should be, walking up and down the drive and giving directions to the men, 11,427, 11,428.—Did not see any excitement in the manner of either of them, and witness noticed them several times as they passed and repassed, 11,429, 11,430.—Witness saw two inspectors, but cannot say if one man was on a chesnut horse, 11,431.—Witness saw some people taken into custody by the police; the crowd allowed them to be taken quietly in one sense, but noisily with their voices. Did not see any resistance, 11,432–11,434.—The police had considerable difficulty in getting the man who was taken out of the water out of the crowd; cannot say whether it was an attempt to rescue. The crowd on that occasion pressed hardly on the police, 11,435, 11,436.—Thinks it was a small affair, the man's trying to swim, he did not get very far, 11,437.—Witness did not see anything of it, he only got there just as he was brought in, 11,438, 11,439.—Witness saw a placard stuck up on the wall somewhere in the city, calling upon the working men and their wives to assemble in Hyde Park, to express their disapprobation of the Sunday Trading Bill, 11,440–11,443.—While in the park, saw a bundle of handbills thrown, but could not get one, and does not know the contents, 11,444, 11,445.—Witness spoke to several of the police, they seemed in perfectly good temper; one man, thinks he was a sergeant, showed him a severe

HAWES, WILLIAM, Esq.—*continued.*

blow he had just received, his hand was completely black from the blow, 11,446–11,449.—Should have thought it perfectly safe to bring a lady into the park on that day, but not into the ride between the end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House, 11,450, 11,451.—In a carriage she would have been annoyed, and subject to the risk of the horses being frightened, 11,452.—The crowd in the drive was of a very noisy description; it was composed mainly of grown-up boys and some few men; their object clearly was to take advantage of a special occasion to make a noise and riot, and to pursue their calling, 11,454.—Thinks it was the police's duty to keep the drive clear without molestation, 11,456.—Did not see any occasion for the police anywhere except in the drive, 11,457.—Witness saw one or two groups surrounding some one who was speaking; he could not see the party on account of the crowd, but there was nothing like disorder, 11,458.—Saw the police clear the drive on several occasions, 11,459.—Is the brother of Mr. Benjamin Hawes, who was Member of Parliament for Lambeth, 11,460, 11,461.—He was a member of the late Government, 11,462.—There were persons in the drive doing that which was calculated to disturb the carriages as they passed along, 11,463.—There were a good many carriages in the park, on July the 1st; but a great many turned before they came to this spot, on hearing that there was a disturbance, 11,464.—Witness saw 50 or 60 carriages pass, or perhaps more. Was in the park from a quarter past four till about half-past five o'clock, 11,465–11,468.—There were all sorts of carriages, cannot say whether they were tradesmen in them or not, they were exactly the same description of carriages as are usual in Hyde Park, 11,469–11,472.—Is in the habit of walking in Hyde Park on a Sunday, 11,473.—Some of the people in the carriages appeared very much frightened, 11,474, 11,475.—Those carriages that came in did not look like hired affairs, 11,476.—Witness saw stones thrown; he did not say that a stone was thrown at him, but that a stone struck him, 11,480–11,482.—Witness believes the stones were thrown at the police, because they were in a body just before where he stood, but did not see any policemen struck, 11,483–11,486.—Witness did not see the stones hit anybody but himself, 11,490.—The stones were thrown parallel with the road, not across the road, throwing at each other, 11,491.—When the police walked up to the people in a body, one or two here and there refused to move, 11,495.—Witness heard them refuse; one man said, "I will not move," and he held fast by the railings, and the policemen endeavoured to make him move by forcing him under the railings, and then two or three other policemen came and lifted him over, or threw him, 11,496–11,498.—They tried to push him under the rails first, and then threw him over, he holding by the rails, and his hand being the pivot on which he turned, 11,499, 11,500.—Witness did not see the police use their staves, except in the case of the man who came out of the water to break an opening through the mob. Did not see them strike anybody, but using them as if they would strike, 11,501, 11,502.—Witness saw no other particular instances of resistance to the police, saw a general stoppage at times, which the police had difficulty in dealing with, 11,505.—There was never a large crowd in the road; but 100 or 200 came down and bobbed under the railings in a very short time, then the police had to clear them again, 11,506.—A crowd of this description is not usually noisy, 11,508.—Has attended a good many electioneering assemblages, 11,509.—They are entirely of a different character from that of the 1st of July, 11,510.—There were no well-dressed ladies among the crowd in the drive, 11,511, 11,512.—There were some by the water, 11,513, 11,514.—Saw some notices posted up, thinks it was upon the hoarding in Cannon Street, 11,515–11,517.—Read some of them, recollects that one had something about a tea meeting, but does not recollect the latter part of it, 11,518, 11,519.—But nevertheless it was calling an aggregate meeting of people in Hyde Park, 11,520.—Witness does not think a Sunday afternoon a proper time to call such a meeting, 11,521.—There was nothing jocular in the meeting. Witness believes the persons assembled on the grass in the park, out of the road, were perfectly quiet, but that is quite distinct from the crowd, which created the disturbance in the road, 11,525.—Witness saw a bundle of handbills thrown among the crowd, 11,527.—Could not get one,

HAWES, WILLIAM, Esq.—*continued.*

11,528.—He heard a boy reading one, it was not a religious tract, it was something about the police, 11,529, 11,530.—Witness cannot say what that handbill was, 11,532.—Certainly should not have taken a carriage by choice through that crowd, 11,534.—Witness goes to the races, 11,535.—The animus at the Derby is fun and frolic, and here it was more than fun and frolic, they were very earnest and very noisy, 11,537, 11,538.—Witness thinks the crowd would have stopped the drive but for the police, and they did partially, even with their assistance to prevent it, 11,539, 11,540.—There were a good many grown-up boys of from 14 to 18, 11,541.—Some of the carriages went slowly, and some rapidly down the drive, trotting at the usual pace, till the horses were frightened, 11,542.—The police prevented a great obstruction, they prevented the crowd stopping the carriages, but there was a moral obstruction, as of course the people would not like to face such a crowd and hooting as there was, 11,543.—Witness tried to see one of the speakers in the park, but could not, he was surrounded by a number of persons. Could not hear what he said, 11,545, 11,546.—Witness went into the park the next Sunday, and the Sunday before, 11,548.—Witness did not go in a carriage on the next Sunday, nor take a lady with him, 11,549, 11,550.—There was not a crowd that actually obstructed carriages in the drive, 11,551.—Was in the park from about half-past four till half-past five. Did not see the drive between three and four, 11,552–11,555.

HAWSON, THOMAS. (Page 189.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 36, Wild Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 5265.—Is a journeyman bootmaker, 5267.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 5268.—Entered the park about half-past three, and left it about half-past five, 5269.—Walked entirely on the north side of the drive, 5270.—Never went up as high as the Receiving House; stood for about an hour about 50 or 100 yards from the east end of the Serpentine, 5271–5273.—There were a great many people, but they seemed to have no idea of violence, 5274–5278.—Saw one missile thrown, 5279, 5280.—Thinks it was thrown up at the drive; almost immediately following the throwing of the stone there was an attack by the policemen on the spot near where witness stood, 5281.—There was no carriage passing when the stone was thrown, 5282.—Presumes it was thrown near a policeman, but believes there was no policeman standing just where it fell, 5283.—Witness saw it thrown by a man, a stranger to him, 5284–5286.—He uttered some inarticulate sound when he threw it, and disappeared directly afterwards, 5287.—Believes it did not strike any one, but could not see, 5288.—The stone was thrown in the usual way of throwing a stone; it seemed as though he might be throwing it at a bird or something of that kind, 5291.—Thinks it was thrown in the direction of the police, 5293.—There had not been any other attack upon the police since witness had been there, but that was not above a quarter of an hour or so, 5294.—It was about four o'clock, 5295.—Saw no other instance of violence by the people; the man who threw the stone was blamed by the people who stood by, 5296.—The suggestion was made that he ought to have been given into custody, only that he slipped away, 5297.—Saw the sudden rushes made by the police against the people; perhaps six in an hour, 5298–5300.—Describes the rush which followed the throwing of the missile which he has mentioned, 5301.—The police had been driving the people away from the front of the rails; from the inside of the drive to go beyond it; supposed they were right when they stood behind the rails, and presently there was an attack made by the police within about ten yards of where they stood, driving them back from the rails, 5302.—There were some iron hurdles which enclosed a footpath, and they were driven back upon that, for they could not retire backwards, because there was another body of police behind, and it was then that witness saw a policeman strike a woman very severely; there was no other place than the hurdles, and going away there was a corner, and when they got over the hurdles it was full of people again, and they were all struggling to get away; it was a very awkward position, 5303.—The police to the east of them did not carry their attack in the same direction so as to meet the others; they took their attack more towards the north, and afterwards the people got away, 5304.—

HAWSON, THOMAS—*continued.*

Before that stone was thrown the police were clearing the drive, 5305–5306.—The woman was struck severely over the wrist, 5310.—Does not know whether it was designedly against her in particular, 5311.—They were striking about in all directions, 5312.—Upon that witness looked very earnestly to try to obtain his number, and supposes that seeing his object he gave him a thrust in the pit of the stomach, and almost knocked the wind out of him, 5314.—Did not go any further to try to take his number, 5315.—Did not try to take any other numbers; should have done it if he had had the most remote idea of any redress or of any means of publicity excepting the press, 5316.—Saw a man in the custody of five or six policemen, perhaps more; whether the man was hurt or obstinate witness could not say; he seemed more inclined to lie down than to walk; one policeman had got hold of him by the right shoulder, and another by the right wrist; one struck him on the arm and on the back of the head or neck. If the man had been making any resistance, and it had been a single policeman, it would have been different, but the man could not stir with his hands, 5317–5319.—Would not have been surprised if the arm had been broken. Witness heard that he was taken away in a cab, 5320.—Saw mounted policemen riding about, 5321.—Saw them giving orders, and as far as witness could see, it was in consequence of their orders that the men acted as they did; therefore he thought it useless to take the numbers of the men who committed any violence, as the responsibility rested with the officers. There were more than one of the mounted policemen (supposes they were superintendents) that seemed more like men intoxicated than anything else, 5322.—One was a stout man, 5324.—Thinks he had whiskers; fancies he was rather sandy, 5325.—Saw no handbills about calling the people to attend meetings in Hyde Park, but was hardly ever out all the week before, 5327.—Did not see any on his way to the Park. Saw Sir Richard Mayne's, 5328.—Saw no attempt to make a speech where witness stood, but such a thing might have happened and he not have seen it, 5329.—Does not know how the people behaved in the other parts of the Park. Has described most of what he saw. About half-past five witness felt faint, and saw that there was no good to be done by his remaining in the Park. He had already by his presence there remonstrated against the passing of the Sunday Trading Bill, 5330.—Witness did not go to prevent carriages driving there, or to prevent anything, but simply as a demonstration against the Bill, 5332.—He knew nothing of the demonstration, and belonged to no organized body; he went alone; but hearing that such a thing was about, he thought he might go. Seeing Sir R. Mayne's notices he thought that nothing would keep him away, and he went, 5333.—Considered the demonstration to be merely to show himself as one opposed to the Bill, 5334–5336.—Did not expect that there would be any speakers there, and did not know that any good could be done, 5337.—Went to that part because he saw a considerable number of people there, and whilst he stood there he entered into quiet conversation upon the matters that most of them were thinking of, 5338.—Did not hear any one propose to obstruct the carriages, or approve of such a course, 5339, 5340.—It was the first Sunday witness had been in the Park for a year or two, 5341.—As the carriages passed witness heard such exclamations as "Go to church," and "What business have you here?" and so forth, just what came into anybody's mouth, but all in a good-humoured tone. Saw nobody cross about it, except when the fighting began. When the attacks had been made, he certainly did see a great deal of bitterness and feeling exhibited by many persons, and they regretted that they had not got the means of giving blow for blow, 5343.—Did not join in the hooting, 5344.—One of the rushes of the police which witness observed followed within a minute or two after the stone was thrown, 5345.—Only saw one single missile thrown, 5346.—Will not say there were no others, 5347.—At that time is certain there were not; and from the conversation which he has had with very many people who were there, he does not believe that one in fifty of those who were there even saw a stone or any missile thrown, 5348.—That was the first rush of the police that witness observed; but there might have been some, because he had not been there above a quarter of an hour. Just before that he observed a number of cabs being brought up, and it was known

HAWSON, THOMAS—*continued.*

that they were for the conveyance of prisoners, if any should be taken, and there was a good deal of indignation expressed at the evident preparation for prisoners who were not then in custody, 5349.—Has no other fact to state; he came away, 5350.—The missile thrown was not so large as a hen's egg, 5352.—Thought it did not go so heavily as a stone; believes by the momentum which it seemed to have that it would not have hurt any one if it had touched him, 5354.

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(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides in St. Martin's Lane, 11,638.—Is a woollen-draper, 11,639.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, from about four till about half-past five o'clock, 11,640–11,642.—Witness was in different parts of the park, but principally on the east side of the Receiving House, 11,643.—There was a crowd there, but very few people in the carriage road, 11,644–11,646.—The crowd near the railings were hooting and shouting at a policeman, who was walking backwards and forwards, 11,647.—He took no notice of it, 11,648, 11,649.—Soon after that, there was a row lower down, and some of the people got under the railings to see what it was; the policeman came back and said, "You must not stand in the drive, you must stand behind the rails." Witness got under; there was a gentleman and lady there, and just at this time there was a rush among the crowd, and the lady was thrown down; witness saw a policeman stoop to help her up; the people began to cry "Shame," on the policeman for knocking her down, and they pushed and elbowed him very much, 11,650.—He did not knock her down; she was getting up the slope, and she fell down, and she had hardly recovered her position, when the crowd began to sway backwards and forwards from behind, and then the people said "Shame" on the policeman. Witness thought he tried to take some one prisoner, so he got out of the way as quickly as he could; it appeared to witness that he seemed to mark somebody in the crowd, and the person he marked seemed to go away; thinks so, because he saw him go away a dozen or 20 yards, into the crowd, and four or five policemen came to his assistance, and presently he came back with a prisoner, after a good deal of pushing and struggling, 11,651.—Is not quite sure it was the same policeman who, when the crowd hooted at him, appeared not to hear it; he was a pale-faced man, 11,652.—Did not see any more of the lady, 11,653.—Did not see her roughly treated by the police; she was very much frightened, and he thinks she was trampled upon by the crowd, 11,654.—Saw the police once or twice ask the mob to move from the railings; and once particularly, there was a sergeant came up by himself, and he said, "You must draw back," and witness said, "What for?" He said "The police have orders to clear the rails, and they are coming presently to do so." Witness saw a body of police following him, and drew back; they came walking along to take their station, and they asked the people to go back from the railings, 11,655.—There were not many people standing there where he was at the time. It was near the Receiving House, 11,656.—Did not see any resistance shown by them, 11,657.—That was the only occasion upon which he saw the police clear the rails, 11,658.—Witness saw them attempt to disperse the crowd, near the place where he first stood, which was about halfway between the Receiving House and the east end of the Serpentine, on the north side of the drive, 11,659–11,662.—Should think the crowd was 60 yards from the rails; there seemed to be a kind of struggling and witness wanted to know what it was. He found himself entangled in a very rough crowd, and got pushed as well as the policemen. A policeman said very roughly, "Get out of the way;" witness said, "Which way must I go," and immediately he let him pass, 11,663.—Saw some pieces of hurdles thrown up in the air, 11,664.—Should say that they were throwing them in the direction of the police; judged they were throwing at the police who were trying to take this man prisoner, 11,665.—On this occasion witness went into the crowd to see what the matter was, and found himself entangled in it, and he could not get out so quickly as he desired, 11,667.—He managed to keep his feet, but had some difficulty, 11,668.—The conduct of the crowd was very provoking; the police were very forbearing under the circumstances, 11,670, 11,671.—Witness did not hoot and hiss, 11,672.—Witness says that those of the crowd who hooted and

HAYWARD, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

hissed were provoking, 11673.—Witness saw some pieces of broken hurdles thrown in the direction where the police were struggling, 11,674, 11,675.—Did not see who threw the hurdles, only saw them in the air as high as 15 or 20 feet, 11,677, 11,678.—Saw some broken before that time, when he first got into the park, 11,681.—Heard noises of hooting and whistling by the Receiving House, just as if any one was trying to excite a person, 11,682, 11,683.—People were carried off occasionally in cabs, and thinks there was a policeman on the box with the driver, 11,684, 11,685.—Thinks that the lady spoken of must have been pushed down by the mob. The police were on one side of the rails and she was on the other, 11,686-11,688.—Any one in that crowd must have been pushed, as they pushed on purpose, 11,689, 11,690.—Witness got entangled in the crowd for a few minutes, and they pushed violently, as if they were going to push each other on to the police. He got out as quickly as he could, 11,692.—It was not the usual pushing of a crowd; they were rushing violently and fast, as if they were moving from one point to another, rushing and elbowing as they went, 11,693.—Has never had any contract to supply the police with goods, 11,695.—Did not see any speakers in the park addressing the mob, 11,696.—Witness saw one handbill given in the park; thinks it was a bill from some newspaper, to induce the people to buy the paper, 11,696-11,699.—Witness was on the north side of the drive when the sergeant told him to stand back from the rails; he spoke with great civility to the people, 11,700.—The police then proceeded to clear the crowd from the rails. It was scarcely to be called a crowd where witness was, the people were not more than one deep, and the police asked them to stand back, which they did, 11,701-11,704.—Witness cannot tell why they were moved from the rails. A few yards further on, where the crowd was more dense, they hooted as the carriages passed along, but not where witness was standing, 11,705, 11,706.—Witness should not have attended if he had not been asked by the inspector to do so. Is not a volunteer witness, 11,707.—Does not know what inspector it was; witness was in the park, and he said, "Well, I hope you will have a better day than last Sunday;" he said, "Were you in the park on the 1st of July?" and witness said, "Yes;" and he asked his address; that is all that passed, 11,708.—Was a stranger to him before that, 11,709.—Saw nothing of him afterwards, 11,711.—Had a notice afterwards from Spring Gardens, 11,712.—Witness said to him that he would be happy to give evidence for the police, 11,713.—Did not give him any information of what the nature of his evidence would be, further than that, 11,715.—Is quite positive, 11,716.—He asked for witness's address, and he gave it to him, 11,717.—Is not in the habit of giving his address to policemen, 11,718.—Witness said that after he had made this remark to the policeman, he asked him if he was in the park on the 1st of July, 11,720.—Gave him his address; the next communication was from Messrs. Lyon and Ellis, in Spring Gardens, 11,721.—Witness had given no information before he gave it to the clerk, 11,722.

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(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is the park-keeper occupying the dairy lodge near the Receiving House, 7252.—Was in that lodge on the 1st of July; is there every Sunday, 7253.—Saw a very great crowd indeed assembled there on that day, 7254.—Some of them were very violent, and some of them particularly civil, 7255.—There were one or two prisoners brought in his yard very violent; one was a man who swam across the river part of the way; he was very violent indeed, 7257.—Could not say whether he was in liquor, 7257.—He was brought in by four policemen, and they said he was knocked down, 7258.—Could not swear whether he was in liquor, 7259.—Saw a boy brought in wounded in the head; very badly cut indeed. Witness's book-keeper dressed his head; there was a medical gentleman there; his head was cut right across the right temple, very bad indeed; strapped it up, and he went home; it was cut by a shell or a stone, 7260.—The medical gentleman said so; and the boy said that nobody had struck him with a staff, 7261.—There was a great stone heap near witness's place, about 24 yards, and the crowd were very great around it, and an order came from Superintendent Hughes to clear them away beyond these stones, so that they should not do any more mischief

HANBURY, JAMES—*continued.*

than they had done, 7262.—A policeman walked the boy in there, but the policeman went away and left him; the boy said the policeman had not struck him; asked him that particularly, 7263.—The policeman brought him for help, 7264.—The medical man has been there once or twice, but never left his direction. Had lots of strapping; they have lots of accidents, and they keep things necessary to bind anybody who is hurt, 7265.—The medical man thought it was not done by a stone, but one of the oyster shells; there are a great many about the park, 7266.—With regard to that heap of stones, they are macadamized stones that would cut any one's eyes out, 7267.—They would make a very rough wound indeed. In fact, they would have stunned anybody if you threw them very hard, 7268.—It was a cut right across the right temple, 7269.—Saw the wound; helped to sponge and dress it, 7270.—Did not ask the boy's name; there was such a rush of people there, had not time to move; the rush of people round witness's house was beyond anything. Superintendent Hughes was repeatedly backwards and forwards with Superintendent Martin. Has been now going on 26 years in Hyde Park. Lived 17 years with the late Lord Viscount Sydney, at Frogland in Kent, before he came here, 7271.—Is sworn in as a constable, 7272.—Lives at the keeper's lodge, 7273.—It is this side of the Receiving House, 7274.—Some prisoners were brought into witness's house, and some went in cabs, some one way and some another, 7275.—There were handcuffs in his place, 7276.—Thinks he saw one pair of handcuffs put on. Gave out a pair to another man that was brought in, 7278.—Suggested that those handcuffs should be put on, if they would not be quiet. Begged them to be quiet. That man was brought in by four men to keep him quiet, 7279.—He laid down on the yard, 7280.—Did not see that he had been struck, 7281.—That was the man who had been in the water. Told them to put him on the bench; and to let him sit; he kept tearing about, and struggling with the policemen. Witness said, "There are some handcuffs in the house, you had better put them on," 7282, 7283.—Swears that this man was struggling with the four policemen when he was brought into the yard, 7284.—He laid down himself, and they set him up afterwards, 7285.—Did not see him struggle after that; had other business to attend to, 7286.—Recommended handcuffs to be put on him when he was so restless on the ground, and up on the bench as well, 7287.—Gave the policemen the handcuffs, 7288.—They were put on him, 7289.—He went into a cab, 7290.—Does not know how many policemen went with him, 7291.—Never saw any one policeman ever strike anybody, 7292.—Is blind of one eye, 7293.—Had it shot out, 7294.—This man had no shirt on when he was put into the cab; he came and abused witness the Sunday afterwards, and said that he had his cap. He blackguarded him, and he said he would do for him in less than a fortnight. 7295.—Is paid by the bankers. Is under the Woods and Forests, 7298.—Found another pair of handcuffs for another prisoner; he was very violent, they said, and he gave them to them, and they put him in a cab, and took him away, 7301.—Did not see any violence on the part of the men, 7302.—Does not receive anything from the Humane Society, 7303.—Does not know whether he told the policemen that he never saw such a lot of vagabonds in his life; saw a great many there, 7304, 7305.—They tried to pull the place down, 7306.—They came against the fence, and would have pushed the fence down if they could; they were 24 yards deep, 7309.—Twenty-four feet back to the stones, and then all a-top of the stones; Mr. Williams saw them taking the stones, 7310.—The crowd was 24 yards deep. Kept them before coming into the house from out of the yard, 7311.—Did not see any stones thrown nearer than on the top of the ground. The first thing witness saw was a dead eel that they got out of the Serpentine, and that set them all at work, 7312.—Had two pairs of handcuffs at the commencement of the day; they are there now, 7313.—Gave them both to the policemen. If the people had been civil, as witness asked them, they would not have had them at all, 7314.—Never heard where this man, who was brought in by the four policemen, came from, 7315.—He was a roughish looking man, 7316.—Rather dark, 7317.—He had no shirt on, and he had no clothes on, only a pair of trowsers, 7316-7319.—Thinks he had his shirt on when he came in; cannot swear to that, 7320.—He

HANBURY, JAMES—*continued.*

was put into the cab without a shirt, 7321, 7322.—The other man seemed to be a respectable looking man, 7323.—When he was in the yard he was very rough with the policeman, 7325.—He was a respectable looking man; his wife was outside the gates, and she wanted the keys of him before he was taken away, 7326.—Told them to give them to the female, 7327.—Thinks they did so, 7328.—He used very violent language, 7329.—Cannot say what he said, there were so many people there, 7330.—He was swearing, and going on, 7331.—He swore at the policeman, 7332.—He was very restless with them, and they put the handcuffs on him, 7333.—Went out into the front yard; out of one yard into another, and did not look at them. Went out into the park, 7334.—Saw the man again going to a cab, 7335.—Never saw him strike the policeman, 7336.—Heard him swear at the policemen; he was very rough, and wanted to get away from them, 7337.—After hearing him swear, and his being very rough, witness went out, and when he came in saw him being taken off. Cabs were called up as fast as the prisoners were brought in, 7338.—Gave the policemen handcuffs to handcuff that respectable man with his wife outside; she came inside. Witness let her come in, 7339, 7340.—They said that they could not hold him, 7341.—Cannot swear that; there was enough of them at him, and there was a cab full of them, 7342.—Two or three policemen went into the cab with him, one inside and one outside, 7343, 7344.—His wife went inside, 7345.—Cannot swear that he did not tell the policemen in his presence, that he never saw such a lot of vagabonds in his life, 7346, 7347.—Wanted the handcuffs many years ago there, and had them, 7348.—They brought them back again, 7349.—They did not use them afterwards, 7350.—They were back in a very little time indeed, 7351.—Has been in this situation very nearly twenty-six years, 7452.—Has never been taken to a police station; has taken up many himself, 7453.—Lived keeper with Lord Sidney sixteen years, and had many a gang of poachers at Maidstone Gaol, 7354.—Never shot at a man; had one of his men shot one night, 7355.—Went out with a brace of pistols and a good stick, 7356.—Has the handcuffs still there, 7357.—Did not want to have them used, if the people had done as he wished them to do. Begged them to be quiet, and not to mind that Bill or any other, but let the Sunday pass off quietly, 7358.—It gave witness a good deal of trouble bringing the people into his place three or four Sundays before, 7359.—There was a heap of macadamized stones, about 24 yards from his house, 7360.—Superintendent Hughes came and gave orders to have the people driven back there; they had picked up stones, and a great many of them had gone across the park, 7361.—Did not see them pick any up, but Mr. Williams said he had, 7362, 7363.—Before the policemen had disturbed them, if they had been disposed they might have taken up a wonderful quantity, 7364.—The heap was there to mend the roads with, 7365.—When Superintendent Hughes cleared them back, they could see when any body took them. Superintendents Hughes and Martin were constantly backwards and forwards, up and down the road, giving orders to the men, 7366.—They all went away in the evening, 7367.—After they had been cleared away from the stone heap, the crowd did not come back to it at all, 7368.—The police kept them off, 7369.—The handcuffs were brought back, and given up to witness's people in the house, on the same day, 7370, 7371.—Keeps them in his house as a constable, to apprehend felons. Has lent them to the soldiers sometimes before now. They hang in the house. Witness never wishes to use them, 7371.

HENLEY, Mr. CHARLES THOMAS. (Page 344.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a printer and bookseller, 8959.—Lives at No. 8, Charles Street, Westminster, 8960.—The last witness Staple, 229 A, lodges in witness's house, 8961.—He was on the 1st of July at home the whole of the day, in personal communication with witness, 8962, 8963.—In this man's case it was his day off, 8964.—He is sometimes at home for a whole day, 8965.

HEYSHAM, Mr. WILLIAM NUNEZ. (Page 118.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—A member of the Inner Temple, and a barrister on the western circuit, 3423.—Chambers No. 1, Plowden Buildings, Temple, 3424.—Has come up from circuit on purpose to give evidence on this inquiry at the particular request of a gentleman who is interested in this matter, 3425.—At the request of Mr. Massey in particular, 3426.—Was in the park on the 1st July about six o'clock for a short period, at the lower end of the Achilles statue, 3427–3429.—Was going to walk towards the Serpentine, but was stopped by a policeman, and advised not to go, as there was a great crowd, and a great deal of violence, 3430.—That was what the policeman said, 3431.—Did not see any violence going on at the lower end of the park. There was a large crowd of persons rushing across the park, 3433.—They did not appear to be attacking anybody. There were no policemen there, 3434, 3435.—They were running towards the Oxford Street end, 3436.—Did not see any stones thrown; the crowd were particularly orderly, 3437.—Was in Park Street about half-past six, 3438.—Went partly in the direction of the crowd, wishing to get into Berkeley Square; turned down Park Street, the very street witness wished to avoid, and so came upon the crowd collected by Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 3440.—Followed the crowd at a considerable distance, not wishing to do so at all, 3441.—Thinks a portion of the crowd might be the same as the one in the park, but that particular crowd seemed to be making towards the Marble Arch, 3442.—Left the Park by the first gate on the right-hand side, about the centre of Park Lane, 3444.—The first gate after you get into Park Lane, 3445.—Should say there were 300 people near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 3446.—There were certainly among them what would be called roughs, who were calling out, "Let's have a speech," and then two or three groans, 3447–3450.—There was no speech. They wanted to get Lord Robert Grosvenor out to make a speech, 3453.—He left town the day before, 3455.—The invitation to Lord Robert Grosvenor to come out and make a speech was said in sort of "chaff." They did not expect he would come out, 3458.—It was a very well-dressed crowd, 3460.—It was decidedly an aristocratic crowd; there were two or three ladies and children amongst them, 3461–3464.—The balconies were full of people, 3465.—At a particular case of violence the whole of the inhabitants of the balconies cried "Shame," 3466.—Before that the people in the balconies did not seem to be alarmed, 3467.—They were not laughing, 3468.—But ladies were looking out, standing on the balconies, 3469.—There was some excitement in the street, 3470.—About 30 or 40 police rushed out from Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, with their truncheons, and cudgelled everybody right and left indiscriminately. Saw one man struck down by the police and beaten while on the ground, at which the occupants of the balconies cried "Shame." A person came to witness and complained of having been struck by a policeman with great violence on the back of his head. Witness said, "Can you show me the policeman?" He said, "That was the man," pointing to a particular policeman, but there was a great crowd rushed to and fro amongst the people. Witness said, "I will take his number, and advise you to do the same." Owing to the walking to and fro, and the scroll on his coat which prevented witness accurately taking it, could not say on oath whether it was 184 or 84 C. Is quite positive that the two last figures were 84 C, 3473.—Did not see the blow struck, but the gentleman was lying against the rails. Witness said, "Sir, what is the matter?" He said, "A policeman has struck me a violent blow on the "back of my neck, as I was in the road walking "along," 3474.—He pointed him out, and the policeman witness thinks was 184 C, 3475.—Witness is sure it was 184 C, 3476.—Saw one person in particular struck, cannot say who that policeman was. Has no doubt the gentleman was a person of the name of Stephens, who wrote a letter afterwards in "The Times." Witness wrote a letter also to "The Times" to corroborate his statement. Has no doubt it was the same person, 3479.—Besides those particular persons who were struck in this charge, saw them strike everybody that came in their way, 3480.—They used their truncheons more like savages or brutes than men, 3481.—Did not see them strike any ladies, 3481.—Saw a woman crying and screaming dreadfully; whether she had been struck could not say, 3482.—The people ran off as fast as they could, 3483.—These policemen appeared greatly excited, 3486.—Should think they had been drinking some-

HEYSHAM, Mr. WILLIAM NUNEZ—*continued.*

thing besides water, 3487.—They were very much excited; will not go so far as to say anything more, 3488.—Saw nothing in the shape of violence such as stone-throwing, or any intimidating expressions, otherwise than what is vulgarly called "chaff," such as "Let us have a speech," 3489.—There were no symptoms of any attack upon the house, 3490.—Nothing but the crowd, which would alarm anybody whose house was surrounded. Does not think they could have thrown a stone, 3491.—The blinds were down; only saw some maid-servants at an upper window. 3492.—Looking out at the crowd. The blinds were certainly down, but whether the shutters were up cannot say; was only there about three minutes, 3493, —Saw this, having got into Park Street, not intending to stop there, 3494.—Was standing on the opposite side of the street. The rush of the police seemed as if they came out of the house, 3495.—Thinks the door opens out into the street. Thinks the street in which Lord Robert Grosvenor's house is, is a cul-de-sac, they appeared to come from his house; they drove everybody, 3499.—Did not actually see them come from the house, 3500.—Thinks that in Park Street the conduct of the police was quite unjustifiable and uncalled for, 3502.

HODSON, Mr. JOHN. (Page 111.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 21, East Road, Hoxton; is a news agent, keeps a shop, 3191, 3192.—Was in the park on the 1st of July from two o'clock till seven, 3193, 3194.—Entered the park at Hyde Park Corner gate, and walked backwards and forwards as far as the Receiving House, 3195–3199.—The crowd were behaving very orderly, there was no disturbance except by the police, 3200.—There was a little crying out now and then, "Go to church," 3201.—Saw a boy about twelve or fourteen years of age knocked down by a policeman, and then kicked under the rails into the park, from the carriage drive, 3202.—About midway between the entrance to the drive and the Receiving House, 3203.—The number of that policeman was 385 A, 3204,3205.—He knocked him down with his truncheon, 3206.—Witness was three or four yards from him, 3207.—It was opposite the Serpentine about midway between the entrance to the ride and the Receiving House, 3209–3212.—Several respectable gentlemen cried "Shame" after that happened, 3214.—The boy cried and showed he was in pain, and after he was pushed over he was trodden upon by one or two of the bystanders accidentally, 3216.—The people cried "Shame," and several respectable gentlemen said it was a shame for the police to act as they did, 3217.—Witness had been standing there five or ten minutes, 3218, 3219.—Did not notice the boy before that took place, 3220.—There was no stone thrown by the boy, 3221.—Is quite certain that no stone was thrown at that spot, 3222.—Nothing was done at that spot; merely an accumulation of people, 3223.—Thinks there was one carriage passed. A gentleman passed on horseback and a footman, and the noise of the people might, perhaps, have made that horse plunge a little, but not to any serious extent, 3224–3226.—Cannot swear that that boy did not cry out, 3227.—Knows that he did not throw a stone, 3228.—Did not see anything more of the boy; he went away, and witness passed away, and saw the same policeman; about ten minutes afterwards, with a mate of his own, walking a boy about 16 or 18 to the station-house. They had hold of him by the wrist and shoulder, and were walking him along, more like a bullock than a human being. It was the very same policeman, No. 385 A, 3229.—He was using unnecessary violence, 3230.—Did not know what the boy had been doing, 3231.—He had hold of him by the cuff of the collar, and was wrenching his arm about in a very unnecessary way, 3232.—The boy was not resisting at all, 3233.—Thinks that one policeman could have managed that boy, 3234.—Saw no attempt made to rescue anybody, 3236.—Did not hear of any attempt having been made at a rescue; walked in various parts of the park, and saw no stones thrown at all; left there at seven, 3237.—Went there out of curiosity, 3238.—Has opposed the Sunday Bill, 3239. —Belongs to a society connected with the Sunday Trading Prevention Society, 3240.—Saw one or two of the committee, and Mr. Morley was there, 3242.—There were none of their speakers there on that day, 3243.—Heard no haranguing there at all, 3244.—Did not receive any summons to go there, 3245.—Their

HODSON, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

Society did not issue any placards, 3246.—The Society sit at Sussex Hall, Leadenhall Street, 3248.—It is not a very numerous society, 3249.—And not a very rich one, 3250.—It is not a society likely to cause a revolution in this country, 3251.—Heard no one speaking in the park, 3252.—Did not hear anybody use any insulting expressions to the police, 3253.—Merely heard them saying, "Go to church, and give your servants a holiday," 3254.—There was no political feeling manifested in the park, 3255.—When this boy was pushed under the rails there was a concourse of people on the park side of the rails outside the drive, 3256–3261.—There were a few people in the drive and the policemen were then endeavouring to clear them, 3262.—Saw no rescue at all. This policeman, No. 385 A, after this boy was pushed inside the rails, rushed over the rails pell-mell into the mob, along with three or four men, and they knocked every one about right and left, which caused a great disturbance, 3263–3265.—Did not know what became of the boy; could not find him, 3266.—Has not seen him from that time to this, 3267.

——— (Page 322.) called again. Identifies Policeman 385 A as the man he mentioned, 8284.

HOLE, JOHN, Policeman 58 A. (Page 397.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is 26 years old, 10,650. —Has served two years and seven months in the Metropolitan Police, and three years in the Bristol Police, 10,651.—Comes from Somersetshire, 10,652.—Was on duty on the 1st of July, in Hyde Park, 10,653.—Near the Receiving House and the Magazine Barracks principally, 10,654.—From three o'clock up to about eight o'clock, 10,655.—Left the park at eight because he had a boy in custody for throwing a stone; took him to Mr. Henbery's Lodge, and from there to Vine Street station-house; was never in the park afterwards, 10,658.—Did not strike any one that day, 10,659.—Flourished his staff several times, 10,660.—Does not know Robert Ward, 10,661.—Does not recollect coming into collision with a man with a cigar in his mouth, 10,662.—Never knocked any man's hat off, 10,663.—Was not in the park between eight and nine, 10,664.—Does not know the name of the boy; he was not witness's prisoner, 10,665.—Never heard what became of him; a man in plain clothes had him prisoner, 10,666.—Was at the Magazine Barracks, 10,668.—They were throwing stones at the soldiers there; saw stones thrown at different times during the day, and one struck witness in the back, 10,669.—Did not go with the other policemen; was in the park with others, keeping the people back from the drive near the Receiving House, 10,670.—Went up to the barracks, following up a picket that had been out after some soldiers, 10,671.—Seven or eight policemen went up with witness, 10,673.—A party of police had been called up before, and they went to assist, seven or eight of them, 10,674.—Saw several stones thrown at the soldiers, particularly at one of the sergeants, 10,675.—Believes the stones were thrown at the sergeant who had come with the picket to bring some soldiers home, 10,677, 10,678.—The crowd threw stones at the sergeant for doing that, 10,679.—Did not see any soldier collar any of the police, 10,680.—There were three or four soldiers together in one place, and six or seven at another, 10,682.—There might be 20 altogether at different parts of the park, 10,683.—The picket were a smaller number than the men that they took in; the sergeant brought in two or three more of them; the picket were not armed; believes they had their bayonets, but will not be certain, 10,686.—Does not recollect any superintendent telling the police to put their truncheons in their pockets, 10,687.—Went to assist in protecting the picket who were taking the soldiers in, 10,689.

HOLT, PETER GEORGE. (Page 141.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a sign writer and decorator; resides at 22, Titchbourne Street, Paddington, 4013–15.—Has one apprentice; was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July between three and five o'clock; entered at the Marble Arch; was going to Kensington Gardens, having his son with him, but saw a great many people going towards the Serpentine, and he wished him to go there; walked to the hill, and watched the people from there for about 20 minutes, 4016–4020. —They seemed to be all in a good temper, and behaving

HOLT, PETER GEORGE—*continued.*

extremely well, 4025.—Witness got tired of watching the people, and was crossing near the keeper's house, when in crossing the road he heard some one call out lustily, "Get out of the way," in a most brutal way. Looked round and saw a mounted policeman close to his shoulder. Was taken by surprise, seeing a horse close, and did not move immediately. He then repeated it, and shook his whip. Witness then asked him whether he was the Emperor of Russia; at which he kicked his horse, and made a dash at witness and his son; fortunately they were very near the railings; dragged his son under, or he would have been trampled down. Having got out of reach of his horse, turned round, and said, "You have behaved "very ill; if I have done wrong take me into cus- "tody. You are not to ride over me and my child "in this manner." He rode off, dismounted, and went into the keeper's house, 4031.—He took it as a great insult being called the Emperor of Russia; he seemed as much offended as witness, 4032.—It was a light-coloured horse, 4033.—It was Mr. Hughes, the inspector, 4034.—Was near the railings or he would have rode over us, 4036.—Witness was rather amused at the manner in which he addressed him; it was fine, bombastic, and funny, till he got ferocious, 4037. —Saw him after that, on several occasions. He went into the keeper's house, and remained there a short time. Witness had then got across by the Serpentine, and waited there an hour. There were a great number of very respectable gentlemen and ladies, and he came out of the keeper's house, and he rode immediately to the policemen opposite, where witness was standing, and ordered them to charge the people, which they did, 4038.—Heard the orders given to charge the people; cannot tell the exact words, but that was the sense of his address to them, 4039.— Should think 30 or 40 rushed at the people, and struck at them without any thought who or what they were striking. Two or three appeared to be ashamed of the job, and they struck at the palings, and they made a noise without doing any injury; but that was an exception to the rule, 4040.—Saw several struck. Saw one person down who had been struck by a policeman, run to the superintendent who was on the dark horse, and he appeared to be making a complaint to him, when he waved to the policemen near him to push him away. They pushed him very rudely. He attempted to get under the palings, but the people were so close that he could not do so, and two policemen raised him up in their arms, and threw him over the paling on to the people, 4041.—The people cried out "Shame," and it would have been a wonder if they had not, 4043.—Mr. Hughes shook his whip at witness, 4045.—He did not strike witness, 4046.—Saw several policemen, as they went along the rails, striking on the rails, three or four of them, but they were exceptions to the rule; the generality of them struck at the people, 4047.—They were striking in all manner of ways—poking and striking. Saw one man, attempting to get out of the road-way, stooping to get under the paling, when a brute of a fellow with his staff poked the man with the end of his staff at the bottom of his back in a very indecent manner, 4050.—He walked up to the superintendent on the dark horse, and was making his complaint, when he waved him away, and two or three policemen pushed him along rudely; he could not get by the people, and they lifted him up, and threw him over the palings, 4053.

HORNE, WILLIAM, Policeman 20 A. (Page 391.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is 26 years old, 10,457.—Has been in the force seven years, 10,458. —Comes from Hythe, in Kent, 10,459.—On the 1st of July was at home until four o'clock in the afternoon, 10,460.—Lives at Grosvenor Terrace, in the Horseferry Road, 10,461.—Had leave on that day, 10,462.—After four o'clock went from home over Westminster Bridge to see some friends, where he remained the whole evening, 10,463.—Has not been in Hyde Park these last four or five months, 10,464.

HORTON, Mr. HENRY. (Page 200.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 16, Nicholl Square, Hackney Road, 5554.—Is clerk to Messrs. Waterlow, the Law Stationers, 5555.—Is the person who wrote to the Commissioners, 5556.—Was in the park on the 1st of July from about a quarter past three to half past six, 5557.—Took his stand near a large old tree at the east end of the Serpentine,

HORTON, Mr. HENRY—*continued.*

5560, 5561.—Did not walk along the Serpentine, 5562.—The crowd were behaving in a very peaceable and orderly manner when witness was standing there, 5563.—Did not see any stones thrown at first; in the subsequent part of the day he saw two small pebbles thrown, 5564.—Thinks about six o'clock, 5565.—That was near the drive which witness was standing before; he had been round the park and returned, 5566.—Saw frequent sorties made by the police, 5567.—Noticed some mounted policemen, but did not notice them giving any orders, 5568.—Could not tell what was the object of the rushes; the policemen were ordered, but by whom witness cannot tell; the policemen made a rush to clear the railings, and after the order was given considerable unnecessary violence was used in clearing the rails. Several groups of five or six, and sometimes as many as 20, would asssemble to talk upon the roughness which they had received, when, after standing there a few minutes, the policemen rushed in amongst them, and they struck right and left with their truncheons, 5569.—They were not conversing in a loud voice at all, or saying anything offensive to the police, beyond the remarks on their conduct, 5570, 5571.—Knows that some of the policemen who were scattered about heard the remarks made, and communicated with the others, 5572, 5573.— Several boys made observations at the police; but does not think the other remarks were made with the intention of the police hearing them, 5574, 5575.— The stones were thrown immediately after a rush, 5576, 5577.—When these rushes were made great indignation was expressed at the brutal conduct of the police towards boys and inoffensive people, but these remarks were not made loudly, 5578.—Did not see who threw the stones, 5579.—Only saw those two stones thrown altogether, and they were thrown about half an hour apart, 5581-5583.—Took the number of one policeman in the first sortie, which witness thinks was about half-past three o'clock, 5584.—His number was 20 A, 5585.—In the rush he struck a very inoffensive gentleman several times with great violence with his truncheon. [Witness here enters into details.] 20 A was behaving in a very violent way throughout, striking about right and left with his truncheon, 5586–5597.—Witness stood near the gentleman for upwards of eight minutes, 5600.—Must have seen if he had done anything during that time, 5601.—The police did not form in a line inside the railings; they made an onslaught to clear the railings; after that was done they retired again into the drive, and the people resumed their former situation against the rails, 5602–5604.—The police made no attempt to prevent the people coming back to the rails, but made periodical clearings of the railings, 5605, 5606.—Did not hear any policeman request the people to step back in a proper way, 5607.—After one of the rushes, a little boy was making an observation at policeman 380 A passing; he rushed upon him, and beat him in a very severe manner across his back and likewise his shoulders with his truncheon, 5610, 5611.—Thinks the observation was, "Who stole the goose?" 5613.— He addressed it at 380 as a passing policeman, 5614. —Should say the boy was about 14 years of age, 5615.—The policeman did not take this boy into custody, 5618.—Witness did not speak to the boy afterwards, 5619.—The people cried "Shame!" when the boy was struck, 5620.—In consequence of their calling "Shame!" there was another sortie on the part of the police; it made the people run in every direction, 5621.—This 380 said, "You little buggar! I will let you have it," 5624.—Is sure it was 380 who said it, 5626.—Witness told him that he had better make use of better language on the Sabbath, which he was sent to protect, 5627.—Witness said it in a friendly manner, 5629.—The policemen said witness should "have it" if he did not go. Witness took his intimation and went, 5630.—Did not see any ladies struck during the day, 5631.—It was a very orderly respectable crowd, generally speaking, 5632.—There were large numbers of ladies there with children, 5633.—Witness himself took down the number of policeman 20 at the time; not for the purpose of his own keeping, 5634, 5635.— Does not suppose he would know the man again, 5638. —Is positive about the number, 5639.—Took no memorandum as to the number of the second policeman, 5643.—But is positive as to his recollection, 5644.—Handed his memorandum of 20 A to the gentleman who was struck; does not know who he was; heard nothing of him afterwards, 5646-5649.

HOULDING, ADAM. (Page 54.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) — Resides at 22, Marsham-street, Westminster. Is a waste paper dealer, 1468, 1469.—Witness and his wife were in the park on the 1st of July, about a quarter to four o'clock. Witness was locked up about four o'clock, 1470, 1471.—Walked down to the Humane Society's Receiving House on the north side; some carts had thrown some dirt there, and he and his wife were sitting down on the top there looking at a paper, 1472.—There was a heap of rubbish grown over with grass, 1473.—Witness did not call out to anybody, was just reading the "Family Herald," had not finished the tale he had commenced on; heard a little rush and he went away and left his wife there. He did not leave her above a half a minute when he got into the midst of the people that were shouting; and the police were making a ring, a half moon ring, from the rails to the people, about 12 or 14 yards from the railing. Witness got on the inside of the ring, and an inspector on horseback came up,—No. 12, A division, knows his name,—and he said "Take that man into custody, he is my prisoner." Witness never saw the inspector since, and he was locked up, 1474, 1475.—Witness's wife was with him, left her for a minute, just while he went to see what this shouting was; she was not 20 yards from him, 1476, 1477.—The superintendent was on horseback, does not know whether it was a light bay or a chesnut horse, 1478.—Should not know him again if he saw him, but 12 A does; he was this superintendent's prisoner, he gave witness into custody of 12 A, 1479.—The superintendent gave witness into the charge of 12 A. Believes he is a sergeant, 1480.—Four or five of them dragged witness into the yard of the Receiving House; the old man of the Receiving House said he had been there 46 years, and he never saw such a lot of vagabonds about the place; he said "put the handcuffs on him," and they kept them on him till they got him to Vine-street; they put them on then; it was No. 12 A, 1482, 1483.—They took witness there in a cab; but when he was in this yard they would not grant his mistress to come. He told them where she was, and there was a young lady there came out and said, "What sort of a person is she?" Witness described her, and she went and fetched her in, but she was not in five minutes before they turned her out; she is rather hot blooded herself, 1483.—They brought a man in for swimming across the Serpentine, to get away from them. All the clothes of this man were pulled off his back; he was wet through. He had had sometning to drink, and he came into the place, and as soon as he came in one of the policemen said, "You damned ragamuffin." The man started up and he hit him right over the nose, and the blood flew out in all directions. My wife could not stand that, 1484–1488.—Witness saw this policeman distinctly take up his fist and catch him right over the nose, and knocked him flat on his back, and the blood flew out of his nose, 1489.—That was when he was brought in, 1490.—Suppose he was obstinate in being brought in; heard the policeman say, "You obstinate devil, look at the men it has taken to bring you in;" the policeman was vexed at having so much trouble, 1491, 1492.—When the policeman hit him on the nose, witness and his wife told him it was very inhuman of him, 1493.—Witness and his wife saw this; there was only one person taken before witness, a very young man, 1494.—There were three other policemen in the yard, the one who had the care of witness did not go out after 12 A was present, 1495, 1496.—Witness's wife interfered because the man was struck. She began to blackguard them for doing so, and then they turned her out, 1497, 1498.—Witness was then taken to Vine-street, and was there from four o'clock on Sunday till between four and five o'clock on Tuesday. Had nothing to eat but what he paid for himself; was in a cell where only eight could sit down at a time, 1499, 1500.—Witness was brought up before Mr. Hardwick on Monday, but was not tried, was brought up again on Tuesday at four o'clock and discharged; there was no charge against him, 1501–1504.—The handcuffs were taken off in Vine-street. They gave no reason for putting them on, only the old man at the Humane Society's House had a pair in his hand to spare when witness came in, 1505–1507.—Does not know his name, he said he had been there 46 years, 1508.—There was only witness and the prisoner who was drunk handcuffed, the other young man was not handcuffed, 1509, 1510.—Witness could not struggle, there were five or six at him at once, they pulled his clothes tremendously, 1511.—Will solemnly swear that he did not take any part in the disturbance, 1514.—No. 12 of the A division, the serjeant, put the handcuffs on witness, 1517.—The cell witness was put into was a very small place, only room for eight or nine to sit down, two had to stand all night; the perspiration was running down the wall, and witness thought he should have been suffocated; one man did faint, and it was a good while before he was got round again, 1518.—Was let out on Monday morning into the policemen's room, 1520.—When the person fainted witness and the others knocked several times for water, but could not make anybody hear, 1521.—When witness was discharged, the magistrate said the government had sent orders that this class of prisoners might be discharged, 1522.—There was no charge against witness; when they first put the handcuffs on they said it was for shouting "hurrah," but when he was discharged they said nothing about it, 1523–1525.

HOULDING, ADAM—*continued.*

HOWELL, JAMES WILLIAM, Esq. (Page 216.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is studying for the bar, 6010.—His chambers are at No. 4, Elm Court, Temple, 6011.—Is entered of the Middle Temple, 6012.—Has issued his address, and is now canvassing Sligo, 6013.—Is managing director of the Metropolitan Association for the Protection of Trade, and author of several works, 6014.—Was in Hyde Park, he thinks from 3 to 7, on the 1st of July, 6016.—Entered at the Albert Gate, and walked through backwards and forwards to between that and the Receiving House, 6017.—On the north side of the drive, 6018.—Thought the crowd behaved very good-temperedly during that time. Occasionally, when some vehicles passed, there was a call of "Go to church!" and there was also a cry "Have you paid for that horse?" Observed nothing more, 6019.—Thinks they were principally boys who called out, 6020.—Does not think the cries alarmed him, 6021.—Did not observe any carriages, 6022.—Saw one or two horses, and a watchmaker in the Edgeware Road driving a four-wheeler up and down the road, 6023.—He pulled his horse up, and said, "My good friends, I am with you." Does not think he seemed greatly alarmed about it, 6024.—Thinks possibly he wanted an opportunity of making a speech, 6025.—Did not see any stones thrown, 6026.—Was principally in the very heat of the crowd, generally close to the rails, so little fear had he of the crowd. It seemed to him that the police rushed upon the people; for instance, there would be a mob standing perfectly still, and some dozen policemen would rush in with drawn truncheons, and attack them indiscriminately, 6027.—Saw two mounted policemen, 6028.—Witness was standing by the Serpentine, and saw one of the mounted policemen riding by, and he pointed out a man standing inoffensively against the rails, and the policeman rushed on, and seized the man. Saw the man struck over the head, and dragged by three policemen under the rails, and taken away, 6029.—It was under the direction of the mounted policeman, 6030.—Witness was on one side of the footpath, and the man who was taken away on the other, 6031.—Witness had been there about 20 minutes, 6032.—Heard no cries about that time; there were no vehicles, 6033.—If the man had spoken loudly witness must have heard it, 6034.—Believes he had been doing nothing, 6035.—The mounted policeman who gave the order was a dark man, and had a shirt collar, while the other mounted policeman had none, 6037.—Had dark whiskers, 6038.—Is quite positive about the man, 6039.—Almost directly on witness' arrival in the park he walked through a body of people. There was a respectable old man, about 65 or 66, standing with his wife and two children in a group. There was a rush of the police, and witness saw the rush of the mob, and immediately after went up, and saw the old man lying on the ground, and picked him up; he had a cut deliberately across the temple, which was bleeding freely; witness did not see the blow struck, 6040.—The man said the police had struck him, 6041.—He appeared quite insensible, 6043.—Thinks the people had no opportunity of having any conversation at all; heard none. Saw in the hands of several people a bill headed, "Arise, O England" or something of that sort, 6044.—Thinks they did not appear to arise about there, 6045.—Saw that bill; it appeared to emanate from some man who published a socialist work. Asked

HOWELL, JAMES WILLIAM, Esq.—*continued.*

a man to let him see it; it was some man who had a twopenny work to sell, 6046.—There was no crowd about this man. 6047.—That bill was in a man's hand, and he was laughing excessively. Witness asked to see it, and perused it, and found it simply a work against the aristocracy of this country, published at some court in the city, price twopence, of which this was merely an extract, 6050.—It did not appear to attract any attention at all, 6052.—The people appeared to be laughing at this. Thinks they were generally chaffing the man; that seemed to be the whole character of the mob, 6053, 6054.—Thinks the offensive members of the mob were principally boys, whose ages varied from 12 to 18, who were not capable of discussing politics, 6057.—Noticed some of Sir Richard Mayne's placards, 6058.—Heard conversations about them. Went there as much out of curiosity, as, being dragged into public life, on the other hand, to ascertain what the feelings of the people were, and the impression he derived from them was that the whole disturbance had been created by the bills, as they referred to the history of the previous Sunday, which had passed off good-humouredly; but this Sunday showed the fatal results of the police appearing and attacking the people, 6059. —Went rather with a view to test the feelings of the people on the subject of the Sunday Trading Bill, 6060.—But heard nothing about it, 6061.—Wanted more particularly to see what the character of the mob was. Condemns mob law in all instances, 6062.

HOWELL, Mr. SIDNEY. (Page 49.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is an architect, residing at 8, Gloucester-street, Belgrave-road, 1333, 1334.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, between four and six o'clock, 1335, 1336.—Walked nearly the whole time between the Receiving House and the bridge at the Albert-gate, it is called the Cascade, 1337–1339.—Saw one stone thrown at a superintendent on horseback at about six o'clock, 1340.—Did not see by whom it was thrown, but it was just after the police had made an onslaught and knocked the people about, and supposed some one maddened by a blow had thrown it. That was the only one witness saw thrown, 1341, 1342.—Did not see the police assaulted in any way, but every now and then 20 or 30 of them made an onslaught, hitting everybody in their way. They drove the people 10 or 15 yards from the rails, and, then in about a quarter of an hour, as they felt inclined, they made another onslaught, striking at everybody right and left with their truncheons, 1343, 1344.—Noticed one individual case, this was about half past five. It was a gentlemanly looking man, he was standing somewhere near the rails; witness was on the Serpentine side of the drove. This was on the opposite side. The police made a rush and struck him, one of them, on the shoulder; he turned round and said to the policeman, "What did you do that for?" and the policeman laid hold of his waistcoat and tore it open, and struck him again on his shoulder with his staff severely, and turned him round and struck him twice on his back again, 1345, 1346.—They were really blows. The men behaved brutally to him. Witness only saw that individual stone thrown at the superintendent on horseback, 1347.—The only end or beginning was, that every now and then the policemen rushed indiscriminately and struck right and left. Witness was not struck, 1348.—Witness was not able to understand why these occasional rushes took place. It appeared, that as they felt inclined they rushed and knocked the people about. Never saw such cases of wanton brutality as he did on that occasion for two hours, 1349.—Thinks that the police could have dispersed the crowd by quiet means; everybody appeared to want to get out of their way. There were no people in the drive at all. They appeared to drive them back from the railings, and then to let them come back again the next minute. Witness supposes they could have cleared the park if they required it, but with 100,000 people it is rather a difficult thing, perhaps; but they did not appear to attempt to disperse them quietly, or to act as policemen generally do, 1350.—The only way they tried to disperse them was with their truncheons, 1351, 1352.—Did not see the police strike any females nor any females that had been struck, 1353–1355.—Except groaning and saying, "Go to church," there was not the slightest attempt at anything. The only disturbance was made by the police,

HOWELL, Mr. SIDNEY—*continued.*

1326.—The groans were only when the carriages passed, 1357.—There were groans when they kept taking cab loads of prisoners, and one man with his head cut open and one mass of coagulated blood down the side of his face, and they then said, "Shame," 1358.—Witness did not take any policeman's number. It was just enough to be near a policeman to take his number to get your head broken, 1359.—A gentleman whom witness saw who was going, he supposes, to take a man's number, was knocked down, 1360.—Witness does not know if the person he spoke of as having been ill-used was Mr. Muir; does not know him by sight, 1361–1364.—The person referred to was not taken into custody. He was rather a tall stout man with not much whisker. This was between five and six. This was on the green part, not on the railings, 1365–1370.—Witness means that if the police had wished to prevent the crowd from coming to the rails they would have formed a line inside the rails on the grass to prevent them, but after making the onslaught they all went back into the middle of the road, and the people naturally came back to the rails. They did not leave one policeman inside to tell them not to come back, 1371.—There were police enough to have done that and still to protect the road, 1372.—Does not know how many, but they lined both sides of the road, and some of them were in the centre as well, 1373, 1374.—Witness should say the number of the crowd was upwards of 100,000, 1376.—Supposes they were brought there by the proclamation of the police, 1377.—Witness only saw the placards of Sir Richard Mayne, begging the people to keep away, 1378, 1379. —Witness supposes the object of the crowd was to show the public feeling in regard to Lord Robert Grosvenor's Bill, 1380, 1381.—By interfering with persons who chose to drive in the park, and who employed their servants on Sundays, 1382.—Did not hear any conversation about Lord Robert Grosvenor's Bill, 1383, 1384.—The crowd was very generally dispersed over the park, and at no part was there such a crowd as to look quite alarming, 1385, 1386.—Was walking with two gentlemen part of the time, 1387. —The crowd was not congregated in masses to any extent, 1388, 1389.—When witness was on the north bank of the Serpentine, does not suppose the people were ever more than four or five thick from the rails, 1390, 1391.—Witness got there about a quarter past four o'clock, and a man told him there had been a great crowd just before, 1392.

HUGHES, Mr. JOHN. (Page 64.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 36, Park-street, Grosvenor-street. Is a commercial traveller, 1744, 1745.—It is three doors from Upper Grosvenor-street, on the east side of Park-street, 1746, 1747.—Three doors from Grosvenor-street northward, 1748, 1749.—Witness went into the park on the 1st of July, in the afternoon, as is his custom; but seeing so much unnecessary violence committed by the police, and several broken heads, being accompanied by his wife, he returned home, 1750.—Saw the police strike several persons, but not very heavily, but saw several persons walking about with their heads broken. Did not see the police strike heavily so much as they seemed pushing them when he saw them. Did not go much amongst the crowd, 1751.—At half-past six was home in the balcony of his house, 1752.—There was a crowd before Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 1753.—Witness returned from the park about five or six. Spent about half an hour there. Saw several dozens of persons about Lord Robert Grosvenor's house opposite the door, and by the time he went up stairs and was on the balcony it amounted to several hundreds; they had evidently come from the park, 1754.—Saw Mr. Stephens afterwards, 1755.—At the end of Park-street there were several hundreds about half-past six, and there were a few police amongst them; should think for about half an hour; and they were hooting and crying out. Presently witness observed a large body of police walking amongst them, 1756–1758.—The crowd were crying out, but they did not seem to be in the least bent upon any mischief. They had plenty of opportunity of breaking windows, and anything of the kind, if they had been so disposed, 1759. Witness could not possibly hear if the policemen spoke to them. Was 30 or 40 yards from them. Saw a large body of police come up Park-street, about 100 men; they came near

HUGHES, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

the crowd, and made a regular charge upon them; the crowd flew in all directions and the police pursuing. Should think in the space of two minutes the place was perfectly clear. The next thing that attracted his attention was Mr. Stephens in the hands of three or four policemen, each of them giving him very disagreeable hits indeed with their truncheons, 1760.—They all left him but one, and that one followed him up, and he struck him at least half a dozen consecutive times with the closed fist in the head and face; another policeman came to his assistance, and from one of them witness heard him receive a very heavy blow upon the back; as they did not appear to arrest him, he cried out "Shame." They did not appear at all to want to take him into custody, because he was as helpless as a child in their hands; they could have done just what they pleased with him. All this occurred between Upper Grosvenor-street and witness's house, which is a space of about 20 yards, 1761.—He only fell down when he was knocked down. He got up in a doorway once, and one of the policemen caught him by the coat, which he heard tear, but did not see it, because, being on the balcony, he could not, and he drew him in the middle of the street, 1762.—Witness demanded their numbers from off the balcony, and at that time they desisted and let him go. Some one from the road called out to him that it was C No. 80; he could not distinguish himself, because of the man turning round, and his position above him; he could not see his collar, his hat prevented him, 1763.—They then left him, and joined the body of police close by, and in about two minutes the sergeant called out, "Park men, fall in!" and the police went away and left him, 1764.—The sergeant called out, "Park men, fall in!" And they marched off immediately, 1765, 1766.—In fact, the moment the police commenced to attack the crowd, they flew in all directions; it was done instantaneously, and witness sent his servant down to take Mr. Stephens' address, and that was all he saw of him on that day. Called upon him the following morning, and he seemed in a very weakly state, he could hardly stand up straight. Witness asked him on the following day at his own house if he was sure of the number of the police, and he said he was; and he told him if he thought proper to take proceedings against them, he should be very happy to come forward as a witness, 1768.—In the corner of the street there was a lamp-post. Witness did not observe him near the lamp-post; he was in the hands of the police when he first saw him, 1768.—The crowd was instantaneously dispersed as soon as the police came up, 1769.—The next thing witness saw was Mr. Stephens in the hands of the police, 1770.—When witness first saw him he was on the Oxford-street side of Upper Grosvenor-street, the crowd was on the other side, 1771.—Mr. Stephens was on the pavement when he saw him. The crowd went away in the middle of the road. One portion went past him, and the rest up Upper Grosvenor-street, 1772, 1773.—It was immediately after that rush that witness saw him in the hands of the police, 1774.—It is witness's opinion that the police used unnecessary violence, 1775.

HUGHES, SAMUEL, Superintendent. (Page 459.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is the Superintendent of the D division of police, 12,515.—Had the general direction of the police in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, under Sir Richard Mayne's orders, 12,516.—Has been nearly 25 years in the force, 12,517.—Has been superintendent since 1844, 12,518.—Was made sergeant 3d of November 1831, and inspector the 9th of June 1836, 12,519, 12,520.—There were three parties of 50 men each on the north bank of the Serpentine; 25 of them on the grass a little to the westward of the statue of Achilles; the next 25 a little further to the west; another 25 still further west; and the fourth party of 25 to the west still, towards Henbury the park-keeper's lodge; that would be 100 men, 12,521.—They were to the north of the drive, and had orders to sit or lie down quietly upon the grass; another 50 was disposed of westward of the Receiving House, as far as the brow of the hill, which made 150 men from the statue of Achilles to about the gravel pit, nearly opposite the magazine. There were about 50 in reserve near the Magazine Barracks at that time, and shortly after, about 50 of the A reserve of the B division came upon the ground and remained in the hollow, near the east end of the Serpentine for some little time, when they

HUGHES, SAMUEL, Superintendent—*continued.*

came into the road, 12,522.—The orders were read to them at the station before they went away; they were the written orders Sir Richard Mayne has produced. Witness went himself on to the ground with his own 50, and he saw the inspector of the M division with his 50, and the orders verbally given to those 100 men were to sit or lie quietly upon the grass, and not to interfere unless absolutely necessary. He told the inspector of the M division, M'Kintosh, that if there was any disorder, or any noise, or hooting or shouting at carriages, the men were to be moved inside, and the rails cleared all along about 30 or 40 yards back, 12,523, 12,524.—Sir Richard Mayne had spoken to him verbally in the morning about that, 12,525.—They were not to interfere in any shape or way, 12,526.—This eel business had taken place; he saw there was danger in it, and sent orders to have the eel thrown into the Serpentine; this was done, and he then thought that it was all safe with regard to that, 12,527.—Upon coming out of the park-keeper's lodge, between ten minutes past three and twenty minutes to four, he found the numbers had very largely increased, 12,528.—Went into the park on horseback at a quarter to two, and was on horseback the whole time, excepting that he was on and off occasionally in and out of the park-keeper's lodge garden, 12,529–12,531.—Dismounted to write his half-hourly reports, 12,532.—The carriage road was then very considerably blocked up, and the numbers had largely increased on the north side of the Serpentine, and also on the footpath by the side of the Serpentine, 12,533.—That crowd was behaving in a very tumultuous way; hallooing, hooting, yelling, and whistling, with their hands to their mouths, 12,535.—Did not see any carriage pass; then joined Superintendent Martin, and at the moment two stones were thrown; one struck him on the shoulder. Superintendent Martin said, "Hallo, the stones are coming." He said, "Did you "see that carriage run away; it nearly drove me "alongside the rails." Witness said he did not see it, 12,536.—Superintendent Martin said, "Hughes, we must clear this carriageway;" witness acquiesced in that; he then slowly cantered to the west; the road there was quite clear. He said, "I will fetch my men down." At that time the two inspectors came to witness. M'Kintosh appeared to come off the grass, and Jackson from the rear on the left shoulder a little; they both asked witness if they should bring out the men. He said, "Do so at once," 12,537.—This would be somewhere about ten minutes past three, or it might be ten minutes past the half hour past three. At that time this carriage road was very much obstructed; speaking within compass he should say there were 2,000 persons in it. Noticed also along the rails on the south side of the drive by the footpath, near the Serpentine, a long row of roughly dressed persons; some of them had their hands to their mouths whistling and hooting, 12,538.—In point of numbers and conduct, considered the mob a difficult one to deal with, 12,540.—Told those people that they must clear out of the carriage road, and likewise from those railings. They said, "Shan't go, who are you? as much right here as you have;" they were very obstinate, 12,541.—That took place before he gave the orders to clear it; the men had not come up. When they did so, he said, "Men, you must clear that road, and also along those rails;" was close to them, 12,542.—The crowd did not go. The men raised their staves and flourished them a good deal; and he saw several of them taken hold of by parties who were there, and turned round and pushed away, as it were. Also saw one or two blows struck at that time with a staff on the back. Alludes to those obstinate persons who were in the roadway, 12,543.—He had told the men to use their staves, seeing the people so obstinate; of course he meant a moderate use of the staff; and his impression is that the men thoroughly understood what he meant. They had been out with him many times, 12,544.—He meant the staff to be used then, 12,545.—He saw a necessity for it, 12,547.—Those staves were used very moderately, 12,548.—He saw two persons at that time struck on the back with a staff, 12,549.—They were within the road, and very obstinate. He then saw the men go to clear the rails of those low and roughly-dressed persons that were standing close inside the rails. The portion respectably dressed were behind, 12,550.—Is speaking of the south side of the drive; the footpath close by the Serpentine, 12,551.—Witness

HUGHES, SAMUEL, Superintendent—*continued.*

had told those people to leave the rails before the men arrived. The men were then in the drive, and trying to get them away from the rails there; saw that it was useless, and then said, "Men, under the rails." With that several men got under the rails, and moved them away. He did not see that class afterwards, 12,552.—Witness was not close to the rails upon that occasion; his horse was never near the rails; there was too much noise. He had no spurs, 12,553.—His horse's head was towards the rails in a slanting direction; not directly head on, 12,554.—Was not within reach of persons on the other side of the rails, 12,555.—His horse was rather capering from the noise, 12,556.—When he saw there was unnecessary obstinacy on the part of those people to get out of the carriage road, that is the time when his whip was used. This is the whip (*producing the same*); in the same state as when bought two years ago. Describes the three motions which he gave, known as the 5th, 6th, and 7th cuts, and he then said, "Clear away from those rails," 12,557.—Did not strike either man, woman, or child that day, 12,559.—He saw one respectably dressed woman on the footpath at the time those men were being cleared away from the rails, and she was partly pushed down by the crush, but there were no policemen near at the time. He had told them to be as careful as they could, and to avoid women and children, 12,560.—Warned the people several times, 12,561.—The words he used were, "You must clear "out that carriage road, and likewise away from along "those rails;" used them more than once; he told them it would be wise if they all went away; that they were doing wrong in being there, 12,562.—Remembers receiving a direction from Sir Richard Mayne in answer to one of his reports, "You may now act vigorously," 12,563.—Before receiving that direction, he had ordered the men to use their staves; considered it a critical time, and thought it necessary that those persons should see there was a police there to govern them, 12,564.—Considered the crowd so formidable that his men wanted some encouragement, 12,565.—Was obliged to show himself active; has seen men quite paralyzed, and unless the man having charge of them took some prominent part things would remain undone, 12,566.—Has been in very considerable emergencies at times upon street duty in the thoroughfares of this metropolis, 12,567.—With some exceptions, has never had so obstinate a crowd to move, 12,568.—Some of them were well-disposed: but a large number were very obstinate; they seemed to fancy that the police had no right to interfere with them, or to endeavour to govern them at all, 12,569.—Did not then, nor at any other time during that part of the day, use the phrase "Damn your blood," about the staves, 12,570.—About nine o'clock Superintendent Martin said, "Hughes, I think we must remove these people from the park; it is now getting dark." Witness acquiesced in that; about 100 men were then forming in line, near the Receiving House; the right was then by the railings on the north side of the drive, and the left extending up towards the Magazine Barracks. Notice was given to the people that they must leave that spot as it was getting dark. There was an open line of single policemen, with about two or three yards between each two. The men were advanced, and the crowd, which was then considerable there, was removed towards Park Lane. When they got out into the open part of the park, the space increased, and the men were very fatigued. The line was getting uncovered, and wanting them sometimes to incline to the right, and sometimes to the left; recollects upon one occasion then, at 9 o'clock, saying, "Damn your blood men, see your left," 12,571.—It was addressed to his own men. Never used such a word towards the multitude that day from first to last, 12,572.—About 4 or 5 o'clock, he had just got upon his horse, when they began hooting and shouting, evidently with the intention of getting him thrown. He then slightly smiled, and said, "I am too old for that," meaning, too old to be frightened, 12,573–12,575.—Did not mean to affront the persons by so saying, 12,576.—Always takes his whip when on horseback, 12,577.—It was not taken into the park for that special occasion, 12,578.—It was rather a difficult thing for the police here, to keep the line at the distance of thirty yards from the rails after putting the people back. The usual course is, upon a quiet peaceable occasion, as when the Queen goes to the House, to be there when the line is first formed; but

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when Her Majesty has gone into the House, within a minute afterwards the crowd breaks in, and much greater efforts are required from the police to re-form the line than to form it at first, even upon such a peaceable occasion as that, 12,579.—In Park Street and in the park there were about 538 men of all ranks, 12,580.—That is within ten men either way. Why he cannot be exact is, that perhaps 50 men would be ordered from their reserve, 12,581.—To speak within compass, at the time the larger numbers were there, the crowd might be safely estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000, that would be westward of the Receiving House on both sides of the road, and likewise extending to the north of the hill on the grass, as far as the statue of Achilles, 12,582.—Witness noticed on one occasion that he missed a considerable number of them, and said to Superintendent Martin, "Why they have got rather thin up there." He has judged since that then they must have moved off towards Park Street, 12,583.—This was between 5 and 6, 12,584.—Saw two carriages run away with by the horses; also saw two saddle horses run away in the drive; all four were between the east end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House; and the more the horses seemed frightened the more noise was made, 12,585, 12,586.—They became violent; they increased their pace rapidly; they galloped in fact from a trot, both those in the two vehicles, and likewise the two saddle horses, 12,587.—Upon three occasions gave directions for the removal of men who were violent, without taking them into custody. The first was a man who lived somewhere at Knightsbridge; a very well dressed man; he was making a very considerable noise with his hands to his mouth; ordered him to be taken out from among the crowd; he was taken into the park-keeper's garden; when spoken to about it he seemed very sorry, and witness said to him, "Well, my man, the best thing you can do is to go home;" he went. After that there was another man, who was dressed not quite so well as the first was, making a very loud noise with his hands to his mouth; ordered two men to move him, and told them to see him out of the park. They then took him up to the magazine barracks; that was the second case. The third case was in the drive below the east end of the Serpentine; that was Mr. Bowstead; he had his hands to his mouth, hooting loudly; he was a very well-dressed man; ordered two of the constables to take him, 12,588, 12,589.—Judged it to be his wife with him; he resisted very much; there was some confusion at the spot; witness saw that the constable wanted some encouragement, and spoke to him rather loud in order that they might see that he was determined to have him brought under the rails into the road; he altogether resisted so violently that witness told them to take him to the station, 12,590.—He saw him with his hands to his mouth hooting loudly, 12,591.—Witness did not use his voice loudly, or use his whip in the manner he has described, except upon the four occasions which he has stated, 12,592.—He did not intend to have Mr. Bowstead taken into custody and sent to confinement, when he ordered him to be taken out of the crowd, 12,593.—It was in consequence of his resistance after he was taken; thought it right to show him, and persons near him, that that was to be suppressed; he was a powerful man, and he resisted very much, and witness then told the constables to take him on to the station, 12,594.—Thought it necessary to use some energy of voice and manner for the encouragement of his men, and to show the people that he was in earnest, 12,595, 12,596.—A large proportion of those 40,000 or 50,000 men, were very obstinate, 12,597.—Being charged with the preservation of the peace that day, thought it not right to leave them to do as they pleased, 12,598.—Thought it necessary to interfere, 12,599.—Thinks he took the necessary measures, and at the proper time, namely, when they began to clear the carriage road and the rails, 12,600.—It would have been unsafe to let the crowd then get a-head, 12,601.—It is impossible to set a limit to the consequence. His impression is, that if they had not been governed and controlled by the police that day, and some of them arrested, which they were for various breaches of the peace, the results would have been serious, 12,602–12,605.—Witness had dined at a quarter past 12, when he drank one half pint of small beer, 12,606, 12,607.—Afterwards drank nothing till 10 o'clock at night, except water and tea, 12,608.—The water he got in the yard at the Receiving House, the tea was given him by the lodgekeeper's

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housekeeper, 12,609.—Dismounted about every half hour to write a report to Sir Richard Mayne, 12,610.—No doubt he was positive in his word and manner during the day, but nothing beyond that. Was not excited, 12,611.—Saw persons among the crowd partially fall down. Saw one very respectably dressed female by the side of the Serpentine when the rails were cleared there; she about half fell down, and either then or before he told the men to be careful about women and children, 12,612.—Told the men so in other instances, 12,613.—Was told by one of the inspectors that application had been made for assistance to the soldiers at the Magazine Barracks, and that he had sent the police up there; the application was not made direct to witness, 12,614, 12,615.—Heard that a good many constables were hit or hurt that day, 12,616.—Occasionally he saw stones in the air, 12,617.—It is nothing unusual for the police to have their staves in their hands; it is a common thing at all levees or drawing rooms, balls, or botanical fêtes in the Regent's Park. At the Botanical Gardens sometimes from 12,000 to 16,000 persons go of a day, and a very large number of them in carriages, 12,618.—If any policeman used more violence than was right on that day, it was not by witness's orders, 12,619.—Those men all perfectly understood when to use their truncheons, because there were no young constables, 12,620.—Denies having touched man, woman, or child, that day, either with his whip or his hand, 12,621.—Does not believe he swore either at his men or at the crowd, except on the occasion he has stated about 9 o'clock, 12,622.—Had the command of the men in Hyde Park that day, 12,625.—Shall be able to explain that it belonged properly to another superintendent, which he could have done yesterday, if he had been in the witness-box when Mr. O'Brien was here. Of course he knew that he was for duty in the park along with his own, about 60 men, that is to say, 50 constables and 5 serjeants, and one inspector. About a quarter past nine that morning he received a note from Inspector Durkin of the A division, apprising him that his superintendent had been suddenly and seriously taken ill during the night, and asking if he would go down to Scotland Yard to do his business for him. That meant to collect the whole of the reports from the several divisions, and lay them before the Commissioner, together with any communication sent in by any of the superintendents. Went down to Scotland Yard about a quarter past ten. Collected the reports and laid them before Sir Richard Mayne, and believes most of the superintendents were there that morning, and saw Sir Richard Mayne; if not the superintendent, the inspector, probably, from that division. Then received some verbal directions from Sir Richard Mayne about these rails being cleared in case any disorders or hootings or shoutings were made; he was then told that these rails were to be cleared, besides what has already appeared as written orders. Left the office at Scotland Yard that morning about half past eleven; then went home and got his dinner, and went into the park, 12,626.—Saw Sir Richard Mayne about twenty minutes before 11 that morning, 12,627.—Superintendent May was not there. Knew that he had done his business all the week, and saw him at the office on the Saturday; but it was about a quarter past nine on Sunday morning that witness received the note from his inspector, 12,628.—Did not see him in the course of that day. Had not the time. Knows that he is occasionally subject to severe attacks, 12,629.—He had been seriously ill; for some time occasionally, 12,630, 12,631.—The week before the 1st of July, he was doing his business at the office; he was some days looking better, and, perhaps, on other days not so well, 12,632.—He was not off duty till this Sunday morning. Saw him at the office on the Saturday, 12,633.—After having received this communication from Inspector Durkin, he went and saw Sir Richard Mayne, 12,634.—Had no particular conversation with him, 12,635.—Believes he was in the room with him by himself. It was his duty to do so if there was anything particular to report, 12,636.—No conversation took place between them as to this meeting in the park, more than what he has already mentioned. He delivered to witness a paper, which he believes is already given in; a memorandum to this effect, that in the absence of Superintendent May from illness, Superintendent Hughes will have the general superintendence of the police force in Hyde Park to day, 12,637.—He said, "if there should be any

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"disorder—I hope there will be nothing in the park—"but if there should be any disorder or hooting at the "carriages, you are to clear the crowd back away from "the rails." That is the sum and substance of what he said, 12,638.—Thinks that he did not anticipate any serious disturbance, 12,640.—Witness had some handbills taken down in his own division, and they were taken to the office. Also saw a large number there, brought in by the different divisions, 12,641.—Rather thinks he saw one of the large ones posted up, but is not quite sure, 12,642.—They were sent down from his other station; Marylebone is his; has also one at Paddington and one at Molyneux Street; but without reference he could not tell who took them down, 12,643.—They were taken down he thinks from a hoarding, by the police, 12,644, 12,645.—His impression is, that they were taken down and not bought in shops, 12,647.—Some of them might have been rather amusing, 12,648.—Arrived on the ground about a quarter to two, 12,649.—Received his information early in the morning. Knows the park pretty well; has done duty there, 12,650.—Does not know that any officer by Sir Richard Mayne's orders had surveyed the ground during the week; but knows that he had given orders that if any loose macadamized stones were seen they were to be guarded, 12,651.—There was a heap which witness passed twice between a quarter to two and twenty minutes past two; but he did not observe them, or he should have put a guard upon them; they were in rather a secluded spot, 12,652.—Perhaps 30 yards above the entrance gate of the Dairy Lodge, within 100 yards of the drive, 12,653, 12,654.—Had he seen them the day before he would have reported it either verbally or in writing, 12,655.—Considers that the duty of the constable on the beat if he had seen them; but the park is rather a different district to a street beat, 12,656.—The constable does not at general times report every heap of stones that he sees, 12,657.—Should hardly think there was any constable but what knew about the great meeting to take place next day, 12,658.—With the pressure of business at that time, if witness had been superintendent of the A division he does not know that he should have sent an inspector to see if there was anything of that sort lying about, 12,659.—If he had had time he would have reported anything of the sort that he might see lying about, 12,660.—Did not know that he would have the principal command there till Sir Richard Mayne gave him that paper, 12,661.—Thinks that the constables must have heard Sir Richard Mayne's directions to put a guard over any loose stones that might be seen, and if the constable near the Receiving House had seen this heap it was his duty to report it, 12,662.—Inspector Durkin was the man in the absence of Superintendent May, 12,663.—He is rather an old inspector, and no doubt he has some little charge of the division whether Superintendent May is ill or well; it is the same in every division. When witness goes on a week's leave he names the inspector he leaves in charge, who acts as he would, 12,664, 12,665.—In this case considers it was Inspector Durkin, 12,666.—Verbally told the inspector, and he thinks the men heard it also, that they were to lie or sit down as quietly as possible, and not interfere unless it was absolutely necessary; used those words at about a quarter to two; Inspector Mackintosh made some further inquiries, and he told him that if there was any noise, hooting or shouting at the carriages, the rails were to be cleared for about 30 or 40 yards away from the road, 12,667.—After the crowd had been moved back that distance apprehended that they were not to be suffered to come again; should have said "Keep the line," if possible, 12,669.—Saw the attempt made on several occasions, but it would have required a double line of policemen to do it; a line along the rails and a line 30 or 40 yards back, and for the intermediate space to be cleared, 12,670.—To control the crowd there, there might have been a little too few police, 12,671.—Considers the purpose to have been very extensively answered by the clearing of the rails; it exhibited to those persons that they were not to commit this disorder at the rails, 12,672.—To be in a large crowd with a small number of police it would require a good deal more vigour to disperse them than if there were more men to persuade the people to disperse, 12,673.—Having so small a number of men in the park was not the cause of the vigour that was used, 12,674.—Did not tell them to act with energy; told the men

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to use their staves, 12,677.—Said that energy was necessary with regard to his own orders at the time, and in order to encourage the men, 12,678, 12,679.—When they first began to clear that road there was not above 20 or 25 men; afterwards they were increased to 100, and then there was a great difficulty to keep the carriage road clear; it was cleared several times, 12,681.—It would not have been very difficult to have had up 200 or 300 more policemen, 12,682.—Sir Richard Mayne could have had a large number there that day, 12,683.—It would have interfered with the proper watching of the metropolis; it is in evidence that the force consists of under 6,000 men, 12,684.—The men were all ordered in reserve that day, and they could have been easily sent, 12,685.—It would not have been at all difficult to have brought 300 or 400 men in, 12,686.—Lord Paget spoke to him that day in the lodge-keeper's garden, but did not say that he had been struck. He asked how it was that the rails were cleared, and witness said it was by Sir Richard Mayne's orders, and then he went away, 12,689.—Has not heard that any noble lords were injured that day; Lord Paget did not say that it was so. He was a tall dark gentleman, 12,690, 12,691.—With regard to the eel, when first he saw it, there was a ring of persons about as large as this court, and although the thing was then going on as a lark, witness thought it might cause a breach of the peace, therefore told an inspector to get it away, and throw it into the Serpentine, which he understood was done, and he felt satisfied that that business had ended there, 12,692, 12,693.—At a time like that, from amusement it very soon gets to something worse, 12,694.—Does not see why it should irritate people to take away from them an eel with which they might be playing, 12,695.—Admits he should feel irritated if an eel were snatched out of his hand in the street, 12,696.—If his riding-whip were snatched from his hand there would be cause that he should feel so, 12,697.—Heard that the eel reappeared several times during the day, 12,701.—From ten minutes past three to twenty minutes to four the numbers increased largely all at once, 12,703.—It was after he had understood the eel had been thrown into the Serpentine that the crowd began to behave in a very tumultuous way, 12,704, 12,706.—The eel was the first thing that he observed that caused any ring on the grass, 12,707.—Joined Superintendent Martin about that hour, 12,709.—Two stones were thrown, 12,710.—Saw two carriages run away with, and two saddle horses besides, 12,711.—Duty does not frequently call him into the park on Sundays. Has been there sometimes for a walk, 12,712.—Has seen such a thing in the course of his life as carriages and horses running away in the park, 12,713.—Heard that they did so on the Sunday after the 1st of July, one saddle horse in particular, 12,714.—No doubt it does occur when there is no excitement about the Sunday Bill, 12,715.—In the four instances mentioned the carriages were not upset, nor the riders thrown. When they got westward of the Receiving House and clear of the crowd they were able to pull them up, 12,716, 12,717.—There was not a very large number of carriages or horses that came by there. Did not see above 20 or 30 during the whole of the time, 12,718.—He includes gigs and chaises, and four-wheeled vehicles, 12,719.—This hooting and hallooing was more at the carriages than at the cabs that contained the prisoners and the police, 12,720.—Admits there was a great deal of yelling at the cabs with the police, but he thinks there was more at the others, 12,722.—On the water-side of the drive there was a long row of roughly-dressed persons, and behind them were respectable persons, far better dressed, 12,724.—Those roughly-dressed persons were making a noise with their hands to their mouths (*describing the same*), 12,725.—He did not observe the better dressed persons making any disturbance at that spot, 12,726.—It appeared to be rather general on the grass side, 12,727.—They cried out "Shame," and "Go to church," and "Who bought you that horse?" 12,728.—They often cried out "Shame," when they saw the cabs go by with the policemen, 12,729.—That was pretty general amongst those persons on the north side of the drive, 12,730.—A very large portion of that assemblage appeared to be imbued with disorder in their minds, and obstinately inclined to be so, 12,731.—A great many even of the well-dressed people, 12,732.—Made that particular observation about their obstinacy between three and four, when they first attempted to clear the carriage-

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way, 12,733.—There was not much difficulty in sending them back from the rails, but they resisted being sent off the carriage road, and said that they had as much right there as the police had, 12,734.—Does not think it would have been well to let the people do as they pleased at that time, 12,735.—When the police have anything to do, if it is necessary he thinks it ought to be done resolutely, 12,736.—Does not think there was any excess of resolution and force that day, 12,737.—Does not think they should have cleared the carriage road unless it was done in the way in which it was done, 12,738.—Thought it was absolutely necessary that it should be cleared, 12,739.—Told the people they must clear off, 12,740.—And then they said "Who are you? we have as much right here as you have; we shall not go, 12,741.—Several at that spot said that, should say up to a dozen, 12,742, 12,743.—The words he used were "Use your staves." He saw that there was great obstinacy at the time, and that it was necessary to clear the road; those people had been warned off the road by him, and he saw that there was no inclination on their part to move; then he told the men to use their staves, and of course he meant a moderate use of their staves, 12,745.—Witness has read the Police Regulations, 12,746.—Thinks the occasions in which the police are ordered to use their truncheons have been quoted, 12,747.—Admits that in the Police Regulations it says, "It is highly desirable that the constables "should not use their truncheons in any manner that "may cause annoyance or irritation, except when "absolutely necessary in self-defence, or to prevent "the escape of a prisoner," 12,749.—Admits having ordered the constables to use their staves, 12,751.—Considered the moderate use of them necessary at that time, 12,754.—He meant that the people were to be struck with moderation, and in the proper place, if they would not leave the road, 12,757.—Does not remember asking any particular individual to move back; spoke to them all, 12,758–12,760.—Upon an occasion of that sort does not think it advisable that the police should address an individual; anything said would be said to the whole of them, 12,762.—Has already stated that a large portion of them appeared to be really imbued with great obstinacy, 12,763.—Every inspector and every superintendent has a small staff of authority, 12,766, 12,767.—Does not think that in the way he used his whip it was offensive or likely to cause annoyance or irritation. It was to induce them to go off the road, right and left, to clear away from the rails, 12,768–12,770.—By the term "govern" he did not mean that they were to be under police government, 12,772, 12,773.—Does not know Sir Richard Mayne's private opinion upon that, 12,774.—Has had great experience in crowds, and been in great emergencies, 12,775.—Has had the charge of clearing the Derby course. Altogether he has been there 22 times, 12,776.—The men always have their truncheons out there, and use them. The noise when the Derby race is coming in and the noise that he heard at this assemblage is widely different, 12,777—Heard that they hurrahed at a water cart in the park, but did not see it, 12,779.—The crowd at Epsom on the Derby day are, a very large proportion of them, very jocular, 12,780.—The least thing is liable to make them mischievous as well as jocular, 12,783.—Has been in great emergencies on various occasions, at illuminations, and during the French Emperor's visit here. Had charge of that part of the streets from Waterloo Place to Regent Street and to the Circus, and then to the right along Coventry Street as far as Long Acre, with all those tremendous thoroughfares, 12,784.—Was concerned in the affair of April 1848, and was also at Calthorpe Street. He was one of the first that went up Calthorpe Street; was the second man in the street, 12,785.—The police were ordered then to disperse the crowd, 12,786.—And they did so, 12,787.—A policeman was stabbed there, 12,788.—That was a time of great political excitement, 12,789.—The staves were used much more freely then than in Hyde Park, by a very great deal, 12,790.—Denies that he was excited in any part of the day. He has already explained that it was a very fatiguing day, and that the men were exhausted, and when he had given them some orders to incline to the left and incline to the right, then he did use those words alluded to, 12,792.—He does not believe that he used that observation on another occasion, 12,793.—Does not believe that he used it till

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after nine, for it was about nine that they formed the line, 12,794.—The men began to lose their distance, and were exhausted, 12,795.—At processions they usually take their ground early; for instance, if Her Majesty goes to the House, he has never known Her move before a quarter to two, and they are on the ground by half past twelve, 12,798.—This was rather an important occasion. Sir Richard Mayne anticipated a row, 12,799.—Witness always likes to be in time, and was there a quarter before two, 12,800.—There was no one about when they got there, 12,801.—There would have been no advantage in being there before, 12,802.—Estimates the whole number of the crowd at 40,000 or 50,000; on both sides of the drive, from the Receiving House to the Achilles, and extending northwards as far as the eye could reach altogether, 12,803.—Did not say that he had observed a large number move off to Park Street. When he came out of the Receiving House, on one occasion, out of the park-keeper's lodge, it struck him that they were got much thinner on the upper part of the hill; thinks they had diminished about 3,000 or 4,000. He said to Superintendent Martin, "They are got much thinner; I hope some of them are gone home." An hour or so after that he found they had thickened again, 12,804, 12,805.—Missed the number, but did not see them go away, 12,806.—Had three men removed who were rather noisy; but they were not taken into custody, 12,807, 12,808.—That would not have done for breaches of the peace, 12,809.—There were a great many specific charges taken for throwing stones and hallooing. They could not make inquiry into the charges there, surrounded as they were by that multitude, 12,810, 12,811.—Some of them were taken away, and charged for being riotous and obstructing the police, 12,812.—Mr. Bowstead, one of the first three alluded to, was taken into custody, 12,814.—It would not have done to let the larger number of offenders go out of the park without taking them to the station-house, 12,815, 12,816.—The former two cases occurred to witness individually, and he did not think it right to push the thing too far; the first man seemed very sorry, in the park-keeper's garden, 12,817, 12,818.—Does not wish it to be inferred that he thinks the thing was pushed a little too far upon other occasions, 12,819.—No doubt Mr. Clarkson acted very properly, but witness thinks he was very merciful to discharge them at the end of 36 hours, without any charge being made against them, 12,820–12,822.—Admits that he was very positive in his words and manner, 12,823.—Repeats that he has been in a very great many emergencies, which may have given him something of that character, 12,824.—Thinks Superintendent Martin quite as positive in his manner, and not more courteous in addressing people than witness is, 12,825–12,828.—On the special occasions of balls, levees, and botanical fêtes, the police always draw their staves, 12,829, 12,830.—Thinks the men have better means of directing the coachmen in a crowd of carriages with a staff than without one, 12,831.—There was considerable tumult in the park that day, 12,832.—Does not think that they could have done that with their hands which they did with their truncheons; not at one time, 12,833.—Excepting on this occasion, that he told the men to use their staves, he gave no general order for it, 12,835.—No doubt the men used them sometimes when he was not present; he saw them flourishing them on a great many occasions, 12,836.—When a constable is acting with a number of others he can exercise his own discretion in using his staff, or individually if an obstruction occurred, 12,837.—Does not think that there is any irritation in a staff, 12,838.—Cannot say that he did exactly see any person addressing the crowd, but he saw in the course of the afternoon, besides the eel ring, another ring or two on the upper part of the grass, and it struck him that there might have been persons speaking there, but he could not tell, 12,839.—Captain Hay is a commissioner of police, 12,840.—He sometimes gives instructions to the police, 12,841.—Sir Richard Mayne is the chief commissioner; he has been commissioner ever since 1829; Captain Hay not so long, 12,842.—The reports are made sometimes to the one and sometimes to the other, 12,843.—That day Sir Richard Mayne came to the office; but if Captain Hay had come he should have reported to him, 12,844.—Should say that if there is any responsibility about this matter, it rests with Sir Richard Mayne in conjunction with Captain Hay; no doubt they had some conversation together, 12,845.—Captain Hay did not give any instructions on this occasion; witness had none from him, nor did he hear him give any, 12,846.—Did not see him on that day at all, 12,847.—In clearing the drive considers that he was endeavouring to protect the public in the use of the highway, 12,848.—Sir Richard Mayne told witness in the morning verbally to clear the rails, besides that which is in writing, 12,849.—In Calthorpe Street a man was killed on the spot; he died in less than five minutes, 12,850.—The verdict returned by the jury of "Justifiable Homicide" was afterwards set aside by the Court of Queen's Bench, 12,851.—The staves were much more freely used then than on this occasion; he was the second man up the street, 12,852.—On the late occasion it is quite clear that they did not interfere till they saw that those who occupied the footpath made an improper use of it. The evidence shows that about 100 people had armed themselves with those stones; and that he had also seen three men armed with those sticks made on purpose, and they also used threats towards the police. That all took place before the police moved off the grass at all, 12,854.—On that day he had the entire command; Sir Richard Mayne gave him that paper, 12,855.—Did not show Superintendent Martin that paper. He never knew that he had it, 12,856.—He knew that witness was his senior in the service and senior by rank, 12,857.—Witness considers that he was responsible in chief, but if Superintendent Martin had given any order he should not have interfered with it if he knew it, unless he disapproved of it; but Martin first said to him, "Hughes, we must clear this road," and he acquiesced in it, and at nine o'clock he said again, "Hughes, I think it is incumbent upon us to clear "the people from this stand," and he acquiesced in that, 12,859.—Has no doubt that he gave the order to clear the drive, in one part of the road, and that Superintendent Martin did nearly the same to the other men in the same road on the same occasion; they were not quite close together, 12,861.—Has no doubt that he did several times give orders to clear the crowd from the railings, 12,862.—Only once he thinks from the river side; that was when this row of roughly-dressed persons were there, 12,863, 12,864.—Did not give orders more than three or four times to have the rails on the other side cleared, but the people were removed several times from portions of the rails, 12,865, 12,866.—Watched as well as he could to see his orders executed, 12,867.—Does not recollect seeing any person quite fall down on either of those occasions, 12,868, 12,869.—At one time he saw perhaps 30 or 40 yards cleared back from the rails at the end nearest the Receiving House; but lower down the line there were hardly more than three or four yards, 12,870.—There was no particular reason for clearing them so far back near the Receiving House; perhaps there was a larger force of men there than lower down the line, 12,871.—Did not give any special orders about clearing away the people in the open space of the park between six and eight. Saw there were commotions there at times, but that if there were breaches of the peace there were policemen to deal with them, 12,872, 12,873.—Saw four or five guardsmen about nine o'clock when the line advanced, and was told there was mischief going on between them and the people. Wished to get one of them to speak to him, but the answer he got was, "That if I wanted them I might go to them." Sent, therefore, to advise the sergeant at the barracks to send a picquet out for them, 12,874.—Heard that it came, 12,875.—The man alluded to as having been taken into custody by witness's orders must have been Mr. Bowstead; he was a very fine stout man, 12,876.—Sergeant Butt said something about witness having directed another man on the north side of the drive to be taken into custody, but he has no recollection of it. Does not think it occurred to him, 12,876–12,878.—Has specified two cases on the north side of the drive, 12,879.—Only once directed the rails to be cleared on the river side, 12,881.—Directed the men to go under the railings, as the people did not seem willing to move, 12,882.—He saw one woman partly fall down there, and there were others, 12,883.—The police did not clear all the way down from that side; they hugged the rails rather than anything else, 12,885.—Saw a considerable rush then, 12,886.—Did not see them use their staves on that side of the rails, 12,887.—He did not see any blow given there by the staves 12,888.

Hughes, Samuel, Superintendent—*continued.*

—Witness drank with his dinner that day one half-pint of table-beer, and was as sober as he is now, 12,889.—Is not conscious of having betrayed any extraordinary excitement, 12,890.—Denies the truth of Mr. Flower's statement as to his excitement; he never struck man, woman, or child that day, 12,891.—Another witness named Utting's statement, that he "struck right and left with a long riding whip, and "struck several respectably dressed women," is not true, 12,892.—Denies that he was excited, 12,893, 12,894.—Thinks he did use those words, "Those rails are to be cleared; clear away from those rails," 12,895.—He has told all the instructions he received from Sir Richard Mayne, 12,896.—Did not receive any other instructions as to this occasion from Captain Hay, 12,897, 12,898.—Nor from any other person, 12,899, 12,900.—The superintending inspector was not on duty in any way that day; believes he was out of town, 12,901.—The paper handed to witness is a correct copy of the report he sent in to Sir Richard Mayne the next day, 12,903.

Humphries, William. (Page 60.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 3 Marylebone Lane; is a boot closer, 1651-1653.—Was in the park on Sunday the 1st of July at a quarter to two. Remained there till about a quarter to six, 1653-1656.—Walked straight across to the Serpentine. When witness went in, there were very few people there, but shortly after they commenced coming in very great throngs from all parts. He stood by the railings of the Serpentine on the north side, midway between the end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House, 1657.—Knows Superintendent Hughes personally. He was riding about there at that time, 1658, 1659.—Witness took his stand over by the Serpentine before two till half-past three. Superintendent Hughes was riding about there on a light brown horse, with a light blaze on the front of the face. Then there was another superintendent by the side of him, on a black horse, with white feet; a dark gentleman, 1660, 1661.—There were working men, like witness, who went for exercise, and there was a lot of lads, from twelve to eighteen, passing remarks as any one passed by in a vehicle, "Go to church;" a man was driving a water-cart, and one of them said, "Darky, will not your master let you go to church," and such remarks as that, 1662.—Saw one gentleman drive up and down in a cabriolet, with a tiger behind him; a dark gentleman with a dark moustache, his horse was not frightened in the least, 1663, 1664.—After the police commenced their onslaught on the people, and the hooting began, there was one high-spirited horse came along; and he certainly got the upper hand of the driver, and he started down the road, and a lot of men went into the road and put their hands out to check the progress of the horse, and afterwards the horse was checked, 1665, 1666.—Witness did not see a stone thrown the whole day, 1667.—Saw Superintendent Hughes in the centre of the road, sitting on horseback directly opposite to witness, and the words he used were, "Clear those railings," and he put his hand in that direction, 1668.—This was about a quarter of an hour before the horse had been frightened, 1669.—Up to that time had seen no horse frightened; in fact, there was none going along, 1670.—When this order was given to clear the railings, there were about twenty policemen on witness's side and about the same number on the opposite side, and they commenced clearing the railings opposite to witness. They came with their staves in front and said, "Stand back;" if you could get back, you would escape the blows, but if not you would get a blow. Saw twenty people seriously injured by blows on the heads from the staves of the police, at the first order from the police to go back, 1671, 1672.—Did not notice 21 C do anything at that time, but did afterwards in Park-street. When this charge was made by the police, one was standing on the side of the rails where witness was, and he asked him, "Is it against the law or your orders to go near the rails?" he said "Yes, it is, you can stand there at the risk of having your head struck." Witness directly turned round and walked away, 1673.—Witness and his apprentice lose a day's wages by attending this inquiry, 1675.—Witness thinks there did not seem the least disposition on the part of the people to create a disturbance, except what a lot of foolish boys would say, calling the policemen "Bobbies," "goose," and such

Humphries, William—*continued.*

things as that, 1676.—There were a few working men talking quietly together, but no holding forth, 1677.—Heard one or two people speaking about the Sunday Trading Bill; some said it was great impudence for any one to tell a working man how to spend the only day he got out of seven; the majority of them seemed to think that the respectable steady working men suffered for the drunken people, 1678.—There was nothing political in the meeting, and if the police had walked down quietly and said, "Do not press on this side of the railings," and asked the people not to halloo, witness believes they would not have done so; but it was done in such a rough manner, that many received blows, and very likely in their indignation spoke rather warmly, and then they had their heads cut, 1679.—Did not see any woman struck; saw one woman knocked down, but cannot say whether it was by the pressure of the policemen rushing across. Saw a grey-headed old gentleman have his head laid open under the immediate eye of Superintendent Hughes. He had been doing nothing whatever, 1680, 1681.—He was on the Serpentine side, inside the railings, and could not get out of the way quick enough. Witness was on the opposite side, 1682.—There were many people far above working men there, there were, of course, some loose characters (whose interest it would be to create a disturbance), but there were plenty of ladies and gentlemen standing close to the railings with children, 1683, 1684.—Felt no alarm from the crowd till he saw the staves flourishing. The police seemed to have lost all command of their temper after they had been at this work for a quarter of an hour. At the end of the Serpentine, towards Apsley House, saw a group of about 20 policemen drive 40 boys, the eldest not above 18, into the road, and strike away indiscriminately on the heads of every one, and drive them up the road; another lot of policemen met them and drove them back again, and they kept these youths between them for ten minutes, this was about half-past four, 1685, 1686.—Left the park at about a quarter to six, went then down Grosvenor-street. Witness intended to turn down Park-street, but when he got to the end of Grosvenor-street, he saw Mr. Stephens on the opposite side of the road. There were five or six policemen running after about the same number of men, saw Mr. Stephens draw himself on one side to let the people pass; then directly after that, there was another group of policemen, about five, standing twenty yards from him; one ran across to him, and laid hold with each hand, of his staff, and gave him a blow in that manner (describing the same) on the top of the shoulder, which sent him reeling forward, 1687, 1688.—It was a sort of push which sent him reeling head forward. He turned round, and as he did so, one policeman hit him two left-handed blows in the face, and sent him reeling again into the road, 1689.—Took the number of that policeman 80, and felt perfectly confident that it was 80 C; but as the gentleman says he was in another position, should not like to swear to it, but to the best of his belief it was 80 C, 1690.—It was the same policeman who pushed him with a truncheon that struck him with his fist, 1691.—Is quite sure about the number. There were some gentlemen in a balcony who noticed all this, and they called out very lustily "Shame! take their numbers." Witness did step forward in the road, and took the number of two. The other was 84 C, he will swear, 1692, 1693.—While Mr. Stephens was lying down, he came up and struck him two or three blows across the back with two or three other policemen as well. When those gentlemen called out "Shame!" so loudly, they seemed inclined to leave him, and 84 C put his hand down as if to lift him up, but the coat gave way, and he let him down, and he gave him a violent kick in his side as he went away. 84 C did that; swears positively to that, 1694. There were other policemen there, but the others passed on after some more people that were walking down the street. No. 80 and 84 C stopped some length of time with him to what the others did. As for the "80," witness could swear confidently to that, and almost feels confident that it was "C." The other he is perfectly confident of; and believes, had it not been for those gentlemen calling from the balconies as they did, they would have killed him. They went the next day to Marlborough police court to get in for a summons, and were told to stand back as the court was full, 1695.—Did not know Mr. Stephens before, 1696.—As witness was going home, he saw Mr. Stephens come out of the

HUMPHRIES, WILLIAM—*continued.*

Marlborough-street police station. Witness lives opposite, and then went in, and gave his evidence in the police court, to be forwarded to Vine-street, 1697.—Was quite a stranger to Mr. Stephens before, 1698.—Saw a woman go down to the station house with him in a cab, and went down afterwards, 1699.—There was a lot of people saying, "Go to church—I wonder what he will think of the mob." Did not see any apprehension of danger whatever, and does not think that any reasonable person did, when the majority of the shopkeepers in Park-street were standing at their street doors with their hands before them. One gentleman in particular, did not notice in which house, called out to one man running down the street, a serjeant, 21 C, "Shame!" never saw a madman commit more frightful destruction than that man. He held his staff out in the road and looked round to see if there was any one, and if there was he ran after him, and felled him to the ground, 1700, 1701.—That was after passing down from Park-street and seeing Mr. Stephens' injury, 1702.—Saw this person knock down several people. They were doing no more than witness was. He ran once or twice into the doorways, or he should have got struck himself. This man ran from the corner of Park-street and Grosvenor-street down Park-street, till he came to Brook-street, and then a distance down Brook-street, after some people, 1703, 1704.—Does not think he was in liquor, he seemed entirely mad; he seemed to have lost all control over himself, 1705.—That was near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house towards Oxford-street, 1706.—The people seemed very peaceable, 1707.—There were ladies on the balconies in Park street and Grosvenor-street; there was one, if not two, in the balcony where the gentleman cried "Shame," 1708.—That house was one or two doors on the Oxford-street side of Grosvenor-street, in Park-street, 1709.—That was beyond Lord Robert Grosvenor's house. Mr. Stephens was on the Oxford-street side of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house when he was struck, 1710, 1711.—Is quite certain about No. 21 C, 1712.—Met Mr. Stephens on the Sunday, seeing him come out from the Marlborough-street police station after the assault, 1713.—Witness gave the numbers 80 and 84 C, which he firmly believes to be the numbers of the men, 1714.—Witness did not give 21 C, thought he should only have to give evidence against those other two men, 1715.—This had nothing to do with Mr. Stephens; No. 21 C. was doing mischief in Park-street, but not with him, 1716, 1717.—Is certain about his number and could swear to him in any dress, 1718, 1719.—When witness first went into Park-street there was a crowd in the centre of the road at the back of the Marquis of Westminster's house round the corner, 1720.—Considers that the police were trying to clear the crowd in a brutal manner, by striking them, not pushing them, nor asking them to walk on; and lower down than Lord Grosvenor's house, where there were a few people walking quietly along, they rushed after those people who had nothing to do with it, 1721, 1722.—Left the crowd opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house and came straight home. There seemed to be about 100 left in the centre of the roadway, after the police had cleared them, but the path was clear each way, 1723, 1724.—Witness did not see the crowd go there or he should not have gone there, 1725.—Witness saw a stream of people, but there was nothing like marching order amongst them, 1726, 1727.—Thinks the noise made by the crowd opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house might have alarmed a nervous person. There were no stones thrown, only hallooing and hooting. There could be no danger to the windows of the house, 1728–1730.—There were some boys, but the majority of the crowd seemed to be of the rougher sort, persons of loose character, whose interest it would be to create a disturbance; but still there was no disturbance, 1731–1735.—Should think the number of the crowd in Park-street must have been over 400, but is a poor judge of such things, 1736.—Witness was in the park the Sunday before, not in Park-street; he goes to the park every Sunday, 1738–1740.—If the police had behaved both in the park and Park-street as they behaved the Sunday before (for they behaved like men and Christians then), is confident there would have been no disturbance, 1741.—Mr. Stephens did not resist; he seemed more like a child in their hands than a man, 1742.—Did not see any one else resist; saw a lot of foolish boys when the rush was made standing outside, and hiss and halloo, 1743.

HUMPHRIES, WILLIAM—*continued.*

——— (Page 315.) 80 C is the man who refused him admission in Marlborough Street, 8166.—Witness also speaks to 21 C, and to 84 C. [*Policeman* 21 C *and* 84 C *were called and stood forward.*] Witness swears distinctly to that man 84 C, 8167.—21 C is the man that witness spoke of who committed a series of offences after Mr. Stephens's, not on Mr. Stephens; swears that 84 is the man who committed the assault on Mr. Stephens, in conjunction with the others, 8168.—Witness is confident that 84 is the man who struck Mr. Stephens.

ING, ALFRED, Policeman 536 A. (Page 375.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Has been in the force about seven months, 9955.—Is twenty-two years old, 9956.—Comes from Stebborn, in Bedfordshire, 9957.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, and saw Leach 147 A between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, 9958.—He told witness that he had taken two sticks away from a party, and that he had deposited them at Mr. Henbury's; went down along with him and saw the sticks, 9959–9961.—Was not here yesterday, 9962.—They were yellow sticks, about 2 feet long, 9963–9965.—The one witness laid hold of was whole, 9967.—The other seemed to be of nearly the same length, 9968.—Leach was with him when he saw these sticks, and pointed them out to him, 9969, 9970.—Was asked to speak upon this subject last night by Sergeant Baldry, 9971–9973.—Came to Mr. Ellis yesterday with Mr. Baldry, 9974, 9975.

JAMES, CHARLES. (Page 107.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 10, Smith's Court, Windmill Street, Haymarket, 3065.—Knows a boy named John Thomas King, 3066.—Of Hart's Buildings, Westbourne Street, Eaton Square, 3067.—The son of a blacksmith, 3068.—Was in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July, 3069.—Walked up and down in the north side from six to nine, 3070, 3071.—Saw John Thomas King there. Saw him struck three or four times on the back of the head by a policeman, 3072.—Did not know them before, 3073.—A policeman had hold of a little boy, less than witness, who was rescued; and the policeman laid hold of King and struck him on the back of the head. The young man fell, and he struck him three or four times on the back of the head with a staff, and cut the side of his temple with a truncheon, 3074.—King was not doing anything, 3075.—There was a great crowd all round, but only this policeman by himself in the middle, 3076.—He knocked him down first, and then struck him on the ground three or four times, 3077, 3078.—Is certain the policeman was No. 147 of the A division, 3079–3081.—Thinks he should know him again, 3082.—Did not go to the police court afterwards. Took Thomas King to the hospital, 3083.—Is positive it was not 174 A, 3084.—He was a dark whiskered man, 3086.—Saw this boy standing up before he was attacked, 3088.—A great deal of blood ran from the back of his head as well as his temple, all down his waistcoat and shirt, 3091, 3092.—They appeared to be violent blows, 3093.—After the blows he was insensible, 3094.—Witness and his friend picked him up and took him to the hospital, and from there took him home, 3095.—They were at the hospital about half an hour. There were several there before them with wounds from the police, 3096.—Saw the wound dressed by the surgeon there, 3097, 3098.—He soon came to in the hospital; they gave him a bit of a bottle to smell, 3099–3101.—Did not know him before; it was in consequence of seeing him in this state that he took him to the hospital and then home, 3103.—The name of witness's friend is Alfred Kirby, 3104.—He works in Lisle Street, Soho, at a harness makers', 3105, 3136.—Witness works at a picture-frame shop, 3107.—Is not an apprentice, 3108.—His father is a working shoemaker, residing at 10, Smith's Court, Windmill Street, 3109–3112.—He has lived there six years, 3113.

——— (Page 321.) was called again. Witness identifies Policeman 147 A as the man he saw striking a person on the ground, 8268–8270.

JENNINGS, Mr. GEORGE. (Page 90.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a writer on glass, 2528.—Is a master tradesman, 2529.—Resides at No. 11, Gray's Inn Lane, 2530.—Employs three or four persons, and has one apprentice, 2531, 2532.

JENNINGS, Mr. GEORGE—*continued.*

—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 2533. —Between half-past five and about nine, 2534.—Entered the park at Grosvenor Gate, and proceeded towards the Serpentine. Saw that there had evidently been a disturbance of some kind, by the broken palings being thrown down at the junction of the road from Grosvenor Gate and the Marble Arch; they were thrown down the road in disorder, very much broken. Asked several persons the cause of the disorder, and was told it was caused by the police rushing on the people, 2535.—Walked straight on till he came to the Receiving House, and then turned up towards the centre of the park, where he observed a knot of people standing about very quietly indeed, 2537.—They appeared to be behaving the same as persons do on a Sunday generally in the Park, except that there were more of them than usual; they were standing about conversing with one another in knots of three or four, 2538.—Did not see any stones thrown whatever, 2539. —Did not see any quarrelling amongst themselves; they all appeared to be of one mind and one topic, that was, the previous brutality of the police, which witness heard related by several persons and saw himself afterwards, 2540.—Saw a few carriages pass, but not many, 2541.—There was no material crying out when they passed, 2542.—One or two little boys would call out, "There he goes." There appeared to be no violence, nor any reason for any violence, 2543. —The cry was not loud enough to frighten the horses; it was merely by a few boys, 2544, 2545.—The people in the carriages did not appear at all alarmed; they proceeded in their ordinary manner, 2546.—Did not observe any of them cheer, 2547.—The horses did not appear alarmed, there was not sufficient noise to alarm them, 2548.—There were very few vehicles, 2550. —Noticed some mounted policemen riding up and down Rotten Row, 2551.—Did not notice any one in particular; was very little in Rotten Row, means, where the Receiving House is; made a mistake, it is the Drive, 2552-2555.—Was in court during the examination about Mr. Hughes, 2556.—Did not notice that man, 2557.—Did not see the mounted police do anything particular that attracted his attention, 2558.—Did not see them communicate with the policemen on foot at that time, 2559.—Did afterwards, decidedly. A little after eight o'clock saw two mounted policeman riding on the greensward about the Serpentine, about 200 yards from the rail of the roadway; they had evidently leaped the rails there, and were ordering the police about, and the police were affected by those orders; they began to form a sort of line, and the people observed "They are going to clear the park," but their object was not effected, though being nine o'clock it was unnecessary; the people seemed more dispersed but still kept possession of the park, 2560.—Upon several occasions saw a body of police make a rush among the crowd, 2561, 2562.—The first occasion was about three quarters of an hour after witness was there; when he went up the road to the greensward his attention was directed to a mass, 2563.—Saw a rush of policemen about 100 yards northward from the road on the greensward, 2564.—They rushed with their truncheons in their hands and knocked down people who were running before them, 2565.—Can swear most decidedly to having seen them strike them with their truncheons, 2567.—The first occasion was about a quarter past six, 2568.—Upon the northward a little way westward of the path leading from the Marble Arch to the bridge, 2569.—About 200 yards eastward of the Receiving House, 2570, 2571.—They struck quite indiscriminately and passed on, and struck again. If a man was struck while running, and fell down, they did not attempt to apprehend him, but proceeded until they had dispersed the crowd right and left, 2572.—They did not stop for anything; they let him lie, and he got up as best he could, 2573, 2574. —Did not see them strike any women; but a little before the inspector was on the sward he saw a woman surrounded by a body of police. Did not see her before she was surrounded, but three or four had hold of her arms, and dragged her along with great force in a manner that any one would drag an inanimate object. The woman appeared to be so helpless from their dragging her so quickly that she could not keep on her feet, 2575.—Had not seen whether she had done anything; mentions this only as to the fact of seeing the woman in the hands of the police, 2576.—They were so surrounded by the crowd that they appeared not to know in what direction they were dragging her, 2579.—They dragged her along towards the Receiving House or the magazine, that appeared to be the intention, but the woman resisted in such a way that they could not drag her straight, 2580.—The policemen were so violent in their way that one pulled one way and another the other, 2581.—She appeared to be resisting, 2582.—And there were five or six policemen surrounding her, 2583.—Saw no more of her; did not follow the crowd, 2584.—The first charge of the police which witness saw was about a quarter past six, 2585.—At that time, did not see them strike any women, 2586.—Saw five or six rushes afterwards, 2587.—They just appeared to do something like this on all those occasions. Seeing a number of persons collected together, apparently all being perfectly quiet, without any preconcerted signal or any warning, they would come in a sort of circle, make a run through them, and as they made the run they would strike at them, 2588-2590.—Did not see any women struck except that one; but the crowd was so great, there might have been, 2591.—There were no mounted police near the woman, 2592.—Witness was decidedly struck himself, 2593.—Was standing talking to two or three persons. There were not more than two or three near at the time, 2594.—Was still very near the same spot, but rather back towards the pathway leading from the Marble Arch to the end of the Serpentine, 2595.—A little after eight o'clock, was standing there quietly, with two or three persons, and suddenly received a blow, 2596-2598.—There appeared to be but one subject of talk at that time, and that was the previous brutality of the police. That appeared to be the only topic, and they were talking about that at the very minute, 2599.—Was not talking aloud nor at the police, but in a private, quiet, conversation with the others at his elbow, 2600.—Suddenly received a blow at his back. Immediately turned round and saw a body of some seven or eight policemen rushing past. Did not happen to see the policeman that struck him at the time; they were five or six yards beyond him, still rushing and striking in the same manner, 2601.—It was one of those charges, 2602.—The violence was very great. They struck the right side of his shoulder blade, and had it been his head, he must have fallen senseless, 2603.—The feeling of indignation at the time overcame the pain; but for 24 hours afterwards he felt very severe pain, 2604, 2605.—The men merely struck in passing by, and went on and struck others, 2606.—Cannot call it a crowd there. Had no warning; did not know the police were coming till he had the blow, 2607.—It was not far from the pathway that leads from the Marble Arch to the bridge, 2608.—Perhaps 200 yards from the rails, 2610.—Just about eight, when witness was struck, the crowd in the park was considerably thinned; the people were dispersed, 2611.—It is hard to say where they rushed to, or what they were doing; it was perfectly wanton, 2612.—They did not clear the park, because there did not appear to be a sufficient number that made the rush, 2613.—Witness did not know any of the policemen that rushed past him, did not see any isolated cases of violence, 2614.—Did not observe anybody addressing what might be called a meeting or an assemblage; everybody was talking to one another, 2615.—The people were quietly discussing the conduct of the police in knots of two or three. Observed one person who had been brutally illused in the face, 2616. —Did not see him struck, 2617.—He was struck by a policeman in one of the rushes. The mark was evidently recent, 2618.—He had been wounded upon that occasion, 2619.—Could not tell how it was given, 2620.—Stayed in the park till nearly nine o'clock, 2621.—Was not near the magazine any part of the day, 2622.

JOHNSON, GEORGE. (Page 35.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 62, Wellington-street, Goswell-street, Finsbury, 957.—Lives with the last witness (Mr. R. Woodward), 958.—Is light porter, 959.—Was in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July, 961. — Was there from about three to six o'clock, and then came out of the park and had some refreshment, and went in again and walked about, 962.—Was with the last witness all the time, 963.—Saw a boy with an eel. Was standing against the railings, and Mr. Woodward called out to him to come back out of the crowd. They were chucking this eel about from one to another, and afterwards it appeared that the police got hold of it and took it away. Then there was a sort of circle formed with the police, to shove the people away from the railings, and they

JOHNSON, GEORGE—*continued.*

were told to get back, but they could not go fast, 964. —Could not get back, Mr. Woodward was shoved in his bowels by a policeman with his truncheon, and afterwards struck on the eye, 965.—The number of that policeman was 593 of the A division, 965.—It was the same policeman who pushed him with the truncheon and afterwards struck him on the eye, 967. —Happened to catch a glimpse of his number as his truncheon fell on Mr. Woodward's eye. Got hold of Mr. Woodward's arm, 968.—Thinks he should know the man by his person as well by his number, 969.— A gentleman lent Mr. Woodward a pencil, and he put it down, 970.—That was from witness's dictation, and there was a good many that hallooed out the same number of the policeman who saw it, 971.—Is quite sure he saw the number 593, 972.—He was a tallish man, 973.—The next witness saw was a smallish diminutive person down on the ground, a woman, against the railings, and there were a good many policemen round her, four or five trying to push her under the railings on to the green part, 975.—Walked about the park for some time after, till six o'clock or a little after, and then went out and had some refreshment, and went into the park again. Met with a friend of Mr. Woodward's, and he advised them to walk into the park again to see whether they could see this policeman, 976.—Did not meet with him, 977.—Mr. Woodward was home at about half-past nine, 978.— Went home with him, 979.—Mrs. Woodward bathed his eye with some warm water when he got home, 980. —It was not bad enough to require a medical man, but it was very much cut, very much disfigured for several days after, 981.—He walked home, 982.— Thinks he could recognize the police constable if he saw him, 984.

KIMPTON, GEORGE. (Page 166.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 31, Wardour Street, Soho, 4571.—Is a book finisher or binder, 4572.—The distinction between a book finisher and a binder is—the binder is the closer, 4573.—Witness does the ornamental part, 4574.— Was in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July; entered the park at about four o'clock and stopped till six, 4575, 4576.—The people during that time were extremely orderly as far as witness could see, excepting occasionally when a gentleman on horseback or a carriage came by, a few of them in certain places seemed to take it into their heads to hiss them, 4577. —A few, both men and boys, hissed and groaned, 4579.—There were very few carriages in the drive that Sunday. Most of them were gigs or chaises, or dogcarts; they appeared to have come out of bravado more than anything else, 4580, 4581.—Saw a gentleman on his horse and his groom behind him; they were rather spirited horses, and they were startled; then the police made an attack with their truncheons, and struck at the people; both the horses were rather frightened, not particularly. The people in the carriages were not frightened, they laughed at it, 4582–4584.—They were quite amused at it, 4586.—A person in a dogcart took off his hat and bowed to the people, 4588.—The people were very quiet. There was no general attempt to stop the carriages; not a word was said. Did not see any stones thrown during the day; did not see a stone about to throw, 4589–4591.—Did not see any policeman assaulted; did not see anybody who felt inclined to do so, 4592.—There were a few children there, 4593.—Saw two mounted policemen go down, 4594.—Did not see anybody struck during the day. Saw one policeman there strike at the people; could see no cause whatever; they were collected round in knots of about 20. The police made rushes at the people; they struck at them with their staves, and drove them up some distance, 4595, 4596. —Saw them strike at them, and they hit them about the shoulders and neck, 4597, 4598.

KING, JOHN THOMAS, senior. (Page 108.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a farrier, at 9, Hart's Buildings, Westbourne Street, Eaton Square, 3114.—Is the father of John Thomas King, 3115.— Has a business of his own; is a master farrier, 3116, 3117.—Has assistants, 3118.—Has resided there about three years; was 23 years in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor Place, 3119.—Went into Hyde Park on the 1st of July with his son, John Thomas King, aged 17, 3120, 3121.—He was struck by a

KING, JOHN THOMAS—*continued.*

policeman, 3122.—They went into the park to go across to Porchester Terrace; has a sister living there; then went across the park to the gate by the Knightsbridge barracks, and went along by the side of the Serpentine, and out at Victoria gate. Wishes just to speak of the conduct of the police in going along past the powder magazine, 3123, 3124.—Near the further bridge. There was a row of policemen near the farm which there is, or dairy, and in walking across there was a row of policemen on each side of the path. Was walking in the centre of the road as near as possible, and no obstruction was made till he came near the far end, when a policeman came up and gave him a shove on the shoulder with his truncheon. Witness said, "What is that for?" He said, "Did you not hear me order you on the other side?" Witness said, "No." He then said, "You ought to walk on the other side." Witness said, "Very good, I will go," and he did go. He went on his journey to Porchester Terrace, returning in at the small gate leading from the Albany gate, opposite Albany Street. Came across to where there is a large row of trees, and the boy said, "I will walk that path, and you walk this." Witness said, "Very well, meet me at the tree near the Serpentine." He said he would, and witness proceeded slowly on the footpath, till he came to where there were some 200 or 300 people standing together. Presently he saw a sortie of policemen march on to the little cluster of people that were standing, staff in hand, striking right and left in every direction amongst them, and after they had done so they brought out a boy, four of them did, one on each side of his collar, they appeared to be using the boy with violence, as if they were mad drunk. They withdrew from the crowd with this boy, and as they came along there were some parties obstructing their progress. Saw them distinctly knock the parties right and left as they approached; one party, in particular, he saw knocked down and struck three times after he was down with all the force that the man apparently could strike with. Watched this identical policeman, he was not more than 70 yards from him, and after knocking this boy down he proceeded on and collared his charge again, this boy; had a particular eye on him to notice his number. The boy and the policeman approached till he came nearly opposite where witness was standing, and a very respectable female and male said, "What did you knock that boy for?" and he turned round and said, "I will serve you the same," and struck at the man that spoke those words. The female ran to the man's assistance and was knocked down, a blow struck her on the back of the head, and the blood flowed down her back in torrents. Does not know who or what they were, 3125.—The man that was down by accident or good luck threw this policeman; he fell, at any rate, and witness then got over the iron hurdle, and distinctly saw the number on his collar. It was 147 A, and can swear to the man at any moment, 3126.—His son was knocked senseless, and witness told him he had made a mistake, 3127.—There were three policemen round this man, and one of them actually knocked the other down in their force. He turned to strike this man, and witness thinks that a blow given by either of those three would have killed any man with the force they struck. Believes No. 188 was one, but will not swear to it, 3128.—Went to assist the policeman that fell, and that was the first time he could see the number, but had not missed the man. Thinks he fell by running his feet against the rails. Went and helped him up and was pushed down himself for so doing, 3129–3132.—Then went away, but saw this boy being taken across the park, not knowing it was his own son till he got home, 3133.—The policeman who was struck down when the woman was struck was not the one who struck witness's son. The boy who had been originally struck was taken across in another direction, 3134.—The boy that was in custody was liberated, 3135.—Believes that the boy he saw knocked down and struck three or four times while on the ground was his own son, 3136–3138.—Where the crowd assembled was on a rising ground, on the Bayswater side of the Serpentine. A footpath comes direct from the Albany gate which is at the Bayswater side of the park, 3139–3141.—Went home again, being disgusted at such proceedings. The policeman seemed more like savages than anything else, 3142.—His son was under medical treatment for some time, not being satisfied with the treatment at the hospital, 3143.—It cost 28*s.* for parties that worked in his place, without

KING, JOHN THOMAS, senior—*continued.*

the medical man, 3144.—When the boy was knocked down, there was a mob, but what the boy was charged with witness does not know, 3145.—Some boys were running away, and they brought their charge out, striking right and left, knocking the parties down. Should not have grumbled had the blow been with the fist, and if he had been content with knocking him on the first occasion; but to strike him three times on the ground, was brutal treatment, 3146.

——— (Page 316.) Answered to his name, and policeman 147 A was called and stood forward. Witness identifies Policeman 147 A as the man he spoke to, 8181.—Had some suspicion of 188 being with the party, but could not swear to it, 8184.

KING, JOHN THOMAS, junior. (Page 43.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides in Hart's Buildings, Westbourne Street, Eaton Square, 1115.—Is just seventeen this month, 1116, 1117.—Is a blacksmith, assistant to his father, 1118.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, between seven and eight in the evening, with his father, 1119–1122.—Saw a policeman dragging a little boy along about that time. Went towards them, and the mob got at the back; witness was pushed in front of the mob, and 174 A. came up and struck him a violent blow on the forehead, 1123, 1124.—Has the wound on his forehead now. He struck witness with his truncheon. Whilst on the ground partly insensible felt three other blows from the same policeman, 1125–1129.—This blow felled him to the ground. Had one also just below the scalp. Was partly insensible, but sufficiently possessed to be able to say that it was the same policeman. 1130–1132.—Had evidence from other parties that it was the same policeman who struck the other blows, 1133.—Witness was not so insensible but that he could see and know who it was, 1134.—Did not take his number, witness's father took his number, 1135–1137.—It was the same man who struck witness the four blows, 1138.—It was the first blow that rendered him partly insensible, the second blow below the scalp did quite; the third blow was somewhere about the jaws, 1139.—Is speaking partly from what he saw himself and partly from what his father told him, 1140.—After he became insensible did not recover his senses till they were dressing his wound in St. George's Hospital. After that he went home, and was obliged to get another doctor, 1141–1145.—Was unable to work for a week; was four days under the doctor's hands, 1146, 1147.—Two young men took witness to the hospital; only knows the name of one, because he accompanied him home from the hospital, and called the next morning, 1149–1152.—He was a stranger to witness; his name and address is Charles James, 10, Smith's Court, Windmill Street, Haymarket, 1153–1156.—Feels the effect of that wound now, whenever anything touches his head. It produces a headache, so that he can do little work during the time, 1157, 1158.—Witness did not throw stones, nor interfere in any way with the police or anybody in the park, 1159–1162.—Witness's father is a master blacksmith, 1163.—Has never been in any disturbance of this kind nor was ever taken up before, 1164, 1165.—The mob was going towards the carriage drive by the water after the policeman who was dragging a little boy on, 1168–1170.—Witness was standing still near the pathway, and the mob pushed him before it, and the policeman struck him, 1172–1177.—Heard the crowd cry "Shame," but did not see any stones thrown, no violence towards the police, nor any attempt to rescue the boy, 1179–1183.—The doctor who attended witness at home for four days was not from the hospital; it was Dr. Scatliff, 47, Sloane Square, 1184–1187.

——— (Page 393.) (*Analysis of his further Evidence.*)—Policeman 147 A stands forward and is recognized by witness, as far as he can recollect, as the policeman who hit him, 10,516.—Did not take the truncheon from the policeman, 10,517.—Never had the policeman's truncheon in his hand, 10,518, 10,519.—Was pushed forward by those who were trying to rescue the boy, 10,520.—The constable had his truncheon in his hand, 10,522.—He struck witness with his truncheon, 10,524.—Got in front of those persons by the mob collecting round at the back of him, 10,525.—Did not wish to get the boy away from the constable, 10,526.—They were making a rush behind at the time upon the constable, 10,527.—Did not see them with sticks, they were merely trying to rescue the boy, 10,528.—He then struck witness with his truncheon, 10,529.—Was afterwards struck three times as he lay on the ground, 10,530.—Is told the policeman was afterwards knocked down, but did not see him, 10,533–10,535.—Did not see the policeman's truncheon out of his hand at all, 10,536–10,538.—Is 17 years of age, 10,539.—Did not go into the park with the intention of rescuing everybody that he saw taken into custody, 10,540.—Thinks 147 A is the man who knocked him down, but cannot positively swear that he is, 10,543, 10,544.

KING, JOHN THOMAS—*continued.*

LEACH, CHARLES, Policeman 147 A. (Page 352.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Witness's name is Charles Leach, 9241.—Has been in the force near upon twelve months; is twenty-one years of age; comes from Sussex, 9242–9244.—Was on duty in the park on the 1st of July 9245.—Did strike a boy on that day, 9246.—Witness was returning from Vine Street, and went through the mob, making his way to the other constables. Was stoned at in all directions; a stone struck a child on the temple which was in the arms of a female; the female then cried out "That is the boy; I saw him pick the stone up, and throw it." Witness then took him into custody. Was going to the park-keeper's lodge with the boy when the parties came up and jumped across his arms; was struck blows from two sticks the size of this (*producing the same*); was knocked down; the boy was then rescued from witness. Whilst witness was down he struggled with one man and took one of those sticks from him on the ground, 9249.—Witness then got up, and took the other stick from another man, whilst this boy or young man flourished witness's truncheon over his head in an action of irony, striking him, 9250.—He took witness's truncheon from him while he was on the ground, 9251.—A young man, with one of those sticks, cannot say whether it was this or the other. Witness parried the blow, and struck him with one of those sticks; knocked him down; then took his truncheon from him as he was down. Witness was kicked by the public while on the ground, and they sang out "Give it to the b——," 9253.—Witness was hurt, 9254.—He had a wound behind the ear, which was swollen up the next morning as big as an egg; it was cut open and the blood flowed down his face; has witnesses to prove that they saw the wound the next morning, 9255.—A female came up to him upon that occasion, and struck him over the head with a parasol, 9256, 9257.—Witness told her that if she did not stand back he would lock her up, 9259.—He then went and got more assistance, got some of the other men, and went back to see if he could identify any of the persons that had the sticks, or the man that he knocked down, or the woman. He could not see the boy or man, or the persons that had the sticks. A stone struck through witness's hat here (*exhibiting the same*); it could not have been a very small one. Stones were thrown as large as half bricks, and pieces of rails were flying about, 9260.—This occurred at this end of the Serpentine, close to the drive, at about six or seven o'clock in the evening, 9262–9264.—Witness took Mr. Smith to Vine Street for riotous conduct, and he assaulted witness, 9266, 9267.—Believes he was there all night, 9269.—He told witness his name when he was taken, 9270.—His case stood over for a week, 9272.—Heard that he was the son of a member of parliament, 9273.—When he was brought up the charge was withdrawn, 9274.—Witness did not press the charge, 9277.—Witness withdrew the charge, was asked by the court to withdraw it, 9279.—The counsel requested witness to withdraw it, 9285.—There were superior officers there belonging to the force, 9286.—The withdrawing of it was witness's own doing; thought at the time he could withdraw the charge himself, 9294.—Had no reason for withdrawing the charge, 9299.—Knew that Mr. Smith was the son of a member of parliament, 9301.—After returning from Vine Street witness entered the park near the Duke of Wellington's in a cab, went to the Receiving House, and came back from the Receiving House, 9309, 9310.—Got out of the cab at Henbery's, 9311.—The boy was struck about seven o'clock, 9313.—Witness returned from Vine Street in a cab, went down to the house of Henbery's, and returned from there to this end of the Serpentine, making his way towards some

LEACH, CHARLES—*continued.*

of the constables that were there standing together; and going through there was stoned in every direction by the mob; a stone struck a child on the temple in the arms of a female, and she pointed out the boy to witness, and she said "That is the boy, I saw him pick it up." Witness then took him into custody, and he was rescued from him by the mob; they jumped across witness's arms and struck him with those sticks a violent blow behind the head and knocked him down, and then they kicked him about, and said "Give it to the b——r." He struggled with one of the men and took one of those sticks from him, got up and took the other one, and when the boy was flourishing witness's truncheon over his head in the act of striking him, parried it off with one of those sticks, and knocked him down and took his truncheon from him, and walked away, when a woman came and struck witness over the head several times with a parasol; witness said "If you do not stand back and get out of the way I will lock you up." Did not put his hand on her. Then went to some constables, and came back to find the boy that he knocked down, could not find him, 9315.—Witness left him lying on the ground; was forced to go from the mob, 9316.—Was struck with stones a good many times that day, 9317.—About the body, 9318.—Did not go to any medical man, 9321.—Doctored his own wounds, 9323.—Bathed them with warm water, that was all, 9324.—Was at the police court the next day, 9325.—Has been in the police force for twelve months, very nearly, 9327.—Before, was a barman in an hotel in London; about eighteen months, 9329–9331.—Went into the police because he wanted a change, thought he could better himself, 9332.—Was never in custody for anything, 9334.—Has had complaints made against him since he has been in the police; has been reported against by the police, 9336, 9337.—Never by the public, 9338.—Was fined 1*s.* Witness never had his wages stopped, 9343, 9344.—A female struck witness over the head with a parasol; she was dressed in black, 9346.—She used very indecent language, 9348. She looked like a labourer's wife, 9350.—The woman did not say that the boy was a relation of hers, 9356.—Thinks the woman was merely one of the bystanders, 9359.—Witness dined on that day in King Street, at about half past 12, 9361–9363.—Had half a pint of beer and no spirits, 9364.—Between the time of the boy being struck and his dinner witness had no beer or spirits, 9365.—The boy witness pursued for hitting a child with a stone was rescued, 9367.—Witness only knocked down one among the parties that rescued him, 9368.—Took the stick from another, 9369.—Did not strike the man after he was on the ground. Witness was knocked down after that, 9372.—Was not helped up by any one, 9374.—Did not take the man that he knocked down into custody because he had not sufficient help, was in the crowd by himself; went out to get some help, and when he got back the boy was gone, 9375.—Struck a boy with the stick, he had secured, got away, and took it to the park-keeper's lodge, 9380, 9381.—Left it at the park-keeper's lodge till he returned home to Vine Street that evening, 9304.—Mr. Henbery was there, and several other constables, 9385.—Does not know whether it was on the head that he struck the young man or not; it might have been. Witness only struck him once, 9390.—He had witness's truncheon in his hand when he struck him, 9391.—Did not knock down any other person the whole day, 9392.—Believes there is one of the D constables here that saw the sticks, does not know his name, 9398, 9399.—A great many constables saw the sticks in Henbery's, 9401.—Had both the stick, and that piece of the stick; it was broken sometime last week at the station, 9402–9404.—First took it to the station on the Sunday evening, the station at King Street, Westminster; named it to one of the sergeants there, sergeant Baldry, 9405–9409.—Witness kept them in his own charge, and took them home again, 9415.—Had not carried them about all the afternoon after he had taken them from this boy; left them at Mr. Henbery's, laid them in the yard, fetched them on the same evening when he came off duty, 9417–9420.—Found them in the park-keeper's yard; knocked down this young man with one of those sticks, 9421, 9422.—Got his truncheon from him while he lay on the ground, at the time he fell he had witness's truncheon in his hand, 9424.—Recovered it from him, and went away immediately, 9425.—Did not strike him with his truncheon after he had got it from him, 9426.—Witness's hat was cut with a stone, has not been wearing it since; showed it that evening to the constables in the King Street station, 9427–9431.—Was cut on his head, it was swelled up, 9432.—Has witnesses that saw it in court now, the sergeant that saw the wound the next morning and several others; the wound was not occasioned by a stone, but by one of those sticks, 9434.

——— (Page 357.) (*Analysis of his further Evidence.*) Some of the men broke the stick at the station, 9446.—It was done by knocking about the building, 9447, 9448.—Has seen the other part of it since, but it is missing now, 9450.—Went to the station before he went to the office, before he saw the sergeant, 9452.

LEFROY, THOMAS EDWARD PRESTON, Esq. (Page 414.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a barrister, a member of the Northern Circuit, 11,128.—His chambers are at 5, Pump Court, Temple, 11,129.—Was in the park on the 1st of July last from three till five o'clock; went first on the north side of the Serpentine, on to the grass outside the drive; there was a very large crowd there, 11,130–11,133.—The crowd appeared to consist of three different classes of persons. There was an immense number of thieves, and what witness should call vagabonds, not working men. There was also a very large number of respectably dressed working men and clerks and shopmen; and there was a third class consisting of persons who like himself were drawn there from mere curiosity, or from accident. The first class seemed to be bent upon making a riot, with a view to plunder. The second, the working men, seemed to be there with the honest intention of expressing their disapprobation of the Sunday Trading Bill, by shouting and making a noise, without any personal violence, 11,134.—The middle class rather encouraged the rioters by cheering at their violent proceedings; unintentionally, perhaps, but it had that effect, 11,136, 11,137.—When carriages passed, the riotous part of the mob acted with great violence; they blocked up the road, and seemed to do their best to upset the carriages; a boy rushed out before a carriage drawn by one horse, and waved his cap in the horse's face; the horse swerved, the carriage continued to proceed; he then repeatedly struck at the horse's nose with his cap, and the horse held his head in the air to avoid being struck. That carriage contained women, and the mob cheered him, 11,138.—Witness then went to the south side, and stood against the railings, 11,140.—Whilst witness was there the police cleared the railings; a body of a dozen or 20 of them came down in line with their truncheons in their right hands; there was a tremendous rush of the mob a long way a-head of the police, a very unnecessary one for the purpose of self-preservation, 11,141, 11,142.—When the police advanced to clear the rails, the mob ran away from the rails, some time before the police came near them, 11,143.—The mob came down with a tremendous rush, they would have knocked anybody down that they hit, and thinks that many people were driven into the water to get out of their way, 11,144, 11,145.—This clearance was made on the river side of the drive, near about the time when that man leaped into the river and was taken out, between three and five o'clock, 11,146, 11,147.—In order to get out of the way of the mob witness stepped behind a tree, as he found he must either go with them or be knocked down, 11,148.—They swept straight down the walk parallel with the river towards the east. There were women and people walking about, who were caught in the rush. There might have been children, did not see many, 11,149–11,152.—When the rush had passed, witness walked out and met the line of policemen who offered no obstruction to him, they opened their rank and he walked through and immediately took his place at the railings again, 11,153, 11,154.—Saw several instances of passive resistance to the police from well dressed persons, who would not move when they were told to do so, 11,155.—A man standing nearly opposite to witness, on the north side, apparently refused to go back; the policeman, with his truncheon in his right hand, with his left hand gave him a shove on the chest as hard as he could, the man spun back a yard or so, 11,156–11,159.—Witness never saw a blow with a truncheon. Saw the police flourish their truncheons when they were in distress and surrounded by a great mass endeavouring to rescue their prisoners, but never saw

LEFROY, THOMAS EDWARD PRESTON, Esq.—*cont.*

a blow struck. This man was repeatedly pushed, and at last threw himself on his back rather than move back, 11,160.—Saw several instances of the policemen acting in this way. When the rails were cleared, there were a number of soldiers standing there; believes they were infantry of the line, 68th regiment, and they went back without the least hesitation, and the policemen allowed them to return, and any respectable person might come forward too, 11,161.—The object of clearing the rails at that time was to get rid of the riotous part of the mob, the pelting, hissing, hooting, and noise, but quiet persons were allowed to return, 11,162–11,164.—It was impossible to move one set of men without the other, and it was necessary that all should fall back, 11,165.—But when witness was walking quietly along, the police opened their ranks and let him pass. Whilst witness was leaning on the rails a man near him called out to the boys and people, who were then crying "Go to church," do not say "Go to church," say "Go to hell," 11,166, 11,167.—The interference of the police was undoubtedly called for, and if they had not interfered the riotous portion of the mob would have proceeded to the destruction of property, and it would not have been stopped without loss of life, 11,168, 11,169.—It was an occasion which called for great energy on the part of the police, and they showed great firmness and great forbearance, 11,170, 11,171.—Does not know Superintendent Hughes; saw a superintendent on a chesnut horse and another on a darker horse riding up and down the drive. Saw them pelted with small stones, but they did not seem to take the least notice of it; there was not the slightest sign of excitement about either of them, 11,172–11,174.—There were a great many well-dressed persons in the park during the day, but they were chiefly gentlemen, 11,176, 11,177.—Does not call these a mob, but a crowd, and a part of that crowd was a mob, 11,178–11,183.—This crowd was divided into three classes, the first class was composed of thieves and vagabonds, 11,184.—Should think a person who has been in London 20 years, and seen all the mobs, can form some idea of what a thief is. These were not the swell mob, they were of the lowest class, 11,185, 11,186.—If a man is in the habit of working hard he must have symptoms about him, particularly in his hands, and though witness did not examine their hands, he saw the hands of the man who made the remark about going to hell, and should say that he had not done a day's work for six months. His hands were on the rails, 11,187–11,190.—Witness makes a distinction between the class of working men and the thieves and vagabonds, 11,194.—Did not see anybody steal anything, but saw every attempt made to do so. Saw the usual practices of London thieves; they made rushes into crowds of well-dressed people, 50 or 100 together, 11,195.—Cannot tell the numbers of the crowd, but should think that one fourth were thieves and vagabonds, 11,197.—Where witness was was near the Receiving House, and probably the worst class of persons were assembled there. Thinks so because when he went into other parts of the park the crowd were of a much more respectable class, 11,198–11,200.—There were more policemen about the Receiving House than at any other part of the park, and the thieves and vagabonds were principally in that neighbourhood; they seemed to avoid the policemen, and seemed exceedingly shy, 11,201–11,205.—Witness was standing on the north side of the Serpentine when the boy he spoke of attracted his attention, 11,206, 11,207.—Witness was on the south side of the drive, the left-hand side going up, about 100 yards from the Receiving House, 11,208, 11,209.—This boy was about 14 years of age; did not observe whether he had on a pinafore or a turn-down collar, 11,210–11,214.—He ran out into the drive, and took off his cap, and the working men and the vagabonds cheered him. Did not observe the three classes ever joined together, 11,215–11,220.—Some of the working men might have gone out of curiosity, so that it is possible there might have been a fusion of the second and third classes, 11,221–11,223.—The boy struck at the horse repeatedly with his cap. The horse was not going at a rapid pace, because the crowd were in the drive in such numbers that until the police had cleared it, there was barely room for a carriage to pass down, 11,225–11,229.—This was about four o'clock, at the time the man was taken out of the water, 11,230.—Witness was on the south side of the drive when he saw 20 or 30 policemen walk

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down in line, 11,236, 11,237.—Witness did not see many ladies on the side of the water. It was a dangerous place for them to be in, if they were there, because they were very likely to be knocked over into the water, 11,238–11,242.—Though there is some space between, when there is a mob of 100 or 200 people rushing down there is not much space to spare, 11,243.—The police were coming down slowly, giving the people ample time to get out of the way, 11,244.—Witness did not see any collision with the police, they gave the people caution, saying "You must go back," 11,245, 11,246.—They cautioned the persons who were within reach, but the bulk of the mob ran away before the police came up, 11,249, 11,250.—Witness does not say there were not a great many ladies there, but that he did not see them, 11,252–11,254.—Witness repeats that the mob rushed away, and the police advanced very slowly. Before these police came the people were hissing, groaning, and pelting, and making outcries, 11,255–11,258.—Witness saw a few Members of Parliament walking on the north side, 11,260, 11,261.—When the place on the south side was cleared any respectable persons were allowed to go back again, but they did not let them all return. The noisy part generally disappeared, 11,264, 11,265.—They soon became noisy again, for other people came back, as well as the quiet ones; the rails were cleared more than once, 11,266.—The policemen came up very slowly, but witness found it necessary to get behind a tree on account of the rush of the mob, 11,267, 11,268.—Witness has always observed that if a London mob wish to commit theft, they make a dash in a great confusion, 11,269.—Witness has not read the other evidence, 11,271, 11,272.—In several instances obstruction was offered to the police; the people would not move, and began to argue with the police. They said "I am doing nothing, and I do not see why I should move," 11,273, 11,274.—From any thing witness saw on that day it was not necessary to tell the police not to come up too quickly, but to give time; but if he had thought it necessary should have said to the police, "I am getting out of the way as quickly as I can," 11,276, 11,277.—Did not hear what the people said to the policemen, but they appeared to be talking with them, 11,278–11,280.—Witness did not see any people trampled upon by the police, nor anything of the kind happen, nor does he think it could happen to a person of ordinary prudence, 11,284.—Witness saw one man who would not go back when the crowd were moved back, the policeman said something to him, and then shoved him. Saw several instances, but gives this as he thought this man particularly obstinate, and that the police showed great forbearance, 11,285–11,288.—Cannot swear whether the policeman had his staff in his right or left hand. Should say it was the right hand, with his left hand he pushed the man as hard as he could to make him go back, 11,292–11,294.—Then the man threw himself on his back to prevent himself from being pushed again. Could swear that the man threw himself down, the policeman did not push him down, it was a voluntary act, he was roughly pushed, every time the policeman pushed him he sent him spinning two yards. Witness was about fifty yards from him and could see what occurred; he did not fall like a man who falls from being hit down, 11,295–11,299.—This was on the grass on the north side. Can swear the man threw himself down, because he did not fall in the direction of the push, the policeman pushed straight and the man fell sideways. Cannot be positive whether he fell on his back or his side, 11,300–11,304.—Witness did not say he saw the soldiers come up, he said that when the railings were cleared at that particular part, there might be 20 or 30 soldiers of the infantry of the line, thinks of the 68th regiment, and they, without offering any obstructions to the police, immediately retired, and when the railings were cleared were allowed to come forward again. The soldiers conducted themselves exceedingly well, 11,306–11,309.—Witness before stated that he heard one man call out, "Do not say go to church, but go somewhere else." Witness was next to him and had a good opportunity of hearing what he said, 11,311, 11,313.—Witness did not see any acts of violence committed during the day, but still thinks that if the police had allowed the mob to get ahead, a portion of it would have proceeded to acts of violence, and perhaps there would have been loss of life, 11,315–11,323.—The thieves and vagabonds seemed to try to get ahead; they

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rushed about in bodies without any apparent reason, 11,324–11,326.—Cannot say whether there was any public speaker in the crowd. Heard remarks about the Sunday Trading Bill, and a good deal of joking, 11,327–11,333.—This did not appear a jocular crowd, but still witness heard a good deal of joking amongst the labouring men, who appeared in tolerably good humour, 11,334, 11,335.—Witness did not go with anybody, 11,336.—Witness only professes to speak of what he saw in his own immediate neighbourhood, and his impression is that such a crowd would, if left to themselves, have proceeded further, 11,357, 11,338.

LESTER, ROBERT, Inspector. (Page 344.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Has been in the force 19 years, 8966.—Is thirty-nine years of age, 8967.—Is a countryman of Bolton in Lancashire, 8968.—Has a slight acquaintance with Mr. Sandall, 8969.—Was on duty in Park Street on the 1st of July, 8970.—Has no recollection of seeing him there, 8971.—Has spoken to him once, 8972.—Witness has no number on his collar. The letter is A, 8973.—His name is Lester, 8974.—Did not strike anybody in Park Street on that day, 8975.—A little before six o'clock witness was engaged among the police who removed the crowd from near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, he was not the only inspector, 8979.—Spoke to Mr. Sandall about two months ago, 8981.—Did not know him clearly by sight on the 1st of July. Witness did not see him to his knowledge on that day, 8982, 8983.—Witness had no occasion to strike any one with his hand on that charge, 8984.—Witness was fortunate enough to get most of them away by persuasion, 8985, 8986.—Was on duty in Park Street on the 1st of July about six minutes, 8987.—Was fetched there from Grosvenor Gate, 8988.—Witness's duty on that day was to be with the reserve at Stanhope Gate, 8989.—It was witness's division that was principally in Park Street, 8990.—There were none of them in Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 8991.—There were no policemen at all in Lord Robert Grosvenor's house during the day to witness's knowledge, 8992.—They were in a house some 40 yards off, a house to let in charge of a constable, 8994, 8995.—There was another house in another part of the street with policemen in that was to let. They were two small parties, 8996.—Witness's own company had no beer served to them, 8998.—They were out in the open air, 8999.—Inspector Welsh had charge of the men in those two houses in Park Street, 9001.—Witness is of the A reserve attached to the C division, 9002.—Never had a coat marked C, 9003.—There were other inspectors in the street on that day, 9005.—Saw no windows broken in Lord Robert Grosvenor's house on that day, 9007.—Witness went to Park Street at about six, 9008.—Did not observe any windows broken about any part of the neighbourhood, nor any rails broken about the neighbourhood, 9011, 9012.—Did not strike anybody during the day, 9013.—Inspectors have a very small staff, about four inches long, merely a mark of authority; it is of no use as a defence, 9014.—Persuasion does not always prevail; it did not on this occasion, 9015.—The rules recommend persuasion in the force in the first instance, 9016.

——— (Page 368.) (*Analysis of his further Evidence.*)—T. Edwards was under witness's orders on the 1st of July at Stanhope Gate, 9766.—Edwards was at Stanhope Gate from about two till near six, he left at six for Park Street, and he returned about twenty minutes past six, 9767–9769.—Witness left at about half-past eight, 9770.—Witness's company never went into the crowd; never went into the drive. Edwards went with the inspector to the lodge, 9771.—He is one of witness's company, he marched with the rest, and remained till near ten o'clock. he did not knock any one down as he went along, 9772–9774.

LINDSAY, Colonel JAMES, M.P. (Page 285.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 47, Upper Brook Street, 7465.—Is a colonel in the Guards, 7466.—The street in which witness lives crosses Park Street, 7467.—Was walking in Park Street on the 1st of July, 7468.—Was in the crowd; saw the crowd, and seeing it, went there about six o'clock, 7469.—The crowd was opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 7470.—The crowd was there before witness came to it, 7471.—

LINDSAY, Colonel JAMES, M.P.—*continued.*

Thinks it was a crowd of from 300 to 400, 7472.—It was not so closely packed as to prevent one getting through, but it took some difficulty to get through, 7473.—A carriage could not get through without the crowd separating; there was room for that, 7474.—The crowd was not so dense but that they opened, 7475.—Saw three carriages pass about six, 7476, 7477.—This crowd was opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 7478.—About every quarter of a minute they yelled and groaned; then there was a cessation, and there were expressions used in the crowd, occasionally oaths, and occasionally an expression of "Chuck him out!" and some parties there used an improper expression, 7479.—Understood by that they wished to get Lord Robert Grosvenor amongst them; could put no other interpretation upon it, 7480.—The appearance of the crowd was menacing in that way that there were those expressions of hostility to Lord Robert Grosvenor, and witness concluded that they were not there without an anxiety to express their hostility. There were no stones in the street; the road was hard; they were not menacing as to overt acts of violence; did not see any, 7482.—There were two policemen at Lord Robert Grosvenor's door, one policeman with his back to the rails where there were some tiles, and three or four that were walking backwards and forwards close to the rails; a part of those three or four were occasionally in the crowd. Did not see them do anything to persuade the people to go away at that time, 7482, 7483.—Did not hear them speak to the crowd; was there after the crowd had been there some time, 7484.—Passed and repassed Lord Robert Grosvenor's house as quick as he could, which was slowly, 7485.—Saw a larger body of police come up. The police came from the south side, as if they had come from Stanhope Street Gate, 7488, 7489.—The first time when witness saw the police was when they were about the north side where Mount Street crosses Park Street; the policemen were marching up about five abreast; they were followed by 40 or 50 people, shouting and making a considerable noise, and when the police marched up just beyond Reeve's Mews, a part of the crowd that had been previously in Park Street got into Reeve's Mews, and then the crowd in front and the crowd behind, and the crowd on their right hand in Reeve's Mews, received the police with a perfect storm of yells and groans, upon which somebody in charge of the police desired one rank to face about, and both to clear the crowd in front, and those people who were in the rear of them, and in Reeve's Mews, and they faced about, and attacked those that were behind them with their staves, and drove a part of them up Reeve's Mews, and a part of them down Park Street, and dispersed them, 7490.—This was done immediately; no time was given at that particular place; there could have been no time, under the circumstances, 7492.—After they had dispersed the people behind, the rank in front pursued that part of the crowd, and they broke and got away as they could; they pursued them up Park Street North. Was watching that part which was behind the police, 7493.—The rear rank of the police faced about, and attacked the people behind them, and the front rank dispersed the people before them, at the same moment, 7494, 7495.—Should think there must have been 30 or 35 policemen at least, 7496.—When they first came in sight, witness heard the expression used, "Here come the glazed hats;" turned round, and saw the police just where Mount Street crosses Park Street, 7498.—Was actually in the crowd, 7499.—The police drew their staves, and struck about half a dozen of the foremost people on the arm and shoulder, and the rest all disappeared, 7500.—Saw no person seriously hurt. Saw, a quarter of an hour afterwards, a man walking up the street whose face had blood on it, 7501.—Does not know who that man was, 7502.—Did not see any accident happen to the officer who had charge of this party, 7503.—In witness's opinion it was decidedly prudent to disperse that crowd, because the police had a crowd in front and behind them, and on their right, 7504.—The crowd received the police with groans and yells, 7505.—Saw two men stick to the lamp-post near them, and they would not move, 7506.—Those men were told to go forward by the police, but they would not do it, and the policeman hit both those men on the back, 7507.—While they were holding by the lamp-post; the men walked off then, 7508.—It was immediately after the general dispersion, 7509.—Alludes here to the man who hung to the lamp-post in Park Street. That

LINDSAY, Colonel JAMES, M.P.—*continued.*

which occurred in Upper Brook Street was afterwards some five or six minutes. Followed, after seeing what had occurred, in the rear of the policemen, and there saw two men sticking to a lamp-post, one of whom refused to move when the policeman ordered him to march; one of the policemen struck him in the back, and then he went on, 7510.—Those were the only instances witness saw where the police appeared to use more violence than was necessary, 7511.—Where policemen are dispersing a crowd, it is impossible for them to stop to argue with a man after they have given him an order; he had a positive order to go on, and he would not move, 7512.—He was not seriously injured, judging from the manner in which he walked afterwards; he swore at them, and went on, 7513.—There was no violent overt act committed; there was no reason why women and children should not have been in the balconies looking at them; if they had been in the crowd they would have been liable to be trampled on and crushed, but there was no stone taken up, or stick, or anything to alarm a person, 7514.—Should say there was sufficient to alarm the inmates of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, from the language which they must have heard, and the groans and yells of the people were directed towards Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, and calls for his appearance, and the natural expectation of it going further, 7515.—Considers that the proceedings of the crowd at that time were such that it would have been unsafe for Lord Robert Grosvenor to come out, 7516–7518.—Lives in the immediate neighbourhood; at the corner of Park Street and Brook Street, 7519, 7520.—There was a good deal of excitement in this crowd. Heard people express their alarm and their great fear for the next Sunday, 7521.—Went through them more than once; stayed there on purpose, 7522.—Heard expressions of alarm afterwards, 7523, 7524.

LOADER, MARTHA. (Page 397.)

(*Analysis of her Evidence*).—Knows Edward Spearing, 10,643. — Knows where he was on the 1st of July, 10,644.—Brought the paper down to him at half past three; saw him twice during the hours of three and four; it was nearly half an hour both times together; spoke to him and his wife, 10,645.—He was lying down on the hearth, resting himself, with a pillow under his head, 10,646.—He left witness's house at half past four, 10,649.

LOCKHART, JOHN INGRAM, Esq. (Page 83.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) — Resides at Dalston, 2333. — Is a director and manager of some soap-works there. A joint-stock company, 2334. — Went into the park on Sunday the 1st of July, 2335. —About a quarter to four, 2336. — Entered near Apsley House, and turned to the left along the carriage drive by the Serpentine, 2337, 2338. — There was a very large crowd, 2339. — A great many respectable persons he knew by sight; saw officers of the guards there, 2340.—Witness saw his opponent when he put up for Northampton, Mr. Vernon Smith, returning from the park, 2341. —Has not contested Northampton the last time, 2342.—There were well-dressed ladies and children there, 2343, 2344.—The people did not appear at all alarmed, 2345.—There was some crying out now and then towards the Serpentine, where it was most thickly crowded, 2346.—Could not distinguish the words, but there was much hissing and hooting from time to time when a carriage passed, 2347, 2348.—Did not see one of those first-rate aristocratic carriages pass, 2349.—Cannot assign any reason for the hooting, except that a cab or gentleman on horseback might pass about every 10 minutes. Also particularly noticed a phaeton with a gentleman and two ladies in it, which passed twice that way, 2351.—The gentleman took his hat off, and seemed enjoying it very much; in fact the crowd cheered him, 2352.—The hissing and hooting was both at the carriages and at the police, 2353.—It was only when the police interfered, 2354.—Cabs and people were taken off continually, 2355.—Then was the hooting and hissing, 2356.—There was not so much at private carriages, gigs, and so on. There was a good deal of laughter, and cries of "Bravo," 2357.—The crowd seemed very merry at the latter end of the two hours witness was there, 2358.—Went there at about a quarter before four, and left considerably before six, 2359, 2360.—Stood on the outside of the crowd, therefore could not have

LOCKHART, JOHN INGRAM, Esq.—*continued.*

seen any stones thrown, 2361.—Saw two mounted policemen riding about, 2362.—Thinks one of them was without whiskers; he had dark eyebrows. Particularly noticed one inspector, who did more harm that day than any other man there, 2364.—He was without whiskers, 2365.—Was standing next to an elderly gentleman of not less than 70 years of age, who had a gold-headed cane in his hand, and counted 84 police coming along two abreast, with their right hand in their coat behind. This inspector without whiskers was by their side, and noticed him from the vile language he used from time to time. Heard him say, "Damn your blood" to the other policemen, or something like that, "Why do not you rush in, and knock or pull them out?" Apprehends he meant those that hissed. Must say that those 84 policemen did not obey the inspector on several occasions when he uttered those words, 2366–2370.—They appeared disgusted with the inspector; that was the impression of all the gentlemen round there. On several occasions they did not rush in when he ordered them, 2371–2373.—On other occasions they would rush in, creep under the railings, and with their truncheons strike right and left. Saw several ladies overthrown, 2374, 2375.—Should not be able to point to any one that was struck, 2376.—Can only swear that he saw them rush in among the crowd, and strike right and left; several people were overthrown, 2377.—Did not see any body bleeding; saw several put into cabs holding their heads. Saw an elderly gentleman of the name of Mair taken off, 2378, 2379.—They dragged him along very roughly, as if he had been a criminal, and pushed him into a cab. There were, perhaps, three or four policemen round him, and a good many behind who were ready, 2380–2383.—He did not resist, but looked as pale as death; there was a good deal of murmuring at this from the gentlemen who stood round about, 2384-2387.— Did not go into Park Street, 2388.—There did not appear to be any political object in the meeting, 2389.—Heard nobody making speeches, 2390.—Saw no crowd gathered round speakers, 2391.—Heard nothing about the Sunday Bill or Beer Bill, 2392.—Should have heard it if there had been much discussion about it, 2393.

M'LEOWNAN, Mr. THOMAS. (Page 202.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at Woodbine Cottage, Holloway, 5650.—That is his private residence, 5651.—Is a wholesale glover, 5652.—Carries on business at 25, Cannon-street, 5653.—Employs several hands, 5654. — Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July instant, 5655. — Drove in a carriage through the Serpentine Drive, 5656, 5657.—Entered about three o'clock, 5658.—Drove once about that time, and at the Receiving House end near the bridge witness got out of his carriage, and walked with a friend back again to see the crowd, 5659.—Walked by the Serpentine on both sides, 5660.—Left the carriage near the bridge at the top of the drive, 5661.—Near Kensington Gardens, 5662.—Did that to see what was going on; to walk among the people, 5663.—Was not obstructed more than he would expect on such an occasion. Drove through without interruption, and where the crowd grew thickest was called upon to go to church. At one place witness drew up, and told the people what he thought of the matter, that he was quite friendly to the people as far as he was concerned, and that he went there to show that he was not afraid of them, 5664, 5665.—Had a quiet horse. Drove back again, to show that he was not alarmed in any form, 5667.—Was not obstructed in any way, 5668.—Nor the horse frightened. The only obstruction was a body of police standing across the road, who appeared more an obstruction than anybody else, 5669.—Saw about six carriages during the time he was there, 5670.—Went there simply to observe, feeling an interest in the people, as well as to see the effect of Sir R. Mayne's notice; thinks that that caused more people to congregate together than anything else, 5672, 5673.—Witness took down the number of policeman 63 A, and gives a description of his conduct, 5674–5680. — Saw some mounted policemen riding about. Left the place where he was; feeling alarmed at the conduct of the police, not at the people; walked through the drive and near to the Receiving House, the passage to his right being where they took prisoners marked with blows and bleeding, a great many of them, 5681.—Saw a superintendent give

M'LEOWNAN, Mr. THOMAS—*continued.*

a man into custody; believes he had not been doing anything, 5682.—Cannot swear that the man had done nothing; he was rather a respectable man, 5683–5686.—About five o'clock saw one pebble thrown into the air about the size of a bean. Could almost give the police credit for having got somebody to do it, 5687.—Thinks so from the very extraordinary way in which they were exciting the people; they seemed from their manner to say, "Now I have got you on a charge which I can substantiate," 5688.—Saw no disturbance in the crowd near where he was standing but what the police themselves made, 5690.—Witness must have heard if that man had hallooed out or done anything; it was in a part of the crowd where it would have been almost impossible. There were numbers of police about there, and they made no attempt to take this man till the superintendent came up, 5691.—There were two superintendents together; one had a ring on his finger; thinks the other had no whiskers, 5693.—Does not know which one ordered the man to be taken into custody. Went to Marlborough-street on the Monday; was there from eleven till three to report 63 A, 5695.—Witness asked some policemen who were on duty at the entrance to the Court to permit him to see the magistrate, and presented his card. They asked what it was about. Witness said he wanted to see the magistrate to give evidence. They asked, "On what case." Witness said "On no particular case," 5696–5698.—This was about half-past eleven, 5699.—Witness stated that he wanted to see the magistrate; at the door and at the bar; at the iron gate which goes through, 5700–5702.—The policeman at the door replied, "The Court is so crowded that you cannot get into the Court." Did not take the numbers on that occasion, because he did not think that there was anything personal in the matter; but the other policeman stated that the Court was not sitting, and that no business was going on, 5703.—That was between eleven and one; thinks it was about half-past one or two when he left. Stayed to give evidence, if he could have given it, 5704.—The policeman likewise stated, "There is the door; you can knock, and see if you can get in." However he did knock; it was a very ineffectual knock; nobody let him in, 5705.—That was the next door; the door on the right hand going out, 5706.—The police behaved offensively there. Relates a circumstance that he saw which provoked this remark from an officer from the House of Detention, "I think you are far exceeding your duty," 5707, 5708.—Witness went to give evidence; if possible to get some of the people off for an offence which he believes the police were the means of creating, 5711.—Did not tell the policeman the nature of his evidence, but stated that he wanted to give evidence for the people, or words to that effect, 5712.—Saw that that acted against his getting in, 5713.—Has another act of barbarity on the part of the police to mention; it was on the Sunday; thinks about half-past three o'clock, thinks it was when the first order to clear the drive was made. Saw two men, apparently foreigners, and a lady with them; they did not appear to understand English; a body of police rushed up to them, and said, "Go underneath there;" that was under the rails on the right-hand side of the Serpentine going down to Apsley House; they pushed these three people about; one of them, evidently irritated by the manner in which he was being used, somewhat resisted, so three or four policemen immediately seized him, threw his back upon the railing, and turned him a somersault, right over upon his back upon the pathway of the Serpentine, amidst the cries of "Shame" from the whole of the bystanders, 5714–5719.—They did not attempt to take him into custody, 5720.—Did not see any handbills circulated about the park, 5722.—Heard nothing but general remarks about the Sunday Trading Bill, 5723.—Conversational remarks, 5724.—Saw no speakers, 5725.—Made the memoranda from which he has been giving evidence, since he came into Court to-day, 5726.—In coming along the road witness drew up his carriage, after the people had called out "Go to church," and in fact made use of an expression which is further than he has already stated. Said, "Do not commit any violence; I am quite with you as far as your opinion is concerned in reference to the Bill which you may have come to oppose, but avoid any violence, and do not jeer at the people who are riding in the carriages," upon which he was cheered, and drove away, 5728.—Gave that advice, thinking it probable that they might use that violence which the police were using towards them, 5729.—At the very same period he saw Lord Derby and Lord Maidstone and a few others with them; they were walking towards Kensington Gardens, 5730.—They were on foot in the middle of the road, just the same as the people were that were ordered off; distinctly saw Lord Derby, 5731.—Witness remembers now that at Marlborough Street he stated that he came there for the purpose of making a charge against a policeman, but he did not say what number, 5735, 5736.—Witness had but one horse and carriage with him in the park, 5738.

——— (Page 344.) Answered to his name, and identified policeman 63 A as the person he spoke of in his evidence, 8949, 8950.

MACINTOSH, JAMES, Inspector. (Page 441.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is 38 years old, 12,028.—Has been in the police force 12 years, 12,029.—Comes from the north of Scotland, 12,030.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 12,031.—On that day had charge of five sergeants and fifty men of the A division reserve, attached to the M division, 12,032, 12,033.—Divided them into two parties of 25 each, and told them to sit down under the trees in the shade, 12,034.—Both portions on the north side of the Serpentine, on the grass. One portion was within 100 yards of the Receiving House or the lodge, another party was about 100 yards from there where there is another clump of trees, 12,035.—Enters into particulars about the eel which was thrown about on that day, 12,037–12,047.—Made a report three or four days afterwards to the Commissioners of police; all the police were called on for a report of what they had seen or known, or anything to do with the park, 12,048–12,051.—Did not report the transactions of that day specially as they were going on; was under the direction of the superintendent, 12,052.—Gave the report to the Commissioners, 12,053.—The party of police who had taken the eel to the barracks were hooted and yelled at as they came back, and there was a rush of boys, half boys, half men, 12,055.—The police got back to the trees again, and sat down, 12,056, 12,057.—Small pebbles and orange peel were thrown at them, and they were called "lazy fellows," and so forth, 12,058.—Petty means were taken to irritate them. Witness told them to take no notice, and they did not, 12,059.—Saw carriages come up the drive about half-past three. When a carriage came along the mob ran to the railings, and hooted and yelled; some had canes and some struck their hats, and all manner of things, they drummed on the tops of their hats, 12,060–12,063.—Saw a single horse carriage, the horse was frightened, and the driver seemed to have great difficulty in controlling it, 12,064–12,067.—Saw another carriage, the horses did not seem so restive as the first, the parties in the carriage seemed alarmed, 12,068.—When the horses were frightened, the people yelled all the more, 12,069.—After this, witness brought his men to assist in clearing the rails, 12,070-12,072.—Did not see them use their truncheons with violence, 12,074.—Witness went first of all himself, telling the people to clear back from the railings; the men went in single rank straight across, 25 men, and witness sent for the other 25 to come and form a line to drive the people back from the railings; the truncheons were used not on those immediately in front, but two or three rows behind, 12,075.—There was no complaint of any one being struck by the men under witness's charge that day, 12,077.—There was no disturbance in the park till after the affair of the eel, 12,080.—They first cleared the rails about half-past three o'clock, 12,081.—This company of policemen then cleared the Serpentine side of the road, and after they had cleared this portion, that portion came over into the space that was cleared, and witness had to drive them back. Afterwards, if any decent people who behaved themselves came they let them stop; but when any misbehaved themselves, they sent them behind the line of police that was formed, 12,082.—The rails were cleared at that particular spot, because the horses were more frightened and the noises and yells were more there than in any other portion of the road, 12,083.—That spot was within 60 yards of the lodge. Should say that he had 100 yards of that ground occupied by 50 men; that was where Sir Richard Mayne described as rising ground. Witness's force began about 50 yards

MACKINTOSH, JAMES, Inspector—*continued.*

from the lodge and extended about 60 yards towards the Receiving House, 12,085.—There were not many horses going along the drive that day, 12,088.—Did not see any cabs conveying prisoners away till an hour after that, 12,089.—The prisoners were taken away in cabs, 12,091.—The hooting was very great at the cabs conveying the prisoners away in the after part of the day, not at that time. The hooting was then at private individuals driving their carriages, 12,092.—There were no petty means taken to irritate the people, 12,094.—It was judicious to take the eel away, it completely quelled the disturbance, 12,095, 12,096.—Not one of witness's 50 men or five sergeants have been complained against, 12,124-12,129.—Witness's 50 men were the men who cleared the rails within 60 yards of the Receiving House, or 100 yards along the line. States with regard to clearing the road, that he was on duty when the Emperor of the French came to the railway station, and they used the very same means; and so they do on the opening of Parliament, at the Queen's levees, 12,030.—Witness's 50 men were the only men employed in clearing the road for that 100 yards, 12,131.—Thinks the D division was employed below that end of the Serpentine, is not sure, 12,132.—From there to the end of the Serpentine there was another body of men, 12,133.—D 20 was not under witness's charge, 12,134.—Does not know who was in command of the party which came next towards Apsley House, 12,135.—Believes the party that cleared the path on the opposite side was under the command of Superintendent Hughes. A small detachment of six or eight men did that, very likely, under a sergeant; could not see, the confusion was so great, 12,136.—Witness's men were all of the A division, from 450 to 509 A, consecutive numbers, 12,137.—Not one of witness's men were complained of, that is none of their numbers have been specified, many men have been complained of whose numbers the witnesses could not get. They may have been included in that, 12,138–12,140.—Has known Superintendent Hughes 12 years; has not known much of him for the last 11 years; was under his command the first year he was in the force, 12,141.—Witness saw him on that Sunday nearly every 20 minutes, 12,142.—He did not at any time appear as if he was in liquor, 12,143.—He was perfectly calm. He gave his orders with decision, 12,144.—Does not believe that he sometimes rushed about like a madman, 12,145.—Believes he had a whip in his hand, did not see him do anything with it, 12,148, 12,149.

MACKRELL, GEORGE, Police Sergeant 349 A. (Page 380.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a sergeant in the police, 10,119.—Has been in the force fourteen years and upwards, 10,120.—Is 35 years old, 10,121.—Came from Hampshire, 10,122.—Was on duty in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 10,123.—Was in the ride principally, 10,124.—Was not on the greensward north of the ride till after half past six or from that to seven, 10,125.—In the first instance he marched down the ride (that was about three o'clock) with 24 or 25 men. On passing down the road they were hissed very much by the crowd, on each side hooting and yelling, and stones were repeatedly thrown. Witness was struck in the leg with one. When they got down near the Receiving House they met Superintendent Hughes; he was on horseback, with a few men across the road endeavouring to clear it; the road was quite blocked up with people; he stopped them, and they were formed across the road as well, and faced towards Hyde Park Corner; they were ordered to clear the road, 10,126.—Inspector Jackson was with them at that time, 10,127.—Did not leave that drive or ride till after half past six, or from that to seven, 10,128.—Witness's duty during the whole of that time was in the road; the greater part of the time he was standing in one place near the east end of the Serpentine with the inspector; should say more than two hours; it was about a quarter to four when he first went up there with him, and there he stood all the while with a party of 12 or 14 men across the road, 10,130.—Did not on that day come in contact with any man who appeared to be crippled, 10,131.—Knows the sergeants who were with him, but cannot recollect the constables, 10,131.—Did not strike any one during the day, 10,133, 10,134.—Went into the park in the first instance at about a quarter to two, and sat under the trees near Hyde Park Corner till about three

MACKRELL, GEORGE—*continued.*

when they were fetched away, 10,135.—There were not many people in the park at two o'clock, not at that end at least, 10,136.—First drew their truncheons when they met Mr. Hughes in the ride, 10,138, 10,139.—Did not assist in clearing the crowd back from the rails at any time; did not go out of the road at all, 10,140.—After four o'clock carriages were passing on one or two occasions, and stones were thrown over; a great deal of hooting and hissing and so on was going on, so that the horses were very much frightened, and they found it necessary to put the people back; the constables did so, but witness did not see any occasion to get the other side of the rail. Walked down the road a short distance alongside of the rail calling out to the people to stand back, 10,141.—Did not strike any one under the rail, 10,142.—Remembers seeing one man and a woman stand still, they would not move; it was rather an elderly man, and witness left them, 10,143.—Saw the sailor here the other day, 10,144.—Should say that he never saw him before, and as for any altercation, or his calling out in the manner he said he did, witness never heard it, 10,146.—Could not have touched or struck that sailor without knowing it; he could not have called out saying that he was a wounded sailor without witness knowing it, 10,148.

MACPHERSON, Mr. CHARLES. (Page 427.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is steward to Lord Robert Grosvenor, 11,556.—Remained at his lordship's house in Park Street on the 1st of July, 11,557.—The family were not there, a part of the establishment were there, 11,558.—The blinds were drawn down in the front, because they heard there was to be a breaking of windows, 11,559.—Witness was in the house at the time there was a crowd in the street; did not hear what was said by the crowd, but heard a great noise, yelling, hooting, and whistling, 11,560, 11,561.—The ladies in the house were very much alarmed, 11,562.—There was no damage done, 11,563.—There were three policemen in plain clothes in and out of the house during the day, 11,564.—There is a communication between Lord Robert Grosvenor's house and the Marquis of Westminster's, 11,567.—There were no policemen at the Marquis of Westminster's house, 11,568.—Lord Robert Grosvenor does not know that witness has come to give evidence to-day, he is not in town, 11,569, 11,570.—Witness was ordered by letter to attend here; does not know who signed the letter, it is not Lord Robert Grosvenor's handwriting, 11,571–11,573.—Witness was summoned to come here, 11,574.—Does not know whether Lord Robert Grosvenor wished it or not, 11,575.—Witness heard there was to be a meeting, and guessed so from the Sunday before. Witness is the upper servant in the house, 11,577.—Witness could not see when the crowd came, but drew the blinds down, and desired one of the servants to shut the area gate up, and while he was doing that a stone struck him in the head; desired him to shut the gate when he heard them yelling, hooting, whistling, and screaming, 11,580.—Witness did not hide under a bed, 11,581.—He thought every moment some serious injury would occur, from the noise outside; could not see whether it was 1,000, or 500, or 200, 11,582.—All the windows inside on the dining-room floor and the front hall and offices below had wooden shutters. Does not know that there are any at the top of the house, 11,583.—Some of them were put to by witness's orders, 11,584, 11,585.—The blinds being down witness could not see in front of the house at all, and he desired that nobody should look out to excite the crowd outside, 11,586.—Did not send out beer to any of the men, 11,588.—Lord Robert Grosvenor frequently goes to Moor Park on Saturday, and some of the family, 11,589.—Some of the ladies went, and there were some left in the house, 11,590, 11,591.

MADGETT, CHARLES, Policeman 84 C. (Page 346.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Has been two years in the force, 9018.—Is twenty-three years of age, 9019.—Is a countryman of Suffolk, 9020.—Was in Park Street on the 1st of July, 9021.—Did not hit any man who was down in the street either on the back or side, nor assist in lifting anybody up, 9022–9024.—Assisted in clearing the street that day, 9025.—Witness will swear that he did not strike any one during the whole day with his hand or his truncheon, 9026–9032.—Was in Park Street for ten minutes during the day, the rest

MADGETT, CHARLES—*continued.*

of the day was against Stanhope Gate, 9033, 9034.—Witness was there from between 2 and 3 till 8 or 9 in the evening, 9036.—They had orders to march from Stanhope Gate to Park Street to disperse the mob, and they did not exceed ten minutes in Park Street, 9037.—The place was not clear in ten minutes—there were a great many people round about in Park Street, 9038.—The crowd was substantially dispersed in 10 minutes in Park Street; a great many people were standing in the doors, and they did not interfere with them, 9041.—There might be 1,000 people there, 9045.—It is not a very wide street, 9046.—There were too great a number to count, 9047.—The street was quite full in some part of it, not the full length, because it runs from South Street into Oxford Street, and that is a great distance, 9048.—Should say between 50 and 60 policemen marched to make this decisive charge, 9049.—They soon cleared the street by Lord Grosvenor's house, barring two or three that were standing in the doorways, 9050.—Then they returned to Stanhope Gate, 9051.—They drew their truncheons; witness was in the rear, and the mob was so great, and the stones flying in all directions, 9052.—Witness did not see who the parties were; he saw the stones flying, 9055.—When witness got up to the crowd, he marched on as far as Grosvenor Street, 9056.—Did not see anybody down, 9057.—Cannot swear that there was no one down; never saw it, 9058.—Saw some women; does not know whether they were ladies, 9060, 9061.—Witness comes from Eye in Suffolk, 9064.—Was not in these houses in Park Street, 9066.—Witness had his dinner at one o'clock before he left the station, 9066–9068.—Had only half a pint of beer with his dinner, 9070, 9971.—There was some shouting by the crowd before he arrived in Park Street, 9075.—The police did not say "Come on, come on," 9076.—Saw some stones thrown about Reeve's Mews, 9078, 9079.—Made no other charge during the day but that in Park Street, 9080, 9081.—Witness has never been charged with any offence, 9082.—There have been a few complaints by his superiors, 9085.—They were trifling offences, 9086.—Was never complained against by civilians, 9087.—Saw a man bleeding in the centre of the forehead in Park Street, 9089, 9090.—That was the only one that he saw, 9091.—Does not know what became of him, 9093.—Did not see any one thrown down as the men advanced, 9095.—None resisted against witness. He cannot say whether they did to his brother constables, 9097.—Some of them stood up in the doorways, but they did not interfere with them; there were some females and some men, 9098.—They were allowed to remain, 9099.—Witness did not see any staves used, 9100.—He saw one man who had received a blow on his forehead, 9102.—He does not know how that was done, 9103.—He was standing up when witness saw him, 9104.—It was at the corner of Upper Grosvenor Street and Park Street, 9105.—The man had a hat on, 9106.—The body of police along with witness marched up the street, formed in order, 9107, 9108.—They were broken, 9109.—By the crowd, and by the stones flying, 9110.—Witness thinks there were 40 or 50 of them, 9112.—He was in the rear, he cannot tell what the men did in front, 9113.—He was not brought to a halt by anything, 9114.—He went as far as Lord Robert Grosvenor's, the corner of Grosvenor Street and Park Street, 9115.—He believes that some of the other men went further on than that, 9116.—He believes some other constables remained there, 9118.—Witness will swear that he did not see any man lying down on the ground, 9119, 9120.

MAIR, Mr. FRANCIS HENRY. (Page 8.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at No. 44, Charlwood Street, Warwick Square, Pimlico, 191.—That is his private residence, 192.—Is an ecclesiastical agent, 193.—For the sale and purchase of advowsons, 194.—Carries on business at 7, Tavistock Row, Covent-garden, 195.—Keeps five clerks and his son, 196.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 197.—Entered the park at the Triumphal Arch at about five minutes to four, 198.—Was alone, 199.—Walked on the southern side of the main road, towards the Serpentine, 200, 201.—Continued his walk till he came to a stand at the east end of the Serpentine where the road crosses the Albert Gate, 202–204.—Stood a few minutes at the southern side, at the eastern end, and then crossed over to the northern side, or to the green; on crossing over was pushed

MAIR, Mr. FRANCIS HENRY—*continued.*

violently by two policemen to whom he had never spoke, and then placed himself behind a rail through the posts, 206.—Means that his pace was quickened, 207.—As he was going he was pushed forwards, 208.—Stopped at the corner going through the posts, and planted himself at the corner post, as near the post as he could, because the rest was filled up five or six deep, 209.—The rest of the rails were filled up four or five deep, 210.—Did not call out; stood quite still, 211.—Did not utter a single observation for two or three minutes, 212.—Was afterwards attacked by the police, 213.—Did not utter a single observation from the time he first arrived at the spot to the time when he was attacked by the police, 214.—Stood still and did not speak until attacked by the police, 215.—After standing there two or three minutes, observed a gentleman on horseback come up and give the policeman some particular orders; does not know what they were, 216.—He was in uniform, the superintendent, 217.—Immediately the whole body of the police that was in the ride went up to the rails with their truncheons, and told the crowd to go back from the rails, 218, 219.—They held their truncheons up, and made a sort of menacing action, and as the crowd were five or six deep in front, they could not get back, and not getting back as quickly as the police wished them, they struck them indiscriminately right and left, 220.—Swears to that, saw it, believes they retreated as well as they could, 221.—Policeman 370 A struck at witness, 222, 223.—413 A did not, 224.—The policeman struck at witness with his truncheon. He first of all came in a menacing attitude, not striking more at witness than at the rest; witness, who, being at the corner, was better able to rush back than others who were in front, stepped back and said "What are you going to do fellow; are you going to kill us all?" 225.—Before that he had struck at witness with his truncheon, but missed him, 226.—When witness said that the policeman said "They are our orders." Does not know whether he meant that their orders were to kill them, 227.—Supposes he meant that their orders were to make the people stand back, 228.—Witness believes he said "Damn such orders," 229.—Was excited at the time by the sudden attack, 230.—Was in fear of being struck; he then came through the rails, 231.—If witness had not stepped back quickly, he would have been struck, 232.—Swears to that, 233.—Cannot exactly say where he would have been struck, 234.—At that moment witness said "Damn your orders," 235.—There was a blow struck at witness particularly, 236.—370 A then rushed through the post and struck at witness again, 237.—When witness made that answer he rushed through the posts and struck at him immediately. Had this stick in his hand (showing it), and seeing him strike at him, he involuntarily parried the blow with his stick so (extending the stick forwards), and the point of it just touched him in the groin, and his truncheon just touched witness on the thigh, which showed he must have been at full length from him, 238, 239.—When witness said he touched the policeman, means to convey that he did not strike him, 240.—It was not a very violent touch, witness said immediately, "I beg your pardon, I did not mean to assault you," 241.—It was involuntary. People, on seeing a blow come to them, naturally try to ward it off, 242.—If he had not held up his stick, thinks the truncheon would have struck him just the same, 243.—It appeared to witness it was an intentional blow, 244.—When you see a blow coming, it is a natural thing to hold up your stick or whatever you have; but defensive is not offensive, 245.—He then merely called "Assault;" that was the word he used, 246.—It was all, in a sense, merely momentary; it might be simultaneous, probably, 247.—Several policemen collared witness at once, and used him very roughly; they got hold of his head, and, in fact, of every part they could get hold of, as if they were going to tear him in pieces. He never resisted the police at all, but they dragged him on the road, 120 yards probably; they used him with great violence, 249.—Considers dragging any person that will go on violence, 250.—Did not attempt to resist in the least whatever; it would have been worse than folly to have done so, 251.—They took hold of him by the waistcoat and the coat, and tore his shirt, 252.—When taken never said a word to the crowd. Heard them calling "shame," 253.—Did not notice any other policeman besides 370 A. Held up his hand and called "Who will see fair play," hoping some one would follow as a witness,

MAIR, Mr. FRANCIS HENRY—*continued.*

254.—A gentleman, Mr. Downing Bruce, followed, 255, 256.—Was put into a cab and taken to Vine Street station, 257, 258.—Got to Vine Street about a quarter past four, 259.—Went first before an inspector, and the charge was made for assault and riotous conduct, 260.—After the charge, was taken into a cell, 261.—They would not hear his witness, Mr. Bruce, 262–264.—He offered to become bail for witness, but they said they should not take bail for an hour or two, and that witness must be locked up, 265.—Mr. Bruce is a barrister and editor of the "Civil Service Gazette," and they refused his bail, 266.—They said they would not take bail for an hour or two, 267.—Was put into a cell with three drunk and disorderlies, who had been there ever since Saturday night, 268.—The cell was about ten feet long and about seven feet wide, 269.—Should think the height was about eight feet, with two small cullender-like ventilators of about a foot in diameter at the top, 270–272.—One in the door just about as large as witness could put his face through, and in the lower part of the door another cullender ventilator about the size of a hat crown, 273.—There was a privy in it too, 274.—Not a watercloset, 275.—The smell was very offensive; there were six in it all Sunday night, 276, 277.—Two park rioters and three drunk and disorderlies, 278.—One of the persons put in afterwards was a gentleman, a barrister, 279.—It was an excessively hot night, 280.—The moment witness got in the stench was so intolerable he called out, "For God's sake bring me some water, or I shall faint," 282.—They brought some a few minutes afterwards; he drank about a pint and felt recovered, 283.—Did not tell them he was in delicate health, 284.—Was paralytic about two years ago, 285.—Was confined to the house about 51 weeks, was perfectly prostrate, 286.—That was about two years ago, 287.—Has recovered from that but is still very delicate in health, 288.—Suffered very much indeed during the night; the perspiration was running off his fingers. Laid down for a few hours on the leaden floor upon his back, finding the air was more pure at the bottom than at the top; otherwise he thinks at times he should have been nearly suffocated. One of the drunk and disorderlies came up from the lower cell; he said this was a heaven compared to what he had come from, where there were thirty-six in the cell, 289.—Laid on his back flat for some hours finding the air was more pure, 290, 291.—Was very quiet, 292.—Made no noise, had some noisy companions, and some ladies in the next cell, 293.—Was let out of this cell at ten o'clock on Monday morning, 294.—Mr. Skelton came at eleven o'clock on Sunday night, and offered to become bail for witness. He is an import and export ale and beer merchant, residing at 10, Caroline Street, Bedford Square, 295–297.—He is a man of very respectable appearance; one of his brothers is a magistrate, and another is steward of Bethlehem Hospital, a friend of witness, 298, 299.—Mr. Bruce is a householder at 9, Victoria Square, 300.—The person on duty refused to take any bail—it appears they had orders, 301, 302.—He said they had orders not to take bail, 303.—When witness was let out of the cell heard somebody make an application that he might have a little wine, and water, being a delicate person, 304, 305.—The police refused, 306.—There was an application made by somebody on witness's behalf, 307.—Not by himself, 308.—Mr. Mitchell, witness's solicitor, made the application, 309.—His solicitor came to see him on Monday morning, 310.—His solicitor stated to the inspector that witness was in delicate health, and required some support, and offered to bring him some wine and water, 311, 312.—It was refused for a length of time, 313.—One small glass of wine and water was afterwards given at about four o'clock in the afternoon, 314, 315.—Witness was very ill for a week afterwards from a very bad cold; was so hoarse he could hardly speak, 316.—Was taken away from the Vine Street station-house at about a quarter to five o'clock, 317.—Came out of the cell at ten o'clock in the morning, but remained in the station-house in the large open room, 318.—There were a great many persons in at the same time, thinks 100; the room was excessively hot the whole time, 319.—The policemen behaved very offensively, 320.—When his solicitor came to see him they threw every obstacle they possibly could in the way of allowing him to see him, 321.—370 A and his serjeant insisted that they should have no communication except in their hearing, 322, 323.—370 A sat between witness and his solicitor, and

MAIR, Mr. FRANCIS HENRY—*continued.*

when he was away his serjeant did, 324.—When in the room, 370 said, the moment he saw witness, "Let me speak," he knew that witness was a gentleman, and he was determined to take a gentleman as a warning to the rest, 325.—Does not remember one of the policemen saying something afterwards about apologizing, 326.—Told one of the policemen afterwards that he was a member of the press, 327, 328.—This was in Vine Street, 329.—Publishes one of the periodicals connected with his business, 330, 331.—He then said that if witness was a person of such respectability if he spoke to the superintendent he had no doubt he would dismiss him, 332.—This was some time in the middle of the day on the Monday after the charge for riotous conduct, 333, 335.—Witness's case was heard at Great Marlborough Street before Mr. Hardwicke at about six o'clock and dismissed, 336–340.—Entered into his own recognizances for 50*l.*, 341.—Mr. Hardwicke said there was no imputation against witness for being seen in the park, or no imputation in being seen where the judges of the land were, 342.—Witness said there were some judges there, 343.—Mr. Hardwicke said there were some technicalities which prevented him withdrawing the recognizances, 344.—The recognizances were to keep the peace, 345.—Was standing close to the rails, 346.—Felt no difficulty in getting back, 347.—Retired, 348.—It was by stepping back that witness got into this affair, 349.—There was a noise at the time, but saw not the least disposition in the crowd to riot, but more to enjoy themselves by way of a lark. Saw two carriages go past evidently with tradespeople in them, and they hurraed them. Saw several cabs go past, but they hooted every cab which went past to fetch prisoners; and to show the disposition of the crowd, a water-cart went past, and first of all they began to hoot the water-cart, but somebody said "Hurrah for the water-cart," and they changed the tone directly. Saw the police hit several most unoffending persons. For the short time witness was in the park, can say but little of what took place, 350.—There was a large number of persons there at the time, 351.—Cannot say how many, 352.—A good many respectable persons in appearance, 353.—There were a good many rough looking people, 354.—A good many boys; but the noise was not at all equal to what it is coming home on the Derby day, 355.—Has to complain that he was twenty-six hours and a half before he was taken before a magistrate, 356.—It was six o'clock on Monday before he was taken before the magistrate, 357.—Was at Vine Street above 24 hours, 358.—Believes from his own evidence that 413 A was one of the parties who was pushing him about, but does not know it of his knowledge, 359.

MALCOLM, WILLIAM. (Page 439.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a footman of Sir Edward Blakeney, 11,965, 11,966.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July with the carriage, 11,967.—Heard the coachman give his evidence, and his evidence was perfectly true, 11,968.—Could not swear that he saw a stone thrown. Saw something, and thinks it was a piece of sward or clay, not a stone, 11,969.—It went between the coachman's head and witness's, 11,970.—The carriage was an open one, 11,971.—And open at the time; and the General and the young lady in it, 11,972.

MANNING, JOHN, Policeman 577 A. (Page 375.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is twenty-five years old, 9977.—Has been in the force about nine months, 9978.—Comes from Cambridge, 9979.—Leach 147 A on the 1st of July asked witness to look at the back of his ear, where there was a large blow, 9980.—Is not in the reserve. Felt, and there was a lump behind his ear, and then he showed the sticks that it was done with, 9981, 9982.—He showed witness the sticks at Mr. Henbury's milk-house, 9984.—The sticks were whole when witness saw them, 9985.—Inspector Bray sent witness to Mr. Ellis this morning, 9986, 9987.—Leach showed witness these sticks on Sunday evening, the 1st of July, at the Dairy Lodge, 9988, 9989.—He said that he took those two sticks from a party in the park, 9990.—They were whole at that time. 9991.—Swears to that; has seen them broken, 9992, 9993.—Cannot say when they were broken, 9994.

MARKWICK, HENRY RENDELL. (Page 171.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Lives at 65, Gray's Inn Lane; is clerk to a solicitor, 4721, 4722.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July. Entered at the gate near Apsley House a little after three o'clock, 4723–4726.—Was taken into custody about five o'clock. Was standing on the right hand side of the road which runs by the side of the Serpentine, 4727, 4728.—Did not throw a stone during the whole day or speak to a policeman, 4731, 4732.—Witness hooted at a private cab that drove by with a liveried footman, and after he had done that the inspector came up to where witness stood and said he was his prisoner, 4734.—Upon witness asking the inspector why he was his prisoner, he said, "For shaking your fist," 4736.—Witness states he did not shake his fist, he was waving his hand and hooting. Had not any specific reason for doing so; others were so hooting and witness joined, 4738–4740.—Was not hooting much, thought it a lark, 4741, 4742.—Is 16 years old, 4743.—The people inside the carriage did not seem frightened when the people hooted, they took it very coolly. The horse was not frightened, 4745–4748.—Witness was taken into custody, directly the carriage had passed, by an inspector on foot. He said witness was his prisoner, 4749–4751.—One inspector took witness by the collar, and then he gave him to a private policeman, one of the common policemen, who took witness to the Receiving House of the Royal Humane Society; witness waited there a little time until the inspector came in, and directed that he should be taken to Vine Street in a cab, and he was taken there, 4752.—Witness asked the gaoler as soon as he was put in the cell, whether he should be allowed to send for bail, or words to that effect, and he said, "Yes; no doubt, in about an hour or two they would be able to attend to the bail," 4753.—To the best of witness's recollection, he did not apply to the inspector when the charge was made, 4754.—The cell witness was in was underground; as far as he can judge it was about nine feet long and eight feet wide. Heard the evidence of the last witness, thinks he was in the cell with him, but it was so dark that they could not see one another when they first got in, and then very indistinctly, 4755–4761.—Did not notice any particular dirt; could not see it, 4763, 4764.—During the time witness was there believes that at the most there were, besides himself and the last witness, eleven, 4765. Arrived at that number by counting one and another two, 4766.—It was very hot there, indeed. Felt very faint several times; they were frequently calling out for water, which was given to them, 4769.—The policeman was rather a civil man. Does not know his name. Has nothing to complain of in him, 4770–4772.—Applied afterwards to him about bail. Supposes very near 12, and he told them all that there would be no bail allowed that night, 4775.—Witness was called out at about 12 o'clock or a little after on the Sunday night, and taken in a van to Marylebone Lane, 4776.—At Marylebone Lane they put witness into a cell along with about 17 others. Is not positive at all; but believes there were about 17 others, 4778.—Thinks it was worse than the other cell, 4779.—Thinks the cell was about eight or nine feet wide, and 14 or 15 feet long, 4780.—Did not notice any particular dirt, 4781.—It was as dark as the other one, and worse ventilated; instead of having an open little door in the entrance to the cell, it was a perforated piece of iron, consequently there could not be so much air let in, 4782, 4783.—There was no means of ventilation opposite the door, 4784.—Noticed there was the same perforated iron over the door which let the foul air out. That is to let the hot air out. Did not suffer much during the night. Felt very faint at times; was obliged to sit by the door, 4787.—To get a little fresh air, 4788.—There were policemen in their usual clothes there, with great coats on, and they gave them water when they asked for it; they had great coats on, and were lying down on forms asleep outside; they were not like the other gaoler, who kept moving about, 4789.—This cell led into a passage lighted by gas at that time 4790, 4791.—The other people in the cell did not complain of the heat particularly; they were too much occupied with singing, 4792.—They were all Hyde Park prisoners; some were bricklayers' labourers, and some were youths like witness, but generally speaking, young men. The policemen seemed to have a liking for young people that day, 4794.—Witness was let out about nine in the morning, 4796.—Did not say anything about bail at that station, 4797.—Witness did not offer to send for bail then as he knew that it would be of no use, as it was in the morning. Understood they were going to be heard before the magistrate, so that he expected it would be of no use to ask, 4799.—Was taken to Marlborough Street that day in a van; between 9 and 10 in the morning. Was put in a waiting-room there, 4800, 4801.—Was not brought before the magistrate that day. Was there all day with many others. Thinks that there were only four or five of those persons in that room that were left that day, 4802. About seven o'clock in the evening they were told that they must go back to Vine Street, and the policeman told witness that they should be allowed to send for bail,—he who took witness into custody, 4803.—When witness arrived at Vine Street he asked the sergeant in the waiting-room if he could send for bail, and he said "Yes." Witness then wrote down the name of a householder, who he expected would bail him, and showed it to the sergeant, and to the best of witness's belief he told him that as it was so far away they would not be able to send, 4804.—It was at 65, Gray's Inn Lane; thinks about half an hour's walk from Vine Street, 4805, 4806.—He did not send. Witness waited there till about 12 o'clock. He said that he could not send, or there was none going so far, witness did not offer to pay for sending a messenger, 4807–4809.—Asked one of the policemen whether there was any charge, and he said, "Yes, about 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.*" according to the distance, 4810, 4811.—Was brought up the next day to Marlborough Street; witness waited in a garden adjoining, with a number of other prisoners a short time, when his case was heard, and he was discharged, with, he believes, nine others. There was no charge made against witness, 4812–4814.—Saw Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Ballantine there, and witness's master was there to defend him, 4815.—Witness continues in his employ, 4817.—There had been hooting and shouting at times before witness hooted and was taken into custody, 4818.—Witness had not noticed any attempt on the part of the police to stop the hooting and the noise, all he noticed was that they seemed annoyed at it, 4824.—Does not remember hearing the policemen tell the people to be quiet, 4825.—Thinks the object the policemen had in being there was to prevent the carriages being interrupted, 4827.—Witness went on account of curiosity. Saw the notices issued by Sir Richard Mayne, and it was that that induced witness to go, 4828.—Was not there the Sunday before, and should not have gone there had it not been for this notice, 4829.—Did not go to prevent the carriages driving there on Sunday, only went to see what there was to be seen; was led to hoot through hearing other people do so; thinks if the police had prevented the carriages from coming in the park it would have saved them a great deal of trouble, and would have prevented the people doing any mischief, 4830, 4831.—Does not think they had any right to prevent people from going in carriages any more than persons walking, 4832.—There were some persons in the cell with witness who complained they had not had any food for 24 hours, 4833.—They were poor people, or if they were not poor they had no money with them, 4834.—No food is supplied until persons have been there 48 hours, 4835.—That is to say, none supplied without being paid for; witness had some, and paid for it, 4836.—Three out of the six prisoners that were in the cell in Vine Street, on Tuesday morning, asked if they could not have some victuals, and the reply was "No." They spoke to the jailer; they said how long they had been without food, 4837–4839.—The jailer said, "You do not expect "you are going to get fat here; we should have the "cells full of you, if you did," 4840.

MARSH, Mr. JAMES. (Page 206.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 3, Clarence-place, Kensington, 5739, 5740.—Is an independent gentleman, a retired tradesman, 5741.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 5742.—Passed through Kensington Gardens upon the north side of the Serpentine; that was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Saw nothing particular at that time to create any alarm in his own mind, but passed on, 5743.—Went through the park into Bond-street, and then came back again on his way home to Kensington; left about three. Was at home again taking tea at half-past five. Walking back, went through the park again, and was very much alarmed indeed. Was very much excited at seeing the manner in which the police were using their staves upon unprotected women,

MARSH, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

children, and men, old and young, it mattered not whom. Saw an old gentleman, without any cause at all, knocked down. Is only now speaking of their general conduct. Passed on. Then in the middle of the ride saw a very respectable young man indeed; he had resigned himself; he was walking quietly along; he had four policemen, two on each side; and then he saw a policeman that had nothing at all to do with it, run from the rails, and heard the sound of his truncheon upon his bare head, and he came away and smiled. The poor man was making no resistance. Was not near enough to see his number. Was very much alarmed, and thought it best to go home as quickly as possible. Took the number of policeman 155 A, who behaved in the most shameful way; is sure of the number, 5744, 5745.—Would know him again, 5746.—He was striking down every one, and even those who were acquiescing he was poking, 5747.—There was an oldish man walking very quietly, and because he did not go fast enough, 155 A nearly pushed him down; he was walking to go under the rails; he turned round; he had got to where the opening is; there were three or four, and they dragged him off; believes eventually he saw that man taken away in a cab; this policeman 155 first accosted him, but he did not take him into custody. The reason witness is here is that he took such a strong impression of that policeman, 5748.—Observed the number while he was in the act. There were several gentlemen there, and one said, "Men, and Englishmen, do, for God's sake, go down to-morrow, and tell the magistrates what your own eyes have seen this day." Witness said, "I will for one." At that time the police were going on in such a way that witness went away as fast as he could; never saw anything so disgraceful but when he was at Manchester and saw the Manchester cavalry going in, 5749.—When witness was walking in the park there was a large crowd on both sides behaving very quietly, 5750, 5751.—Did not see any stones thrown, 5752.—Saw some mounted police, 5753.—Heard nothing about the Sunday Trading Bill in the Park; did not stay in one place more than about five or ten minutes, 5756.—It was a very hot day, 5758.—Went to Malborough-street next day, 5759, 5760.—Could not get access to the magistrate, 5761.—There was a crowd round the office, 5763.—Could not get near the building; one policeman pushed and insulted him, 5764, 5765.—All the violence witness noticed was between the east end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House, 5766.—Saw lots of policemen in other parts of the park, but did not notice how they were behaving. In his walk to Bond Street he crossed in a slanting direction down to the east end of the Serpentine; till he got there, he did not get into any crowd, though there were plenty of people walking about, 5767–5770.

——— (Page 319.) (*Analysis of his further Evidence.*)—Answered to his name, to identify Policeman 155 A, who was called and stood forward, being in plain clothes. Witness says he is the man, he knows him by his sandy whiskers, but he should like to see him in his uniform, 8227.—Witness declares that he has seen the policeman since on the bridge of the Serpentine, that he went up to him and looked at him, and said to himself, "That is you, it is all right," 8234.—Witness means that he saw the same man with his number on his shoulder, on duty near the Serpentine. The man that had the number had sandy whiskers, the same as that man, but he had a more coloured complexion, with a prominent nose. Does not know whether he was a north countryman, or an Irishman, 8237.—The last time witness saw No. 155 was about a fortnight after the 1st of July; about a week ago, 8238, 8239.—It was on a week day. Witness did not take down the number in writing on this occasion, because he was so positive of his number, and looked at the man, 8240.—Witness did not speak to him, he said to himself "That is you." Saw the number on this second occasion, it was 155 A, 8243, 8244.—Witness knows the man's features so well, he could pick him out of a thousand. But now witness looks at him he looks very different from when he was in his uniform, 8251.—If witness could be permitted to see the A division he could pick him out of the 700 men, 8252–8255.—The number witness took was 155 A, but the now man speaks very differently, he spoke very broad, 8256.—Witness was astonished when he first came into the box to see his red whiskers, they were more sandy than these, 8257.—Policeman 155 A says he has not worn his uniform these ten years, except on the day of the Duke of Wellington's funeral, 8249.

——— (Page 330.) Was called again, and identifies Policeman 551 A. Witness knew him immediately he came into court; is quite positive that he is the man, 9572.

MARTIN, GEORGE, Superintendent. (Page 478.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Has been in the force 22 years last June, 12,979.—Is 46 years old, 12,980.—He joined in 1833; was appointed sergeant in 1835, inspector in 1837, and superintendent in 1850, 12,982.—Was born in South Wales, 12,983.—Was on duty on the 1st of July in Hyde Park, 12,984.—Had under him one inspector, five sergeants, and fifty constables, 12,985.—Took up his position on the west side of the Receiving House, extending as far as the gravel pits, near Kensington Gardens, on the road towards Bayswater, round that corner, 12,986.—Had a copy of the written instructions from Sir Richard Mayne, 12,988.—The ground assigned to him was very quiet during the day, 12,989.—It was quite the contrary with the carriage drive on the east side of the Serpentine and the Receiving House, 12,990.—A very large crowd assembled there, 12,991.—About three o'clock, 12,992.—Considers there were upwards of 50,000 persons there, 12,993.—Their conduct was very disorderly, 12,994.—Shouting, yelling, hissing, and making all kinds of noises, evidently with the intention of annoying, especially people with horses, 12,995.—A pair of horses ran away with a carriage, and nearly came in contact with witness. He was as nearly as possible forced up against the rails, and was almost afraid that his horse would have been forced over some of the people in the road; it endangered their lives, and witness's also, 12,997.—Up to that time the police had not interfered with the people at all, that he saw, except with regard to the eel, but that was in another part altogether—half an hour previous, 12,998.—Upon turning back after the horses had run away with the carriage, a constable of the M division pointed to a man who was standing close to him, and said, "This man has thrown two stones at you," 12,999.—He did not see them; he ordered some men that were there in uniform to take him into custody, and they took him to Vine Street. He admitted having thrown the stones, and was fined 10*s.* by the magistrate, 13,000.—The crowd was so large as to impede the carriageway in passing; at one time in particular, 13,001.—He saw that if any person had attempted to come by with a carriage there would have been great danger. He also felt satisfied that the majority of the people in the carriage drive were there for the purpose of obstructing the people in the carriages, and suggested to Superintendent Hughes that it would be very advisable to clear the carriageway, 13,002.—Everything was quiet west of the Receiving House, where 50 of his men were placed, therefore he fetched 25 of them and two sergeants, and told them to form across the road in two parties. Witness rode in front of the leading party, and desired the people to go out of the road, as they were obstructing the carriage road. Some of them went away, and others kept moving about. They were scattered as far as the east end of the Serpentine. Finding the number insufficient to clear the road, he went to fetch the other 25, and there was other assistance from some of the D's, he believes. At last succeeded in getting the road a little clear, but they continued coming in and out. Several people asked why they could not stop; but witness said he could not let them, under the circumstances; that it was not like ordinary times when the carriage road was not obstructed. Some seemed satisfied, and went away, 13,003, 13,004.—Witness was standing opposite the Receiving House. The noise towards the east was very loud indeed, and he was asked by several in carriages if it was safe for them to go through. He said, "That depends upon your horse, but I should advise you not to go." Some turned back, and he thinks one or two passed on, 13,005.—His mare was struck very severely by a stone on the head; it made her stagger, and she was very uneasy for some time, 13,006.—This was a little after four, 13,007.—Told his men to try and persuade the people to go out of the carriageway; and before they left the station told them to use no more violence than was necessary, in fact, not to use violence unless they were told, 13,008.—No doubt the men

drew their staves from seeing others do so; it is the custom at drawing-rooms and where there are large bodies of people stationed; very likely the sergeant in charge told them to do it, 13,009, 13,010.—Witness saw no objection to it, or he should have told them not to do it. It is a thing the people of London are accustomed to see, 13,011.—Was in communication with Superintendent Hughes during the day, 13,012.—Saw not the slightest appearance of excitement on his part; in fact, when stones were thrown he saw a smile upon his countenance, 13,013.—Assisted him in clearing the park; in fact, was with him, off and on, all day long, 13,014.—He never saw a person struck by the men all day long, 13,015.—They had cleared them away from the railings on the north side before he got in front of them, 13,016, 13,017.—Saw a commotion on the south side, but he was in front of all; the police were behind him; does not know who gave the order, 13,018.—It was very desirable to have the crowd removed from the rails altogether, because of the annoyance to the people in carriages. He has heard that many people were kept away that day by the deputy ranger, 13,019.—Never saw a person struck all day by the police, 13,020.—If acts of violence have been committed by the police constables, it was not by witness's orders, 13,021.—They themselves are quite responsible, 13,022.—He should say, if they had committed acts of violence he should have seen those who were under his immediate view at the time, 13,025.—Was riding about between the east end of the Serpentine and the Receiving House all day, except when he occasionally went into the lodge to Superintendent Hughes, who wrote half-hourly reports, 13,026, 13,027.—Witness signed one, when they suggested that some police might be sent away, 13,028.—Saw Sir Richard Mayne on the Sunday, 13,029.—Received written orders from him, 13,030.—All the superintendents were in with him; they had a conversation on the Saturday previous to the 1st of July, 13,031.—On the Friday all the superintendents sent in reports stating their opinion, as regards the meeting in Hyde Park, 13,032.—Witness made one report, 13,033.—The Commissioners have got it, 13,034.—Said in the report that, from the inquiries he had made, he believed there would be a vast number of people in Hyde Park on Sunday next, to show their feeling with regard to Lord Robert Grosvenor's Bill, and no doubt a great many out of curiosity, 13,037.—Was led to conclude that, from the number of bills that had been circulated, and because several people told his men that they were going, 13,039.—Saw some of those bills, but not one posted up anywhere, 13,040, 13,041.—Made no recommendations in their reports; they were only to report their opinion as to whether there would be many people assembled in the park on Sunday, 13,044.—The number of policemen that should be there, rested entirely with Sir Richard Mayne, 13,045.—Saw only one pair of horses run away, 13,046, 13,047.—It was a little after three o'clock when the man threw stones at him; he did not himself see them thrown, though he saw stones thrown afterwards, 13,048.—It was just after that disturbance about the eel; but in quite a different locality, 13,049.—Thinks it is quite right to order a man to be taken into custody without seeing him do the act; it was an act of riot, 13,051.—They did not take him at the time he threw the stones, because they were in plain clothes, and the crowd was so dense that they did not consider it safe to interfere, until accidentally he came to the point himself, when they told him that the man had thrown the stones, which he admitted, saying he was so excited, 13,052–13,054.—Should say there were at one time 2,000 people in the carriage drive, 13,056.—They kept moving about to evade the police interfering with them, and so to attain their object of remaining there, 13,057.—Thinks their object was to annoy the people passing in carriages, 13,058.—There are always a great many well-dressed people in the park, but there were ten times as many as he ever saw there before, 13,059, 13,060.—At first there were not enough police to clear the carriage road, 13,061.—To have carried out the orders strictly, to have kept them back from the rails, it would have required 200 or 300 more policemen, 13,062, 13,063.—The thing got more serious than the Commissioners expected, 13,064.—No doubt 100 or 200 more men could have been there in half an hour, 13,066.—When they commenced hooting and shouting at persons passing, by their being removed 20 or 30 yards from the carriage road, which was the intention

of the order, they could not annoy the people passing, 13,067.—Thinks 300 would not have been enough for that length of road; it is 500 yards long, 13,068.—They were not so good tempered as crowds usually are. When they are inclined to assist, a less number of men can do it, 13,069.—A great number of even the better dressed people were a little irritated, which is not usual with crowds, 13,070–13,073.—They appeared to get noisy a little after three, when the multitude had arrived, 13,074.—Does not think the eel affair reached the locality he is speaking of, where the horses were frightened; they could not be the same people at all, 13,075.—Thinks that the majority of them went to annoy the people who rode or drove by, and being removed out of the carriageway, they were disappointed, and it caused some parties to show their disapprobation of the conduct of the police, 13,076.—They endangered their own lives and the lives of those in the carriage drive by frightening the horses, 13,079–13,081.—The horses were frightened before they came up to witness; he cannot say who did it, 13,082.—The first thing that attracted his attention was a pair of horses coming by at a furious pace, which so frightened his mare that witness could hardly keep on the saddle, 13,083–13,085.—Several came to witness, and said, "Why cannot we walk up and down this road." He said, "Under the circumstances, there is so much noise, that it is desirable the crowd should be cleared out." There are always some reasonable people in a crowd, 13,086, 13,087.—As regards the people in the carriageway, he had no occasion to tell his men to use any force, 13,088.—The crowd generally were not at all manageable; they were very disorderly, 13,089–13,092.—Saw no women in the carriageway, 13,096.—There was no rushing of the police there, where he was, 13,097.—He saw them putting the people back inside the rails at one time, on the north side, 13,098.—Did not see the policemen get under the rails, 13,099.—They were on the grass when he saw them, 10 or 15 yards from the carriage road, 13,100.—Had only time to look at the "Observer" last Sunday, and that is a very condensed account, 13,101.—Has heard it stated that it was given in evidence that the policemen rushed over or under the rails, but he did not see it done, 13,102–13,104.—Did not give any orders to that effect, 13,105.—Has had as much of being in excited crowds as most people, 13,106, 13,107.—Was in Huddersfield in 1837, and in Dewsbury in 1838, 13,108.—In Huddersfield there was a very serious disturbance in consequence of the Poor Law, and at the same time there was an election, both of which caused a great deal of excitement, 13,109.—Witness was sergeant then, and went down with twelve men, 13,110.—Never saw so great a crowd as that in the park; that is, behaving disorderly, 13,112.—At Huddersfield they were bread riots. The military were called out, and the police apprehended about 20, 13,114.—Always tells his men before they go out to any place of that sort, not to use violence unless they are told, 13,119.—It is their duty to consult their superior officer before they use violence, except in peculiar cases, 13,120, 13,121.—Told Superintendent Hughes that he saw a large number of men assembled under the trees, and a man's hand lifted up very frequently. Thinks the man was addressing the crowd, but he sent a sergeant and some men to see whether it was so, and they dispersed them, 13,122–13,124.—Assisted in clearing the park at night, 13,126.—Was on horseback then, 13,127.—The men were extended from the Serpentine side across towards Grosvenor Gate, in single line; the people were requested quietly to go away, as it would soon be time to close the park; that was the order he told his men to keep, and if any man wanted to go in any particular direction, to go home, to let him do so, 13,128.—Superintendent Hughes was on horseback at the time, 13,129.—They were on the grass then, 13,130.—It was a little after nine, 13,131.—Saw no groups of people in the open park; that would be out of his observation. Confined himself chiefly to the carriage road. The only group he noticed apart from the great crowd was the one he has just mentioned, which he sent a sergeant and constables to disperse, 13,132–13,135.—Scarcely lost sight of Superintendent Hughes during the day; only occasionally for a very short time, 13,136.—Certainly did not see him touch anybody with his whip, 13,138.—If he had struck people with it, witness most probably must have seen it; thinks it very improbable. Saw nothing of the sort, 13,140–13,142.—He might have flourished his whip when they were clearing the

MARTIN, GEORGE, Superintendent—*continued.*

carriageway; that was allowed to be the most critical time; they had had their line broken before that, 13,143.—Did not see the slightest excitement on his part, 13,144.—There was much to excite them; but they are instructed, when they join the force, always to keep their tempers, 13,145.—Superintendent Hughes certainly did not lose his temper, 13,146.—At the riot at Huddersfield a favourable report of witness's conduct was made, 13,148.—He received a reward of 30*l.* from the Secretary of State, and a snuff-box, with 20 guineas in it, from the town, 13,149.

MARTEN, JAMES. (Page 44.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a turner by trade, but is a carpenter. Belongs to the Royal Albert, 1188, 1189.—Resides 21, Fitzroy Place, New Road, St. Pancras. 1190.—Was invalided, and sent home from Sebastopol, 1191, 1192.—Has been wounded in four places; has a wound in his arm and in his chest. His chest bone is broken, his head is open, and a place in his thigh. Was engaged in the trenches part of the time, and latterly was part of the naval brigade, 1196, 1197.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, about four o'clock. Went in by the Marble Arch, and walked across towards the Serpentine, the Knightsbridge part, 1198–1202.—After standing a little while, thought the police were dragging somebody about, so went up to see what it was. The police made a sortie inside the rails. Witness was inside the rails, leaning over the rails past the horse road, the drive, 1203.—Witness was not making a noise, did not interfere with the police in any way, was merely looking on, 1204–1270.—The police made a sortie inside the rails, and witness was struck by policeman 349 A. on the thigh. He got several blows from a policeman in the horse road as well, 1208–1212.—Was struck with his truncheon. When the sortie was made the mob dispersed, but witness being a cripple could not get away, and was left last. The policeman made a regular charge on witness as he could not catch the others. Witness cried out that he was a cripple and a wounded sailor more than once, but he paid no attention to him, 1213–1218.—He struck witness on the wound in his thigh, and it burst out bleeding, 1219.—Witness had his stick in his hand at the time. Policeman 349 A., notwithstanding he saw that witness was a cripple, continued to strike him with his truncheon. Could swear to the man in any dress, 1220–1227.—Witness was obliged to keep hobbling about till he had an opportunity of fairly reading his number, 1228–1232.—Was then trying to hobble away towards the Marble Arch; the crowd went back again, another sortie was made, and witness was knocked down again, 1233.—The third time got up and hobbled on as well as he could; saw the mob coming, and was obliged to throw himself over an iron hurdle. The mob was driven as far as this hurdle, and then went back again, 1234.—Thought the mob behaved very peaceably. When they saw any carriages, they called out, "Go to church." The principal who shouted were small boys. Saw no stones thrown. Saw a piece of wooden railing thrown up, but cannot say whether by the people or the police, 1235–1239.—Witness was obliged to parry the policeman off with his stick, but never struck him, 1241, 1242.—He did not take witness into custody, nor charge him with assaulting the police, 1243–1245.—Can identify the man in any dress, 1247.—He struck witness a violent blow where his wound was, and the blood ran down his legs. Was struck underneath the rails, 1248–1252.—The police struck the people with their truncheons as hard as they could deal the blows out, 1253.—The policeman took a back-handed blow, and struck the witness on his thigh, and with another blow struck him on the shoulder, 1254.—The police seemed to be using their truncheons for the purpose of inflicting injury, and seemed very careless whom they hit, 1255–1257.—After this, hobbled out at the Marble Arch. Was confined to his bed till Mr. Medley came to see the wound, 1258.—Went to Mr. Medley in consequence of the advertisement in the "Times," 1259–1261.—The police ordered the crowd to stand back several times; they did keep back to the rails, and those who were inside were obliged to draw their feet in, the police knocking them in; never expected they would make a sortie inside the rails, 1265, 1266.

——— (Page 315.) Identifies Policeman 349 A.—Witness should have been in hospital yesterday, if he had not recevied a notice, 8159.

MAXWELL, HUGH BATES, Esquire. (Page 110.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a gentleman of private fortune residing at Bury Street, St. James's, 3147.—Is the son of the late General Sir William Maxwell, Bart., and brother of the present Sir William, 3148.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July about four o'clock.—3149, 3150.—Entered by Hyde Park Corner and walked towards the Serpentine, 3151–3153.—The people were hooting a little now and then, but thinks on the whole they were very good humoured; saw no disturbance, 3154, 3155.—There were very few carriages there. The hooting was mostly when the police were taking away the people in cabs, and sometimes when carriages passed, 3156, 3157.—There was no attempt to obstruct the carriages, nor insult the occupants, except by hooting at them, 3158.—Witness was himself attacked by a policeman, 3159.—He was standing with his son on the footway between the Serpentine and the carriage drive, where there were none but very well-dressed and respectable people. When a rush was made from the carriage drive by some policemen who got under the rails and drove the people back who were standing close to the rails, and calling out "Go outside!" "Go outside!" Witness did not know what they meant by "outside," and he said "I am outside already; what do you mean?" but instead of giving him any answer or explanation, one of them, whom he could recognize, he thinks, seized him by the collar and pushed him, or rather pitched him forward as far as he could upon the shoulders of the people in front of him, and at the same time gave him a blow on his back with his truncheon, 3160.—It was not a severe blow, and did not feel it much afterwards, 3161, 3162.—Was very indignant at such treatment and said to the policeman, "What the devil do you mean by "ordering me outside, I am outside already; where do "you wish me to go?" 3163, 3164.—After this saw the people making the best of their way out of the park, and went along with them, 3165, 3166.—Does not think it was a judicious way of clearing a crowd, to strike the people without warning, 3167.—There were a great many well-dressed people walking about, especially between the Serpentine and the carriage drive, 3168.—Did not feel alarmed at the number of people there. Saw no violence committed, all that they did was groaning and hissing whenever a carriage passed, 3169, 3170.—Saw no stones thrown, 3171.—There were very few cabs on that day, 3172.—Got out of the park as soon as he could, 3173.—Witness had no opportunity of observing the number of the policeman, but thinks he should know him again, 3175, 3176.—Is almost sure it was the same man who spoke to him, and whom witness spoke to, who struck him from behind, 3177, 3178.—There were a number of other policemen round him, but he seemed the nearest to witness and the most active; but could not see him when he struck, he was behind witness, 3179–3181.—Did not see any persons struck nor any ladies, 3183, 3184.—Witness had not got so far as the Receiving House, only to where the footpath begins, he then turned back, 3185, 3186.—Did not get up so far as the boat house that time, but thinks he might afterwards, 3187.—This was away from the Serpentine, 3188.—Did not suffer from the blow, 3190.

MAY, JOHN, Superintendent. (Page 475.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Has been in the force 26 years this day, 12,904.—Came in as superintendent, 12,905.—Continued superintendent all the time. Had been in the army before, was 25 years in the service, and discharged as a sergeant-major in the Guards, 12,906.—Had he been well, he would have been on duty on the 1st of July. Was at the office on Saturday, but at night he was taken very ill, and has been under Sir Benjamin Brodie for a considerable time, 12,907.—It was so serious an attack that he found he could not attend the next day, 12,908.—In consequence of that he sent a note to Superintendent Hughes, who usually takes his duty in his absence, 12,909.—Should have received final instructions from Sir Richard Mayne on Sunday if he had been there, 12,910.—Only received a general order on Saturday that a certain number of men were to be there, but not how they were to act, 12,911, 12,912.—He means a written order, 12,913.—Was told on the Saturday to attend on Sunday at the office and get final instructions how to act, 12,916.—Saw Sir Richard Mayne every day during the week previously to the 1st of July, 12,917.—He might have had some conversation with him about the contemplated meeting in Hyde Park, because witness was

MAY, JOHN, Superintendent—*continued.*

there on the previous Sunday, 12,918.—Was not consulted as to what they were to do on the 1st of July, 12,919, 12,920.—In the conversations that took place between him and Sir Richard Mayne during the week previously to the 1st of July there might have been something said as to the number of men being employed, but nothing as to how they were to act, 12,921.—Thinks Sir Richard did not say that he contemplated there would be a riotous meeting, 12,922.—They have ordinarily on duty in the park, eight men; four in the morning, and at three o'clock in the afternoon they have eight, on account of looking to the protection of the park in the evening part, 12,923, 12,924.—That is the order on the Sunday; they generally send perhaps two or three more; it depends a good deal upon circumstances, 12,925.—On this Sunday it was increased from eight to 600, 12,927.—Perhaps there might be that or more, 12,928.—Admits that it was stated to be 578, 12,930.—They contemplated there would be something going on, because it was said so on the Sunday previous, when witness was up there, 12,931.—Cannot say upon which day this conversation took place between him and Sir Richard Mayne; he had not been consulted particularly as to the number of men, or how they were to act, 12,934.—Sir Richard is not at all dictatorial; he takes advice, 12,935, 12,936.—Witness was taken suddenly ill at night. This is one of the last things he should stop away from, 12,938.—Sir Richard did not consult witness, because he knew how they acted on the previous Sunday, and he expected that something would take place. He consulted the whole of the superintendents as to what was likely to take place on account of the handbills that were circulated, and he then acted according to circumstances, 12,939–12,943.—He expected there would be a great meeting, but not a tumultuous meeting, 12,945–12,947.—The bills were read in the presence of the superintendents, 12,949.—Witness expected that they would attack the carriages, from what they said the Sunday before, 12,953.—Witness has the control over the police that go into the park, 12,954.—The metropolitan district is divided into certain districts, under certain superintendents, 12,955.—Did not see any heap of stones near the Receiving House, 12,956.—Does not believe anybody surveyed the ground in Hyde Park, 12,957.—The park was known by all of them, every inch of it, 12,958.—If he had not known the ground he might have gone to look at the place, 12,959.—Very likely the people brought the stones with them, 12,961.—The police have nothing to do with removing stones from the park, they would be acting wrong in making any alteration in anything in the parks; that is the duty of the park-keeper. The stones are close to his house, he could see them, 12,962–12,965.—He has as much to do with the peace of the park as the police have; does not know whether he had anything to do with preserving the peace at this meeting; there are police constables belonging to the Woods and Forests, 12,966, 12,967.—Gave no orders to the police during that week; his duty is principally at the office; his inspector arranges the men, and other duties. When any large crowds assemble, witness is generally employed out in charge of the men, 12,969.—The arrangement for the 1st of July was made during the week, 12,970.—Did not hear of it more than as a general superintendent, 12,971.—Knew the ground, and should have gone to receive his final orders on Sunday morning, 12,972, 12,973.—If 500 or 600 more men had been required they would have called them out, 12,974.—There was plenty of time on the Sunday morning, 12,975.—Gave no orders to his sergeants or inspectors respecting this meeting; was not out that day, 12,976–12,978.

MAYNE (Sir RICHARD), K.C.B. (Page 225.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is by profession a barrister, 6156.—Has been a Commissioner of Police from the time of the first formation of the force, 26 years ago, 6157.—Has had experience of every sort of disturbance which has arisen in the metropolis from that period to the present, 6158.—The arrangements made for the 1st of July were to a considerable extent founded on what had taken place on the previous Sunday, 6159.—The meeting was called for the 24th of June, and all the meetings on the four Sundays, beginning with that day and ending with the 15th of July, had reference to a Bill before the House of Commons for the better observance of the Sunday, 6150.—Had already strongly recorded his opinion against this Bill, and against any

MAYNE (Sir RICHARD), K.C.B.—*continued.*

legislation on the subject, before a Committee of the House of Commons, and had also, witness thinks in 1849, given evidence to that effect before a Committee of the House of Lords, 6161, 6162.—Reads a printed bill extensively circulated during the week previous to the 24th of June, from which, and from some other information, witness expected that a meeting would take place on that Sunday the 24th, and gave a memorandum accordingly, which he quotes, 6163, 6164.—That memorandum was dated the Saturday, the day before the 24th, and the arrangements of police for the 24th, as stated in it, were in the first instance for thirty constables and three superior officers. Happened to come into the park between three and four on that day, not with a view to the meeting, not thinking that anything serious would occur; was in fact walking across the park with his daughter. The moment he entered the park heard such a hooting and yelling that, contrary to his intention, he turned towards the Serpentine, and there saw a very large collection of people, and heard an almost incessant yelling and hooting and shouting, "Go to church!" and cries of that sort, 6165.—Describes the effect of the hooting, 6166.—Is not aware that anybody was actually hurt; saw, for instance, a servant fall in jumping down from behind a phaeton in which the horses were beginning to get unmanageable; this seemed to increase the excitement, 6167.—What he saw on that Sunday produced an impression on his mind that it was highly discreditable, and that the proceedings were of a most shameful character; that it was calculated not only to cause accidents there, and that the consequences with reference to a breach of the peace might at any moment become very serious, 6168–6170.—When witness first came up he saw the superintendent of police, and asked him what the meaning of it all was; he said that they had began by hooting the carriages and the persons as they passed, and that they had then obstructed the road, and that some persons had said, "We will stop them; make them get out, and break the windows of the carriages," 6170.—Directed additional police to be sent for. Reads the memorandum made at the time, 6171.—About six or half-past, in consequence of the attendance of large bodies of police, and several persons having been apprehended for felony, the meeting gradually broke up and dispersed, 6172.—Thinks five or six persons were taken for picking pockets, 6173.—There were in reserve at the Triumphal Arch 58 constables, with 4 sergeants and an inspector. There were brought into the park 50 constables, 4 sergeants, and an inspector, 6174.—There had been only in the first instance 30 constables. Witness sent for these additional parties of police to come to the park, and to assemble near where they might be used, if wanted. There were kept in Marylebone Lane station 20 constables, with an inspector, and there were brought up to the Wellington Statue, to replace those who had been moved from it at first, 37 constables, 6175, 6176.—There was, therefore, at the end of the day, a total of 1 superintendent, 6 inspectors, 13 sergeants, and 213 constables, 6177.—There were in the park 116 ultimately; the others were those in reserve at the arch at Constitution Hill and at Marylebone Lane, 6178.—A great many of the persons driving in the park turned back; after the first hour or so there were very few carriages, 6179.—It had the effect of preventing those who wished to do so taking their pleasure in that drive, and those who did drive there were very much alarmed, 6180.—Beyond that no mischief occurred in the course of that day, 6181.—Witness had issued instructions that if any one should attempt to address a meeting the police were to remove him. A person addressed a meeting. He said that two persons were present whom he must consult before he stated whether he should desist from speaking or not, 6186–6188.—He finally resisted, 6189.—Has now given the report which was made to witness by one of the inspectors on duty on the 24th, 6190.—Believes there is a standing order against all things of that sort in the park, that there shall be no meeting or preaching, 6191.—To prevent persons there being annoyed, 6192–6194.—That is not confined to Sunday. Between the 24th of June and the 1st of July, several printed bills were posted up in various parts, calling a meeting on the 1st of July. Witness reads one, 6195, 6196.—These bills formed a material portion of the ground upon which witness acted. They were brought to him by the officers, 6197.—Reads another, relating to the

MAYNE (Sir RICHARD), K.C.B.—*continued.*

meeting of the 1st of July, 6198–6200.—There is no special reference to any meeting in the park, 6201.—Conceived that the bill referred to the meeting in Hyde Park; that was posted between the 24th of June and 1st of July, 6202.—It does not propose any meeting; the object was to excite a feeling against the bill, 6204.—Thought that that bill tended to incite people against the bill, and as the previous Sunday's meeting had been with reference to that bill, and the meeting on the Sunday following was called with reference to it, conceived that that bill would induce people to come to the meeting, 6205.—All papers that tended to excite the feelings of the people against that bill had reference to the meeting which was to take place on the 1st. Witness reads another bill, inviting the people to come to Lord Robert Grosvenor's house. Part of the orders which witness afterwards gave had reference to his Lordship's house, in consequence of this invitation, 6206. Believes his place of residence is not mentioned there, 6207.—It is said, "At Park Lane at half-past 10." Park Street is very near Park Lane. There is an article also on the same subject as the other, to show the excitement which was caused by these articles with reference to the Sunday meeting in Hyde Park on July the 1st; it is an extract from "The Times" leading article published in that way, 6208.—It is printed as a placard. It is "The Times" leader of Friday, June 15th, 1855, on the Sunday Trading Bill, 6209, 6210.—Does not think there is any invitation to attend the meeting there, 6211.—The article itself is a very good one; it quotes witness' opinions, and says they are entitled to great respect, 6212, 6213.—It is not a caution against persons going. Used in that way it would tend, perhaps, to incite people against the bill, although witness does not mean to say that that was intended at all as the effect. Desires the superintendents to ascertain whether a meeting is likely to take place, or such a state of things is likely to occur as will call for a special provision of police. Has the reports here of all the superintendents, which were brought to him on the Friday in that week. Believes every one of them stated that he was sure that a very large meeting would take place on the Sunday. With such information as this, felt that it was his duty to make special arrangements. Desired the superintendents to ascertain, as far as might be in their power, whether it was the intention of large numbers of persons to attend the meeting in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July. All the reports concurred in stating, they had reason to believe that a very large number of persons would attend. Those reports were made to witness before he issued the notice, 6220.—It is not a proclamation; it is a mere notice of what the law is, and what measures will be taken. These reports were made to witness on the Friday morning; it was the latest time to allow of arrangements being made, 6221.—In addition to the placards and reports, there were statements in certain papers of large circulation, which also contributed to produce the impression upon witness' mind which induced him to take the course that he did. In the middle of Friday, the 29th, communicated with the Secretary of State, and received his directions to prepare a notice. That notice was approved of by the Under Secretary of State; it was printed in some of the newspapers of the Saturday morning, but not printed as a handbill until the afternoon of that day. It was then posted through the different parts of the town, as a caution. It was likewise posted at every entrance to the park, but not until the Sunday morning of the 1st of July, 6223.—The notice as prepared by witness received the sanction of the permanent legal Under Secretary, Mr. Waddington, with some verbal alterations. Witness reads the notice, 6224–6227.—Has never known a Royal Proclamation to be issued when a disturbance has been apprehended. Has never known any notice except in such a shape as this, 6228.—Reads the instructions which were issued to the police for that day, 6229–6231.—It is not the habit for witness to receive any written instructions from the Government. Is in communication with the Secretary of State, who directs generally what shall be done; but the mode of executing it, and the arrangements of the police, are left entirely to witness, 6235.—Upon this occasion, witness acquainted the Secretary of State with the general nature of his expectation, and of the measures which he was about to take, as soon as those orders which he has just read could be copied out; sent three

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copies of them, by the direction of the Secretary of State, to him, 6236.—Made the following memoranda: "In the absence of Superintendent May from illness, Superintendent Hughes will have the general direction of the police force in Hyde Park to-day. The orders of last Sunday for the prevention of persons addressing any meeting in the park are to be enforced," 6238.—What witness has just stated were orders given by him on the Sunday morning, 6239.—There is no difference of rank between the Superintendents, but May being the senior superintendent he would have been in charge, 6240.—Superintendent Hughes has been in the force twenty-five years. Superintendent May a few months longer. Mr. May stated to witness on Sunday that he was unwell, 6241–6243.—The only additional instruction was, that the order to prevent persons addressing the people was to be enforced, 6244.—Witness reads report of Superintendent Hughes made July 1st, headed Receiving House, Hyde Park, 6249–6251.—The first memorandum made by witness is dated, 1st July, 4 o'clock, to Superintendent Hughes: "Move the party from the arch immediately, if not done already;" that is, the party of police; it meant the Triumphal Arch. The reserve from Vine Street to replace those at the arch. Witness was at his office in Whitehall Place, 6254.—His next memorandum to Superintendent Hughes is, "I have ordered the reserves to move into the park, and report themselves to you, from Walton Street and Kensington. You may now act vigorously in compelling all rioters to move to a distance from the road, and disperse and apprehend rioters. This was at half-past four," 6255.—The next is at 5 o'clock. "All persons who take part in shouting or causing any disturbance, or encourage others in doing so, are to be moved away to a distance from the carriage road. Any assemblage or group of persons of a disorderly character in any part of the park is to be dispersed." The next is half-past 5. "The reserve at the arch has been replaced from Vine Street, and may be moved, if wanted, into the park; there should be also new reserves at Walton Street and Kensington by this time, who may be called up." Then at half-past 7. "The police may be gradually withdrawn from the park as proposed. Keep a reserve at the Triumpal Arch, so long as there is any crowd of persons in the park or neighbourhood. Let the reserve remain near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house until it is ascertained that there is no cause for apprehension there." In addition to the reports from Mr. Hughes, which were necessarily very short, witness saw the messenger who brought down each report, and questioned him as to the general state of things, upon that as well as upon Hughes's reports, 6256.—The messenger being a police constable, 6257.—Has a report here from an inspector of the A division, with regard to the pelting of the soldiers. "1st of July, Sunday, 8.20 p.m. A soldier has just come to me at the park-keeper's lodge, Hyde Park, and said that he was sent by the serjeant at the Magazine Barracks for the assistance of the police, as a mob of persons had collected, and were throwing stones at the soldiers. I have sent two inspectors and about sixty men from the reserve force to the barracks." The following report with regard to what took place at Lord Robert Grosvenor's witness received at half-past six o'clock. This is signed by Superintendent O'Brien, the Superintendent of the C division, the St. James's: "I have just returned from Park Street, Grosvenor Square, where a riotous mob of about 4,000 persons were assembled, who had run from the park near the Serpentine on a cry being raised, 'To Lord Robert Grosvenor's house.' The police soon dispersed these persons, and while doing so I am sorry to have to state some were hurt," 6259.—Witness understands this to mean that some of the people were hurt, 6260.—Believes it was about six when the clearance took place. Witness has a return stating the number of persons taken into custody on that day, also the number of police hurt; it states the offences of which they were guilty; it is made out by an inspector in the office at Whitehall Place, 6262–6265.—On that day all the prisoners were taken to Vine Street; some were removed in the course of the evening to Marylebone Lane, on account of the crowded state of the cells in Vine Street, 6268, 6269.—Witness reads return of the number of persons taken into custody on Sunday the 1st July for offences in connexion with the disturbances in Hyde Park on that day, 6269, 6270.—Some of these decisions were made on the Tuesday;

they all relate to the cases apprehended on the Sunday, 6272.—The return is made from the cases of the men who were on duty; the superintendents of the different divisions are responsible for it, 6275, 6276.—Witness has the separate returns of men hurt, which can be had, if required, 6277-6281.—In the absence of Superintendent May Superintendent Hughes had the command; witness considered him perfectly qualified, 6283, 6284.—Witness gives reason why Superintendent Hughes was peculiarly well qualified. Had unusually high recommendations of him. During his service as inspector, and for a considerable time as serjeant, he served in the A Division; that is a division which has more to do in dealing with large assemblages of people than any other. Upon all occasions of the opening of Parliament, and levees, and drawing-rooms, and at any time if there should be disturbances near the Houses of Parliament, and in short whenever disturbances arise, the A division is employed, 6285, 6286.—They are usually on duty at the Houses of Parliament and about the Queen's palaces, and for all extra duties. Part of the duties of that division is to attend at the races at Ascot and Epsom; and witness has letters here, special applications from the authorities of the race-course, for the attendance of Mr. Hughes, on account of his temper and tact, and management in dealing with large assemblages of people, 6288.—Witness allowed him to go on those special services, although not forming part of his duty, 6290.—Like on each occasion, at the last race meeting at Ascot, a gratuity has been given to him of 10*l.* beyond his pay, as a token of their special admiration of his conduct, 6292.—No charge was ever made against him before a magistrate, or anything of that sort, on those occasions, 6295.—The small book published by the Commissioners of Police includes the general instructions to the police; one of these books is placed in the hands of every policeman as his guide in the performance of his duty. Before he is appointed a constable, he joins a preparatory class; there are an inspector and a serjeant, whose special duty it is to see that he reads and makes himself acquainted with these instructions before he is appointed a constable, 6296–6298.—Special instructions were sent by witness on the subject of bail at Vine Street, 6299.—Superintendent O'Brien was the inspector on duty on that Sunday in Vine Street, 6300, 6301.—Thinks on that day very likely the inspectors were changed; ordinarily they remain the whole day. Superintendent O'Brien sent down at 10 o'clock at night, stating that the cells were very much crowded, and wishing to know whether he might remove a certain number to Marylebone Lane Station. Witness was just at that time speaking to an inspector who was present as to the propriety of taking bail, and thought, looking at the Act, that the offences for which parties were in custody then for rioting and so on did not come within the law authorizing the inspector or constable to take bail, 6302.—The Act of the 2d and 3d Victoria principally extends the power given by the 10th George the 4th. That power was restricted to persons in custody at night. The 2d and 3d Victoria, chapter 47, extends it to any time when the police courts are closed. Also inasmuch as a great many new offences are created by that Act, it states that it gives them the power to take bail for those offences, and it has been always so construed, 6303.—Witness reads section 70 of the 2d and 3d Victoria, chapter 47. He does not consider that the offences relating to the riots of that day come within the meaning of that Act, 6304.—On the Sunday night witness thought that the charges against these persons would be of a more serious character than any which a magistrate could deal with summarily, 6306.—After a consultation with the law officers, the charges made against those persons, and preferred against them before the magistrates, were restricted to charges in which there could be summary convictions. By the law officers means the Solicitor of the Treasury and the counsel consulted by him, 6307.—Believes it was wholly from considerations of prudence, not of law, that it was decided to make the charges which were made. It was supposed that it would pass off more quietly, and produce less irritation, 6308.—Upon receiving the message from the superintendent about the crowded state of the cells, and asking leave to transfer some prisoners to another station, witness sent this memorandum: "As many of the prisoners may be moved to Marylebone station as there is room for there. Ascertain beforehand that there are

cells unoccupied, and send such force of police with the van as may prevent all danger of rescue. Bail should not be taken for any one charged with rioting or actual disorder, nor in any case unless the bail is known to be sufficient surety for the appearance of the party." That was at 10 o'clock at night, 6310.—A communication was made to the superintendent on Monday morning, as soon as legal advice could be obtained, that the charges would be of such-and-such a nature, 6311.—It was not made in writing. Believes although all the cases were not decided, they were taken to the Magistrate's Court upon the Monday afternoon, 6312.—In point of fact, witness assumed himself the responsibility of preventing bail being taken in those cases which were specified on that night, and so relieved the inspector from that discretion; but he said that that was his own view of it; that he would have taken the same course if he had not heard from witness, 6314.—Witness does not think he is responsible for the condition of the cells. The police station at Vine Street is the old watch-house of former days. Since the police have taken charge of it, the cells have been greatly improved as far as they admit of it. Those cells which are upon the basement floor have been ventilated. They have been lighted at night, and heated in cold weather. A certain number of cells have been built above upon the ground floor. Lately, upon the representation of the Commissioners of Police, the Secretary of State directed an inspection of all the cells to be made by Colonel Jebb, who is the chief inspector of prisons, and one of the commissioners; that was done, and a report was made, comprehending alterations in several, and stating that it was extremely difficult to obtain the room required, 6315.—If there is any deficiency in cleanliness, or proper heating or lighting, the superintendent of that station is answerable for it, 6316.—For the proper distribution of the persons in the cells, the inspector on duty is responsible, 6317.—Upon a representation that it was expedient to remove them, witness immediately ordered it to be done, 6318.—Witness fears that on this occasion there may have been eleven persons put in a cell where it is not usual to put more than two or three, 6319.—With such a number of persons, no doubt they would be offensive; they are small, but convenient in some respects; and the witnesses appear to have been very much misled about the ventilation, 6320.—Witness desired the surveyor to examine the cells. He will tell what steps he has taken, as far as the place is capable of being improved. The report has been for several months before the Secretary of State. There are some difficulties which cannot be got over from want of room, and witness thinks as much as 60,000*l.* was estimated as necessary to make the alterations which Colonel Jebb considered desirable. They have not the opportunity of getting money which other departments have, being limited to a certain amount in the pound, 6321.—Seven is the average number of prisoners taken in the course of the day or night, 6322.—The directions are that as far as possible the prisoners shall be confined separately; but there have been cases of persons putting an end to themselves, and many persons have attempted it, therefore in some cases it is not advisable that they should be left alone, 6323.—There ought to be, and witness believes there is, always an officer walking up and down in front of the cell, to supply such refreshments as are allowed, namely, tea or coffee, bread and butter, or water, which the prisoners frequently call for. The commissioners have shown every desire to put the cells in the best state that the nature of the place admitted of. Prisoners are often brought in a state of drunkeness and filth of all kinds, and they have not opportunities which gaols have of cleansing by baths, clean clothes, and so forth, 6324.—Witness supposes that the cause of the offenders from Hyde Park being mingled with drunken and disorderly persons was from the necessity of overcrowding the place. The superintendent or inspector can explain that; no doubt he exercised as humane a discretion as he had at his disposal, 6325.—The directions given by witness with respect to bail were the result of his own construction of the law, applying it to what he then considered the charges against the prisoners would be, 6326.—Had no directions upon the subject from any superior quarter. That memorandum was given at his own house at 10 o'clock at night, 6327.—Thinks the facts were such as to admit of a charge of rioting, and that they were of that nature

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that they did not come within the law giving a constable or superintendent power to take bail, 6329.—An inspector came to witness, with regard to taking away the prisoners to another station, and the question arose as to whether bail should be taken, and witness wrote that memorandum at the moment, 6330.—The substance of the communication between the Under Secretary of State and witness was, that he was to take care to use proper means to keep the peace, 6332–6338.—The carrying out of the arrangements was left altogether to the police, 6339, 6340.—The communications between the Secretary of State and witness commenced by his stating, on the Monday after the 24th, what he had witnessed, and that perhaps he was to blame for not having taken more decided steps on that occasion to repress what he considered very disorderly and tumultuous proceedings, 6342.—Believes that there were general directions given in the course of the week to this effect: "You will ascertain what is likely, and if there should be any appearance of a likelihood of disturbance on next Sunday you will let me know;" that is the amount of what passed, 6343.—There were no specific directions given by the Secretary of State, except to prepare a notice, 6346, 6347.—Witness prepared a notice, and submitted it to the Under Secretary of State, 6348.—Witness restates the number of police in the park on the 24th of June; about 120 or 130 altogether, 6350–6355.—On that Sunday no orders had been given to the private policemen to request the carriages not to go into the park. The previous arrangements were made with a view to prevent a meeting. Witness was much amazed to find the people making such a noise and frightening the horses in carriages. There was no intimation that such a course would be taken, 6356.—Witness arrived in the park between half-past three and four, 6357.—On the 24th the rioting continued for about two hours and a half from the time witness arrived there, 6358.—It was a most tumultuous, riotous course, frightening horses in carriages, and alarming people who were in the carriages, 6559.—Witness thinks that within two or three hours, by sending communications to the different stations, and orders to the superintendents and inspectors to send round to the men's lodgings, and catch any they might see about, and bring them to the stations, and their then arriving at the park, probably in two or three hours he should have had some 1,000 men or more, 6367.—Witness hesitated very much on that Sunday whether he should not have put a stop to what was proceeding, but not having the proper force at hand he did not think it prudent to interfere, 6368.—Witness had no idea that the people were so absurd as to continue acting in so disgraceful a manner, but thought that each ten minutes would put an end to it, 6369.—Witness repeats, that if he had had a number of policemen at hand on that day he should certainly have used them, 6370, 6371.—Sent for a certain number, and a certain number more were ordered from the station-house as soon as they could be brought, 6372.—Though only 120 came, others were close at hand to the extent of 200 or 300, that is to say, as near as Vine Street and the Triumphal Arch and Marylebone Lane, 6373.—Witness did not give orders to the police to advise people not to bring their carriages in on the 1st of July; it was on the following Sunday, the 8th. The orders there will speak for themselves, 6374, 6375.—On the 24th of June no one was hurt at all that witness is aware of, 6376.—Does not think any policeman was injured, but is not quite sure, 6377.—Thinks several persons were taken up for felony. Believes that was the immediate cause of the breaking up of the assemblage, as a great crowd followed them, some shouting out to rescue them, 6378.—Should say that things did not go orderly on the 24th of June, 6379.—No one was taken into custody, 6380.—The police did what they were ordered to do on the 24th of June, 6381.—Thinks on the 24th there was great violation of the law by the people, 6383, 6384.—The constables did not take them into custody, because witness did not desire them to do so, 6385.—If the police see a man committing a crime in the streets, picking a pocket or striking a man, of course they ought to interfere without orders, 6386.—The police were not restrained on that day. Witness had given no orders, except the order to clear the road where he understood it was obstructed, and that there had been a talking amongst the people of stopping the carriages, and

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breaking windows, and making the people driving get out, 6387.—Witness is not aware whether any damage was done to the park on the 24th of June; such matters do not come within his knowledge, 6388.—If trees had been cut down very likely he should have heard it, but it does not concern him; it would go to the Woods and Forests. There are park-keepers whose special duty it is to attend to such things, and who are likewise constables, 6389.—Witness was not aware that there was so much excitement about the Sunday Trading Bill till he saw that notice, or that it was likely to lead to a popular demonstration, or monster meetings, 6390.—He thought it was a gross violation of the rights of the people who chose to drive or ride in the park that they should be interrupted in doing so, and he would have failed greatly in his duty if he had abstained from making such regulations as to give to everybody the right of riding and driving through the park as they thought fit, 6391.—Does not think that 120 policemen could have kept the park in order; it would have been madness to attempt it; it would have been sure to have led to grievous injuries to the constables themselves, or to disturbance, and would have led to far more serious rioting, 6392.—Witness was led to change his proceedings on the second Sunday by the information he received, and by the observations in the newspapers, which he thought were calculated to excite the people very much, and to cause a very numerous assemblage there, and of a very different character from that on the 24th, 6393.—It is the duty of the officers to mark any passages that relate to the police, and those he read, 6394.—There was an extract from the "Times" which witness thought was calculated to excite the people, although not so intended, in the way it was used, 6395.—The information witness received was a report made to him by each superintendent. He is ready to produce the reports; they are now in evidence, 6398–6401.—The printed bills have all been read this morning, 6402.—Thinks they were all likely to produce a very large assemblage of persons in the park, the object being, by annoyance to the passengers there, and by a public demonstration, to intimidate the legislature, 6403.—Thinks a meeting in Hyde Park would intimidate the legislature; the results prove it. The following day Lord Robert Grosvenor withdrew the bill, 6404.—The bill was withdrawn July the 2d, 6406.—Those bills were brought to witness by the superintendent, who said that they were placarded up in different parts of the metropolis, 6407.—The superintendents are here to state that they were posted up, 6408.—Each division sent in a bill with that sort of report, "I beg to report that bills similar to this are posted up respecting persons meeting in Hyde Park," 6409.—Witness did not consider them jocular notices. Thought that they were likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, and what occurred at Lord Robert Grosvenor's house is a proof that he was right, 6410.—Witness saw several persons attempt to address the crowd on the 24th, 6412.—He saw three or four assemblages and knots of persons, 6413.—Went himself, but did not hear what they said. He heard that it was a general talk about the bill and the harshness of the aristocracy, and their desire to circumscribe the enjoyment of the poor man, 6414.—Should think there might have been from 800 to 1,200 or 1,500 persons round this crowd, 6415.—Did not hear any joking going on, 6417.—Cannot say it was all very serious, 6420.—It did not alarm him, 6421.—Witness was at his office all the 1st of July, 6422.—Witness heard from his superintendents and policemen that there were meetings on the 1st of July, and persons addressing the crowd. Superintendent Hughes's report was made early on the morning of Monday the 2d July, and he believes before he had heard that there was a single complaint against the police with reference to their conduct on that occasion, 6423.—Witness received the second report about 11 o'clock on Monday morning, 6426.—Cannot say when it was written, 6427.—These half-hourly reports were immediately with reference to the disturbance, and concerned witness as to giving directions for additional reinforcements, 6428.—The immediate consideration with witness was their actual rioting, and the violence offered to persons riding or driving. The reports he received were written in a few words as the occurrence was going on. There was not time to report that there were inflammatory speeches being made; but at such a moment witness would not have

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thought it important, 6429, 6430.—There was no riot by the speakers. The police did take those they considered to be ringleaders in the rioting, 6431.—Made a memorandum as to the conduct of the police on the 1st of July, 6434.—Witness reads "Police Order, June 30th, 1855," 6435.—The police came out of the houses close to Lord Robert Grosvenor's house. Believes the two adjoining houses were in charge of the police; and in order to avoid excitement by having the police near, and also attracting a crowd, as it would have done, witness desired them to be kept under cover, to prevent any disorder. Enters into particulars of how the police were divided into parties, 6437.—Witness was in his office at Whitehall during the Sunday, 6438.—If forty policemen were ordered to rush into a crowd of people, witness would have nothing to do with it. Either the superintendents at the particular points, or the superintendents riding about, would be the responsible persons, 6440.—Superintendent Hughes had the general control that day, 6441.—Superintendent May was ill, 6442.—If there was any impropriety in the conduct of the police, the responsibility would rest upon the superintendent upon the ground, if he could restrain it, or upon the individuals, 6443.—Supposing it was improper that those rushes should have been made, the responsibility would not rest upon the individual policemen composing those bodies, if they behaved properly in doing so, but upon the person who gave the order. Witness was walking upon the ground again yesterday, and observed immediately from the road there is a sharp ascent of about a yard, and he believes that that will explain a great deal of what has been said about the rushes; the policemen must make a sort of run to get up there, 6444.—Admits that it would not apply to the other side of the road, between the road and the water, 6446.—It was not difficult for the people to get away, for they were at the top of the ascent, 6447.—The rails of the drive are for a great part at the top of the ridge, at that part on the right-hand side going towards the Receiving House from Hyde Park Corner, 6450, 6451.—That is not the whole length of the drive, 6452.—At the Receiving House there is a natural slope, not of that immediate and precipitous kind, 6453.—At the east side of the Receiving House the path there is not of that kind that witness speaks of, 6455.—Admits that it would be judicious, before a body of 30 or 40 police rush among a number of people, to give them warning, 6460.—It is best to do it quietly, so far as it is possible, with a crowd of people, 6461.—Should think it very injudicious if a superintendent were to answer again when any impertinent observations were addressed to him, 6464.—Thinks it very improper for a superintendent to whip people or ladies, and does not suppose that any superintendent did so, 6465, 6466.—It is highly improper to swear in giving orders, 6467.—Superintendent Hughes had not been in the park on the Sunday before, 6469.—From time to time Superintendent Hughes sent written reports to witness, 6470.—There is no direction of witness's till four o'clock. To the two first or the three first reports of Superintendent Hughes there were no directions sent by witness, 6472.—The report which witness received at four o'clock from Superintendent Hughes was, "Considerable noise and commotion has been made near the Receiving House, Hyde Park, by a large number of persons assembled there, and one of the reserves of 50 men from the Marble Arch has been sent for to the Receiving House," 6473, 6474.—Witness returned answer to that, "Move the party from the arch immediately, if not done already; the reserve from Vine Street to replace those at the arch," 6475.—The next report was, "Considerable noise and commotion at times continue to be made about the Receiving House. A large number of persons are about; several have been taken into custody. It has been found necessary to disperse them by force several times from the railings. No accident yet among carriages or horses; very few of either have passed the Receiving House," 6476.—Witness's orders upon that were, "I have ordered the reserves to move into the park, and report themselves to you from Walton Street and Kensington. You may now act vigorously in compelling all rioters to move to a distance from the road, and disperse and apprehend rioters," 6477.—Witness thinks that a boy who throws a stone at a carriage is a rioter, under the circumstances of this day, 6480.—Reads extract from the law laid down on the occasion of the O.P. riots. The

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words of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield on that occasion were, "The law is, that if any person encourages or promotes or takes part in riots, whether by words, signs, or gestures, or by wearing the badge or ensign of the rioters, he is himself to be considered a rioter," 6482.—There may be very quiet riots without pulling down a house or causing any personal damage, 6486.—Witness called the breaking windows and throwing stones on the following Sunday a riot, 6487.—Wrote "Act vigorously;" that is the whole of what he wrote, 6488–6490.—Received a report at twenty minutes past eight from Inspector Durkin, who was stationed upon the ground between Hyde Park Corner and the Receiving House. He was at the park-keeper's; that was at the reserve near the Humane Society's House. "A soldier has just come to me at the park-keeper's lodge, Hyde park, and said, he was sent by the serjeant at the magazine barracks for the assistance of the police, as a mob of persons had collected and were throwing stones at the soldiers. I have sent two inspectors and about 60 men from the reserve force to the barracks," 6497–6499.—Witness does not consider that the most serious report he had all day; the soldiers were able to protect themselves, but ladies and gentlemen were not, 6500.—Alludes to those ladies and gentlemen drawn in carriages or those in the crowd, where they were hooting and throwing stones, 6502.—Believes in the beginning of the day there were a good many carriages in the park, 6503.—Up to three o'clock everybody was very quiet, 6504.—Witness received information of what was going on from those written reports of Superintendent Hughes, and also from messengers, 6506.—Every messenger can be produced, 6509.—Witness will allow Superintendent Hughes to be examined, 6510.—Believes no one was arrested after that report at half-past eight, 6512.—Had a report at half-past four, that there were twelve prisoners, 6513.—Witness received no detailed report till night, and then he thinks it was verbal, 6515.—Understood that all the charges at Vine Street were for rioting and disorder in the park, with the exception of a few felonies; and witness's order or memorandum specified the cases in which bail should not be taken. Did not say that no bail was to be taken, 6518.—It was described to witness at the time what this disorderly conduct consisted of; had had reports during the day. The messengers told witness, and he had messages from the superintendents afterwards, 6519, 6520.—Has partly read the report of the proceedings before this Commission, but has not read all; thinks he read all the first three or four days, 6522.—Witness says, if he had known as much then as he knows now, he thinks he should have taken exactly the same course, 6523.—His directions are all before the Commissioners, 6524.—A verbal requisition was brought to witness from the superintendent, that it was desirable, the cells being so crowded, to remove many of the prisoners to Marylebone Station; and witness sent this in answer, "As many of the prisoners may be moved to Marylebone station as there is room for there. Ascertain beforehand that there are cells unoccupied, and send such force of police with the van as may prevent all danger of rescue. Bail should not be taken for any one charged with rioting or actual disorder, nor in any case unless the bail is known to be sufficient surety for the appearance of the party." That is dated 10 o'clock at night, 6525.—He gave those directions on his own authority; that was his interpretation of the law, 6526.—Bail is not to be taken except in the very petty cases which are alluded to in the Act; not by the inspector; great fault has occasionally been found by the magistrates for taking bail too largely, where the parties have not appeared, 6527.—Witness has not a larger authority as to bail than the inspector at the station. He never interferes; never takes bail, 6528.—Witness is a magistrate only in a certain sense, and is not to interfere in any matter, except for the preservation of peace and the prevention of crime, 6529.—In that sense he is a magistrate of seven counties round London, 6531.—Witness does not think that he had any authority to go to Vine Street; it was no part of his duty, 6533.—He does not know at all what kind of people they were there, 6534.—It was not his duty to inquire; and the impossibility of it would be apparent, when it is remembered that the police district has a circumference of about 90 miles, and a population of about two millions and a half of inhabitants. Thinks that the lower a person is, the more important is it that bail should be

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taken. If he is not let out on bail he does not appear at his work on Monday morning, and he loses his place. If it is a gentleman, it is of comparatively small importance, 6537.—The object of taking bail is, that a man ought not to be punished before he is heard, 6538.—The object of taking bail by the superintendent is expressed by the Act, and he has no power to take bail except in the minor cases there specified, 6539.—Those words in the 2d and 3d Victoria, chapter 47, as to taking bail at any time when the police courts are closed, were put in by witness to relieve parties from the hardship of being confined during the whole of Sunday, when locked up at night, 6540.—Witness knows from the return of the police sheets that many of those persons were discharged, but whether on Monday or Tuesday he does not know, 6541, 6542.—They were discharged by the magistrate, 6543.—Every one of those persons might have been indicted for a riot, it was on that view that witness gave the order to refuse bail, 6544, 6545.—Does not know exactly what was the charge against them, 6546.—Admits that they were charged on Sunday by the inspector with riotous conduct, but when taken before the magistrate, after the Crown had been advised, it was determined to charge them with some smaller offence, for which the inspector would bail them, 6547.—Did not conceive it to be his duty to go to the station-house to make any inquiry. Had he been there, he should have said to the superintendent, "In my opinion, according to the construction of the law, you have no authority to take bail." Witness does not act as a magistrate, and certainly should not have done so in discharging parties from the station-house on Sunday night, 6548, 6549.—Superintendent Hughes has been in the force twenty-four years and nine months, 6550.—When any complaints are made of a police constable or officer an entry is made in the police books. There was a complaint made against Superintendent Hughes in 1842. Reads an extract from the police report of the case, thinks the papers will reflect no discredit upon Mr. Hughes. It was a regulation of the Secretary of State, that any officer convicted of an offence by a magistrate should be dismissed, unless upon a special representation to the Secretary of State, and authority being given by him to retain the man in the service, 6551–6553.—A representation was made of Mr. Hughes's case, when the Secretary of State authorized his being detained in the service. There was another complaint against him at the time of the Duke of Wellington's lying in state. for not having enforced the Lord Chamberlain's orders not to admit persons at a side door, 6554.—Witness is sure that those are the only complaints that have been made against Superintendent Hughes since he has been in the force, 6555, 6556.—He was never discharged from the force, 6556.—The officer forfeits for a time his position, and is suspended awaiting the decision of the Secretary of State, 6558.—On Monday witness attended a meeting with the solicitor to the Treasury, 6559.—It was considered advisable by witness and the others, with a view to put an end to the irritation, and to allay the popular excitement, if Mr. Bodkin should think it right, to dispose of the cases by summary conviction rather than by committing for trial, 6560, 6561.—It is often impossible to say in what shape a charge is to be put; that is a matter of consideration by a higher authority, 6563.—Witness received a verbal message from the superintendent to say that the cells were very much crowded and extremely hot, and it would be desirable to remove 20, he thinks, he said, to Marylebone Lane. Witness's answer was to remove as many as there was room for there, and 30 were removed, 6565–6567.—Witness sent a memorandum to the superintendent to caution him not to take bail, unless it was sufficient for the re-appearance of the party, 6568, 6569.—Witness specified two cases with reference to that occasion in which bail was not to be taken in a case of rioting or actual disorder; or if there had been a trifling assault, connected or not with that day, bail was not to be taken without sufficient securities to ensure the appearance of the parties bailed, 6570, 6571.—Witness should think that a great many of the assaults on the police were of minor importance compared with the hooting and riotous conduct on that day, 6572.—The offence of assaulting an officer in the discharge of his duty varies greatly; some assaults are trifling, and some are not, 6573.—Thinks that bail should not be taken for assaults on the police, 6574.—Should make no

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difference if it were a gentleman; in fact, should think him a greater delinquent, and the superintendent would not be justified in taking bail. It is not a question of the respectability of bail, but as to the law, 6575.—The law was such that bail could not be taken, 6576.—Witness has often seen the cells in Vine Street, 6577.—Witness makes the difference between indictable cases and cases of a lighter kind, such as ordinary assaults, 6578.—There is a power to convict summarily for assaults upon the police in the execution of their duty, 6579, 6580.—In a simple case of assault upon a policeman in the execution of his duty thinks bail might be taken if unconnected with any riotous proceedings, 6582, 6583.—There were some assaults upon the police during that day. Believes there is one man incapable of doing his duty yet. There does not appear to have been any one seriously injured on the 1st of July; on the 8th there were three, 6684.—On the 1st there were four cases; one man had his head slightly cut another had his eye blackened, another was knocked down by a blow on the head, and another was thrown down and his knee slightly injured, 6585–6587.—The cases are always sent to the surgeon. There is a divisional surgeon who attends, 6588.—No doubt his report upon those four cases can be furnished, 6589.—Whenever a person arrives at the station the charge is entered, his name and so on, and the offence, so far as the constable understands it; very often it is not stated in very technical phraseology, 6591.—The directions of the Secretary of State are, that the constable at the station is not to exercise judicial functions; he is merely, if the charge appears to be such as primâ facie would justify the party being locked up, to receive the charge, and not to receive evidence either for or against, 6592.—Witness has read the list of those injured on the 1st of July, 6593–6595.—Superintendent Martin was on the ground on that day. Cannot recollect any complaint having ever been made against him, but if there has, it can be produced, 6596–6598.—The names of the other superintendents on the ground were, Mr. Gibbs, D division; Mr. Tarlton, T division. Mr. O'Brien was principally at Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 6600.—Does not know of any complaints affecting their general conduct, 6602.—The instructions are put into the hands of every policeman, and he is required to make himself acquainted with the parts relating to his own duties, and to conform his conduct to those regulations, 6603–6605.—Witness did not give any directions inconsistent with those regulations on the 1st of July, 6606.—Witness wishes to refer to one law by which a policeman may be punished for excess of authority in the 2d and 3d Victoria. (*Reads the extract.*) Not one such charge has yet been made with reference to the 1st of July 6607.—Mr. Mitchell says that he instructed Mr. Ballantine to make such a charge. and that it was abandoned in order to come in under this inquiry, 6608.—At that time this commission was not appointed, nor had any promise been given by Sir George Grey that such a commission should be appointed, 6609.—On the day that Mr. Mair appeared before the magistrate there was no commission then appointed, and, as far as witness was aware, no intention of appointing one, 6601.—Witness has a report here, made on Monday morning, of the transactions of the previous day, 6611.—He will have the orders he gave for the day, and during the day, and the various reports received, sent to the Commissioners, 6613.

——— (Page 257.) (*Analysis of his further Evidence.*)—There is no foundation for the supposition that in consequence of the war, or some other circumstances, there had been a considerable change in the constitution of the police. The whole number of the police at the present moment is 5,707. Of that number 13 joined in 1829, 33 in 1830, 19 in 1831, 25 in 1832, 35 in 1833, 48 in 1834, 65 in 1835, 55 in 1836, 94 in 1837, 107 in 1838, 118 in 1839, 281 in 1840, 155 in 1841, 171 in 1842, 204 in 1843, 183 in 1844, 193 in 1845, 281 in 1846, 271 in 1847, 397 in 1848, 261 in 1849, 274 in 1850, 374 in 1851, 408 in 1852, 675 in 1853, 967 in 1854, making a total of 5,707, 6661.—967 were appointed in 1854, and 675 in 1853.—The great number of changes always take place within the first year or 18 months; a great many men join the police without any knowledge whatsoever as to the severity of the duty; they soon find that it does not suit

them, and within the first three or six months very great changes always take place; also, many men are found to be unfit from want of intelligence, want of bodily power, and other causes, 6662.—That table shows that there are rather more than one-sixth of the force who have not had the experience of more than a year, and that would have been the case at any period. In the year 1854, believes the same number would exactly appear as in 1853; and so in 1853 it would have appeared with reference to the previous year. The number who resigned in 1840 was 754; in 1841, 629; in 1842, 517; in 1843, 470; in 1844, 525; in 1845, 605; in 1846, 832; in 1847, 707; in 1848, 548; in 1849, 553; in 1850, 608; in 1851, 1,360; that includes, however, the augmentation that was made temporarily for the Great Exhibition, and reductions took place at the close of that year, the number being for that year therefore 1,360, and for the previous year 608. In 1852 the number was again reduced to 636; in 1853 it was 896; and in 1854, 822, including 138 who were recommended to other situations by the Commissioners; so that 138 is the whole number that have left the police in any way in relation to the war, 6663.—That is the whole amount of change attributable to the war; and the whole number, including those, is somewhat less than in the previous year. The whole number, including those, is 822 in 1854, whereas it was 896 in the previous year, 6664.—The 138 were taken as volunteers from all parts of the service, 6665.—Has no reason to suppose that there was any larger proportion of new men in the A division than in any other. The number of dismissals in 1849 were 235; in 1850, 195; in 1851, 309; that was again the Exhibition year, when a great number of men joined. In 1852, 231; in 1853, 251; in 1854, 189; so that the dismissals have been fewer again in 1854, and so were the resignations. 300 of the men who were specially employed in the park on the 1st of July were taken from the reserves of the divisions. The reserves are bodies of 50 men attached to six divisions, and their ordinary employment is in filling up vacancies that occur in the division to which they are attached, or strengthening any part of those divisions where from special circumstances additional force is required. Now, those reserves are formed of men who have been a certain time in the police; they are selected men. A change has taken place in the police within the last six months. Up to that time there had been three classes of constables, 1st, 2nd, and 3d. By a regulation made by the Secretary of State, there are now only two classes; that is to say, the 3d class, which had a lower rate of pay (17*s.* a week), has been absorbed in the 2nd class, so that where there were formerly 1,000 men receiving 17*s.* the men now receive 19*s.*; therefore, as far as the increase of pay goes, it should produce a better class; is not aware that it has done so. Previously to the change, these reserves were all selected from 1st and 2nd class constables, and no constable entered the 2nd class till he had been from a year to 18 months in the service, so that all the constables who form those reserves have been at least a year, and probably a good deal longer, in the service; those of the 1st class seven, eight, or nine years. (*Reads the memorandum for the selection of men for those reserves.*) They shall not have large families. Sometimes men find great inconvenience in moving, and it is therefore desirable to select men who have not large families so as to make it inconvenient for them to move. Therefore, so far as regards the 300 men forming the reserve who were all on duty on that day, they were, in fact, picked men of the police, and supposes no man had been so short a time in the service as a year, and certainly a great many for a considerably longer period. The number of men of each country at the end of the year 1854 were these: 4,416 English, 145 Scotch, 370 Irish, 6667, 6668.—Nothing can be more unfair than the statement that they fill them up with too large a proportion of Irishmen, 6669.—Is not likely to object to Irishmen as Irishmen; but for the special purposes of police in parts of the town there are objections to it, and accordingly the number in certain divisions has always been very much restricted, and returns are always made to witness of the number of Irish appointed each month, and the divisions to which they are assigned. In some parts of the town it was found objectionable that the policemen should be Irish, 6670.—Since Colonel Rowan's resignation, Captain Hay has been appointed as witness's colleague, 6671, 6672.—He took no active part in making the

preparations upon this occasion, 6673.—It was left to witness entirely. There was a question yesterday with regard to Superintendent Martin. Has referred to his papers, and finds that so long ago as March 1838, now upwards of 17 years, there was a complaint against him, and a conviction before a magistrate. He, therefore, stood in the same case as witness explained yesterday with regard to Superintendent Hughes. The necessary consequence of that, according to the then regulation of the Secretary of State, would have been his dismissal. The charge against him was one of common assault upon a female, he not being on duty, and in plain clothes. There is a memorial, which was submitted to the Secretary of State as to his previous services. Sir Frederick Roe was the convicting magistrate, and he states what the circumstances of the case were, 6674.—He was retained in the service by the directions of the then Secretary of State, Lord John Russell. (*Reads the letter of Sir Frederick Roe.*) This case, however, was of course represented to the Secretary of State, and the answer was, "I have laid "before Lord John Russell your letter of the 22d "instant with reference to the case of Inspector "Martin, reported in your former letter, and I am to "inform you that Lord John Russell, having consi-"sidered the statements made in the letter from Sir "Frederick Roe, which you enclosed, approves of "Inspector Martin's being retained in the service," 6675.—This was in 1838. Inspector Martin was shortly after that sent to Huddersfield, there being then serious disturbances there, and his conduct was such, and he was so much injured, that he was recommended for a special reward for good services, and for compensation for wounds. (*Reads the answer of the Secretary of State.*) There is one fact with reference to a statement which witness made yesterday. Gave an answer to Mr. Mitchell, who inquired with regard to the position of the rails upon the road; stated at the time that the railing was upon the top of the bank, and not down upon the road; finds such is not the case, the railing is upon the road, but the other circumstances are exactly as represented. No person could get up walking quietly; it requires a sort of rush to get up, 6676.—The reserves are lettered A; they use the letter A upon their collars, 6677, 6678.—There are 300 men marked with A, besides the A division itself, 6679.—Thinks it makes between 600 and 700 who wear the letter A, about 300 of them being reserves attached to different divisions in different parts of the town, 6680.—A very considerable proportion of the men in the reserve are first-class men; no man gets into the first class under six or seven years; the average is eight or nine years, 6680.—The A division proper being looked upon as a promotion, as all receive first and second class pay, a great many of them are of the first class; cannot give the number exactly at this moment, but will send it down, 6681, 6682.—Will supply an analysis of the A division, as well as of the reserves, 6687.—The numbers run consecutively from 1 to whatever the number of the A division proper is. After that they are numbered consecutively for 300, in addition to the A division proper, 6688.—The numbers of the divisions vary greatly. The A division is from 1 to 234, 6689.—The higher numbers beyond that would be the reserve. Then attached to the B division there are from No. 235 to 289 of A reserve; attached to the C division from 290, taking up from 289 to 344; then attached to the D division, following 344, from 345 to 399; attached to the G, or Finsbury Division, from 400 to 454; then to M, or the Southwark Division, beginning at 455 to 509, 6690.—They are all high numbers of the A division reserve, 6691.—The original object of the number being placed upon the uniform was to enable persons to recognise the number without inquiring the name, 6692.—Has never heard that there is a difficulty in seeing the number in consequence of the scroll upon the collar, 6693.—There is nothing essential in that ornamental work, 6694. (*Policeman 377 A stood forward, and exhibited his number.*) Believes it is a matter more of tailoring than anything else, 6695.—It is put on the collar in order that it may be more visible, and may not be impeded by the arm, which might be the case if it were on the breast. On the great coat it is the same, but on the great coat it is without the scroll. Believes it is considered a mere matter of tailoring, 6696.—There is no reason for it. If it becomes desirable to alter it, will speak to the contractor about it, 6697.

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——— (Page 508.) (*Analysis of his further Evidence.*)—Captain Hay was not in any way concerned, nor is he in any way responsible, for the arrangements or orders relating to the 1st of July, 13,820.—By the regulation of the Secretary of State made upon the appointment of Captain Hay, on such occasions as this all the authority is to be exercised solely by witness, 13,821. It is a regulation with a view to the distribution of the duties, 13,822.—It is a written regulation. When witness's late colleague, Colonel Rowan, was about to resign, they made a joint representation to the Secretary of State as to the necessity there was for a distribution of the duties. That representation, which was approved of, amongst other things, declared that upon all occassions of rioting and disturbance, where the police were to be moved in large bodies, the regulations were to be made and orders were to be given by witness, 13,823.—Has no objection to furnish the Commissioners with a copy of that regulation, 13,824. —Thinks Captain Hay was not attending to his duties at the time; he was living at Blackheath; and witness had not seen him for a considerable time. He had been ill, more or less seriously, since the middle of April. Believes he has been at the office occasionally, but witness had not seen him above two or three times, 13,825.—He is now at Blackheath, 13,826.—The office is at Scotland Yard, and the duties are carried on there, 13,827.—In consequence of this new regulation, did not feel it necessary to communicate with him on this occasion. All the arrangements for the opening day, and the whole of the arrangements during the continuance of the Exhibition of 1851, were made solely by witness, 13,828.—Colonel Rowan resigned in January 1850, 13,829.—The arrangements on the French Emperor's late visit were conducted solely by witness. The Duke of Wellington's funeral was another great occasion, 13,830.—The inspecting superintendent was at Shorncliffe on that day. He is now away on leave of absence, 13,831.—He had been sent down on the Friday or Saturday before, by the directions of the Secretary of State; it was with regard to the Foreign Legion there, 13,832.—Unless witness had thought it necessary there is no part of his special duties that would have made it incumbent upon him to take any part in this matter, 13,833.—Does not think he should have required his services on that day; did not on the subsequent Sundays; he was here on the 24th of June, but witness had not thought it necessary to desire him to be in the park; he was not here on the 1st of July, nor does witness think it necessary that he should have been, 13,835.—The general outline of his duties are accurately described in the police regulations, 13,836.

MERRITT, JAMES. (Page 147.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a fishmonger residing at 49, High Street, Islington, 4152, 4153. —Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July from about three in the afternoon until five, 4156.—Walked from Oxford Street end into the park; everything then appeared very calm and quiet. Went on to the Serpentine. Remained there a few minutes, and saw the police make a rush and strike men, women, and children, on the Serpentine side of the drive. Remained about a yard and a half from the railings. It was unsafe to go too near; there were two mounted policemen who appeared very much excited; and they gave orders to the police to drive the people from the side of the railings. Saw six soldiers perambulating near there, singing "Rule Britannia," and "Britons never shall be slaves," 4157.—This was at the side next to Oxford Street; there was no stone-throwing there, 4158.—Thinks they were militiamen, 4159.—Saw no stones thrown; the only noise witness heard was when the carriages passed they said "Why don't you go to church?" The policemen seemed very infuriated at the time, 4161.—Saw them knock down men, women, and children on the other side of the Serpentine, 4162.—Did not actually see any women knocked down; in the rush they fell down. Saw the men struck; left the park and walked towards home, and came out near Grosvenor gate. There was a mob going down the street to Lord Grosvenor's house, but the place seemed very quiet for a few minutes, until the rush of the police came on. Saw six policemen striking one respectably dressed man, in black; he appeared to be remonstrating with them; witness was about 50 or 60 yards from the place. Saw another

MERRITT, JAMES—*continued.*

come out with his coat torn to pieces, all the back tore off of it; a third with the blood streaming down his temples on to his waistcoat; that was within 50 yards of Lord Robert Grosvenor's; and finding the place rather too warm, witness went down the street further from the scene of action, 4163.

MURPHY, JOHN, Policeman 31 G. (Page 389.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is 24 years old, 10380. —Has been in the force four years and a half, 10,381.—Comes from Greenwich, 10,382.—Assisted in taking into custody William Reynolds on the 1st of July, 10,383.—Did not strike him, 10,384.—Did not strike anybody during the day, 10,385.—Heard a report that a policeman did strike a person, 10,386.—Did not see any policeman strike anybody during the whole day, 10,387, 19,388.—Was in the park from two o'clock till half past nine, 10,389.—Lay down on the grass till three o'clock, 10,390.—Had not their truncheons drawn till three, 10,391.—Drew his truncheon then, because it was requisite to do so to clear the mob; they all had them drawn, 10,392, 10,393.—The mob was very riotous at three o'clock, 10,394.—Never saw any policeman in the course of the day strike any one, 10,395.—After three o'clock witness was clearing the drive, 10,396.—Stood at the place where Mr. Reynolds was taken from; in the drive, about half way from the Receiving House down to the end of the Serpentine, 10,397, 10,398.—That was where the greatest part of the affray was going on, 10,399.—Stood there during the greater part of the day, 10,400.—Assisted taking one for throwing a stone at Superintendent Martin, besides this Reynolds. Two plain-clothes men brought him out, and witness assisted them, 10,403, 10,404.—Does not know what became of him, 10,405.—Did not appear against him. He belonged to the plain-clothes men. Believes the plain-clothes men charged him, 10,406.—Was not brought up as a witness against anybody, 10,408.—Took Mr. Reynolds up by the order of his superior. He had his hand on the railings, bearing over to prevent his coming over the railings; he threw himself back afterwards and came on to the railings, 10,410, 10,411.—Cautioned him previously to being in custody for hissing and shouting at the carriages passing by, 10,413, 10,414.—Did not go in the cab with him, 10,415.

NEWTON, WILLIAM. (Page 436.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a cab proprietor, 11,855.—Lives at 12, Johnson Street, Millbank, 11,856.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 11,857.—Drove a phaeton, with his wife and three children, 11,858.—Was going in the direction of the Serpentine, and he was stopped by five policemen, who told him that he had better not go, as there was a great crowd, 11,859.—That was about a quarter past 4. He then turned the horse round, and went in the direction of Park Lane, by the Marble Arch, down towards the Magazine; then came to the Serpentine again, and there about five policemen stopped him, and told him he had better not go. Saw the road was clear, and went on, and when he got to the Receiving House, he was shouted at, "Go to church!" "Send your children to school!" and "Send your ostler to church!" and it was as much as he could do to hold his horse; witness had two stones thrown at him, 11,860.—They went over the horse's back, they were about two yards from witness, 11,861.—Has been driving 11 years, 11,862.—Had a five-year old horse, 11,863.—If that horse had been in full health witness would not have been able to hold him; his phaeton has under-duty wheels; the horse had been ill, and witness took him out for exercise, 11,864.—Witness's wife was alarmed, and so were the children, and he was very glad to get out of it, 11,867.—Keeps seven cabs, 11,869.—Was not always a cab proprietor, 11,870.—Was not brought up to that business, 11,871.—Has been a grocer, 11,872.—Was never apprenticed, 11,873. —Before he was a grocer he was a policeman, 11,874. —Was in the force seven years, 11,875.—In the A division, 11,876.—Witness resigned, 11,878.—Has a father alive, 11,880.—He is a contractor with the police, 11,881.—He takes the police to the races, 11,882.—He has a good many vans, 11,883.—He is a van proprietor, 11,884.—Believes he always takes the police to the races, 11,885.—Witness is not in partnership with his father, 11,886.—Does not see how a cab proprietor can keep in with the police; witness does not keep in with them; he has too much trouble, 11,887.—

NEWTON, WILLIAM—*continued.*

Witness laughed when the crowd shouted at him, but not when he had the stones thrown at him, 11,890.—The stones were very near hitting him or the children; they might have done so, 11,892.—Is quite sure the stones were thrown at him with the three children; they all saw them, 11,894.—Saw several cabs, 11,899.—Did not get out till he got home, 11,904.—Saw those superintendents riding about as he was standing still by the Receiving House, 11,905, 11,906.

NIGHTINGALE, EDWARD. (Page 65.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 26, Pratt Street, Lambeth; is a carpenter's apprentice, 1776, 1777.—Was in the park on the 1st of July, but did not take any notice of what was going on there, 1778.—Did not throw any stones or anything of that kind, 1779.—Was in Park-street on that Sunday, 1780.—Was close to Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 1781.—Did not know it before then, 1782.—Witness was going across Oxford-street, and saw a crowd down there, and went down to see the cause of it, from curiosity, 1783, 1784.—Saw a crowd at the corner of Park-street and Grosvenor-street a little after six in the evening, 1787–1789.—Should think there were 300 to 400 people, 1790.—Some were hooting a little, 1791.—Did not see any stones thrown, 1792.—They were merely standing there, 1793.—When witness first went down he saw three or four policemen there, 1794.—Saw about five or six policemen run after Mr. Stephens, as he was close to the corner of Brook-street, he thought, 1795, 1796.—Did not know Mr. Stephens at the time, 1798.—Witness knows Park-street, 1799.—It was close to Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, the street was, 1800.—The policemen hit Mr. Stephens with their staves, 1801.—They got hold of him by the collar of his coat and pulled him about, and he went very nearly down one time, and he turned round to see what was the cause of it, and asked what they were doing to him; and thinks 80 C. hit him in the face, and said, "There, that is what I am doing," 1802.—Witness cannot be sure it was 80 C. He saw his number, but he was moving about so quickly he could not be sure what it was, 1833.—It struck him that it was 80 C. at the time, 1804.—Witness was rather frightened too, and had to look to his own safety too, 1805.—The others touched him as well at the first, and then he was pushing him about, and he pushed him a little away from Lord Robert Grosvenor's house and his hat fell off. Witness does not know whether he knocked it off, he saw it fall off, and 80 C. ran after it and knocked it up in the air, and then Mr. Stephens ran into a gateway; he went after him and hit him in the back with the point of his staff, and tore his coat, 1806, 1807.—Just like that (*describing the same*), 1808.—Mr. Stephens was in the gateway with his face toward the house; there were several people in the gateway, 1809.—Witness went with Mr. Stephens to the station. He appeared very faint and ill after that. He seemed scarcely able to stand, 1811–1813.—He got into a cab and witness got in with him, 1814, 1815.—Did not see him offer any resistance to the police, 1816.—Thinks he should know this policeman again, 1817, 1818.—Did not see any other instance of violence committed by the police in Park-street. Had not been down many minutes when this occurrence took place, and went away immediately after; went to the station, 1819, 1820.

——— (Page 316.) Identifies Policeman 84 C as the man that assaulted Mr. Stephens, had thought it was 80, but is sure that man 84 C is the man, 8171-8174.

O'BRIEN, JAMES. (Page 408.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is coachman to General Sir Edward Blakeney, 11,916.—Drove his carriage in the park on the 1st of July, 11,917.—Drove there about a quarter to 4, and going on the north side of the Serpentine there was a large crowd assembled, 11,918.—It was an open britscka, with a pair of grey horses. Witness was passing through the crowd, and they commenced crying out to him, "Go to church. Get out of the park;" and they commenced shouting and waving their hats, 11,919.—The General was in the carriage and Miss Blakeney. The people did their best to get in front of the horses to prevent them going on; and the horses commenced plunging, and got very much frightened, and had it not been for the police, who kept the people from

O'BRIEN, JAMES—*continued.*

getting in front of the horses, witness cannot say what the consequences might have been. The horses would have got beyond his command if they had not been stopped by the interference of the police. Made his way through, as they kept the people back, 11,920.—This was about a quarter before four, 11,921.—The horses did not get beyond his control, 11,923.—Is a pretty good hand with a pair of horses, 11,924.—Does not think the General was particularly alarmed, 11,925. The horses did not stop and walk, they plunged and got on. If they had been obliged to be stopped is sure they would have kicked, and broken the harness, 11,926.—Drove in at the Knightsbridge Gate, and came on to the north side of the Serpentine, 11,927.—Went out at the Victoria Gate, believes it is called, 11,928.—Did not return through the park again at that side.—Went round the Regent's Park, and came in by the Marble Arch, and came down on the other side of the park, 11,929.—Knew that there would be no crowd on that side that he was coming down, 11,930—Has driven the General to a review in Ireland, 11,931.—He is very much esteemed in Ireland, 11,932.—Among all classes, 11,933, 11,934.—Has often attended a review at the Phœnix, 11,935.—When the General drives up the soldiers shout; witness has a pair of Waterloo horses for that purpose; these were young horses that he was driving on the 1st of July, 11,936.—Very spirited young horses, 11,940.—Likely to be soon frightened, 11,941.—Does not think the people recognized the General, and gave him a sort of salute, 11,942.—If he was going through Ireland, perhaps they might, but not here, 11,943.—He commanded the forces for nearly 20 years in Ireland, 11,944.—Thinks they did not recognize him, for the more they saw the horses getting frightened, the more they got on with their shouting, 11,945.—Those horses had never taken fright before, 11,946.—Had had them three years, 11,948.—Drives them in the park usually on Sunday, 11,949.—Does not think Sir Edward Blakeney saw Sir Richard Mayne's notice, 11,950.—He said when he came home, that if he had been aware of such a crowd he should not have gone, 11,951.—Witness did not see any cabs going by with prisoners, 11,952.—Is certain of it, 11,954.—Sees many other high-spirited horses in carriages in the park generally, 11,962.—On that day he did not, 11,963.

O'BRIEN, NASSAU SMITH, Superintendent. (Page 445.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is superintendent of the C division, 12,150.—Is about forty, 12,151.—Has been in the police force upwards of fourteen years, 12,152.—Comes from Ireland, 12,153.—Was on duty on the 1st of July, 12,154.—Was directed by orders on the previous day to pay attention to the house of Lord Robert Grosvenor, in Park Street, and made arrangements in accordance with those orders for the morning, and all went well up to two o'clock, 12,155.—Soon after two, he proceeded with a party of police, and remained with the reserve inside Stanhope Gate, in the park, on the grass. Inspector Webb had been placed with a party of police also in Park Street, for the special and immediate care of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 12,156, 12,157.—About six he saw a great mob crossing from the north bank of the Serpentine towards the reservoir in the park, 12,158.—The crowd were shouting wildly; persons were running about them at the front and the sides, as if encouraging them on, 12,163.—It appeared to witness, at that distance, that the mob were under the direction of parties, 12,164.—The mob was lost to witness's sight when it went round the reservoir, 12,165.—Two gentlemen who came from the direction of that concourse, told witness that the mob were going to Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, and one of them stated that they had stones in their pockets, 12,167.—Does not know whether they had or not, 12,168.—Witness then sent an intelligent constable to ascertain for him whether this mob had gone to Lord Robert Grosvenor's, 12,170.—He brought back word that there was a large assemblage in front of the house, 12,171.—The policeman's number was 331 A, his name was Simms, 12,172.—Witness then fell in, and the police marched in the direction of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, entering Park Street at the lowest end, the farthest from the house, 12,173.—Left the park by the first wicket above Stanhope Gate, across Park Lane and up that end of Park Street, 12,175.—Thinks it was South Street they entered by, 12,176.—Witness entered on the south side, thinking

O'Brien, Nassau Smith, Superintendent—*continued.*

that it would give the people an opportunity of dispersing, 12,178, 12,179.—The crowd were turbulent and shouting, 12,180.—Saw but one stone thrown during the day, 12,181.—Witness describes the manner in which he arranged his men, 12,182–12,189.—The arranging took some little time, 12,190.—Witness's object was to give the people notice of the arrival of the police; to put a more imposing front upon the force, the movement would indicate that they were going to disperse them, 12,191, 12,192.—The crowd did not disperse, 12,193.—Proceeded as far as Reeves' Mews, which is south-east of Lord Robert's house, 12,194–12,195.—Did not order his men to clear the street; has read Colonel Lindsay's evidence, and has some doubt about it, because he repsesents the number of the police at half what they were; accepts the responsibility of having given the men the order to disperse this crowd. Witness was a little in advance of his men; he himself ordered the crowd to disperse at once, 12,201, 12,202.—Witness did not go forward with the men; he was tripped up (designedly he thought at the time) and hurt his knee rather severely for the moment, and the men marched on with the inspector; thinks they mistook witness's order to the crowd to disperse as an order to them; they acted as if they did, 12,203–12,211.—Witness recovered from his fall almost immediately, and went after his men; found a good many of them at the top of Grosvenor Street; the crowd had broken then, 12,212–12,214.—A short time after found a good many people had been hurt, 12,215.—Reported the clearing of this street, and that some people were hurt, 12,216.—Meant to have reported three as being hurt. The whole thing was over in two minutes, 12,217–12,223. Witness does not think that in the discharge of his duty he went further north in Park Street than Grosvenor Street; he got into Grosvenor Street, and got the men together, and ordered them to fall in immediately, and return to the post at Stanhope Gate. Considered his duty done; there were a good many people left there, but they seemed respectable and quiet, 12,227–12,229.—Considered it his duty to preserve the peace, to clear Park Street at that time, 12,230.—Inquired with regard to 84, who has been charged with striking some person, but no second person knew what his neighbour was doing, 12,232.—Thinks the men were broken from the rear. The men kept nearly a line, of course it waved a little, and went on quietly to the top of Grosvenor Street, 12,237.—Believes he saw Sir Richard Mayne on the Sunday morning. Is not quite sure, having been in Grosvenor Street up to 11 o'clock. Cannot speak positively. Thinks he saw him on Saturday. There were other officers there with witness. This was at Whitehall Place, 12,242, 12,243.—Sir Richard Mayne read an outline of the instructions that were to be issued on the following day. Witness cannot go through the whole of what Sir R. Mayne said; it was addressed to all who were there; witness does not recollect that he gave any advice or instructions by word of mouth, 12,244–12,251.—He gave no special instructions. No instructions were given beyond those that were in writing; those that were in manuscript to be issued in the afternoon, 12,253–12,258.—Park Street was in witness's district, 12,262.—Witness was with Sir R. Mayne about a quarter of an hour, 12,267.—Does not think Sir R. Mayne said anything about the Sunday Trading Bill. He is opposed to the Bill, 12,268.—Thinks he referred to the notice which he had directed to be posted up, it was on the table, 12,269.—The divisions have certain boundaries, 12,273.—It is the superintendent's duty to go about those boundaries occasionally, and see how the police are conducting themselves, 12,274.—He receives the reports of the inspectors in his office, 12,275, 12,276.—He receives the report of the sergeants through the inspectors, 12,277.—The reports of the police constables sometimes come verbally and sometimes written, 12,278.—A superintendent ought to know everything of importance that takes place in his district, 12,279, 12,280.—Mr. May of the A division has the control of Hyde Park; he is the senior superintendent, 12,282–12,284.—Mr. May was not well enough to take the command on the 1st of July, Superintendent Hughes acted for him on that day, 12,288, 12,289.—Mr. May was acting superintendent during the week previously to the Sunday, 12,293.—Witness's division is in St. James's. Vine Street is the principal station and Marlborough Street, 12,294.—It is bounded on the west by Park

O'Brien, Nassau Smith, Superintendent—*continued.*

Lane, 12,295.—All went quietly as far as witness was concerned till six o'clock, 12,299.—Observed this mob going from the north bank of the Serpentine towards Grosvenor Gate shouting wildly; there was very little between witness and the mob to intercept the sound, 12,306–12,309.—The park was not crowded in that quarter, 12,310.—It was reported verbally to Sir R. Mayne that there were at least 4,000 in that concourse, not in Park Street, 12,315, 12,316.—Does not think those 4,000 people could have left the park to go home, 12,318.—Found a large assemblage at Lord Robert's house. They had quite time enough to leave the house from the time witness saw them before any intimation was made to him that they were there or going there, 12,319, 12,320.—Thinks the crowd in the adjacent streets in Grosvenor Street and Park Street itself must have been about 2,000 people, the mob and the lookers-on, 12,323–12,325.—Thinks the crowd in the park would amount to about 4,000, 12,326.—Some were running before, but the general body were going at the ordinary pace, 12,327.—Witness thinks some one ought to have been sent after them to see what they were doing, 12,328.—He received information from a private person, whose name he does not know, that the mob were going to Lord Robert Grosvenor's, and a second person said they had got stones in their pockets, 12,329–12,332.—Witness thinks that when he arrived at Park Street with his men there were about 1,000 people there, 12,341–12,343.—Thinks Colonel Lindsay's evidence was exceedingly accurate as to the whole transaction, but thinks he was wrong about the numbers, he was wrong in the number of the police, 12,344–12,346.—Witness marched a little in front of his men, 12,347.—Only saw one stone thrown, that was before he got up to this crowd, in Park Street, 12,348–12,350.—Before witness got to Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, the crowd had commenced; it was most dense at the house, 12,353.—Thinks it was as far down as Reeves' Mews, 12,354.—They were shouting and making great noises, 12,356.—Heard no distinct exclamation, 12,358.—The order to disperse the crowd was accidental, witness would have given the order but not so instantaneously. Witness thinks he was about 50 or 70 yards from where Grosvenor Street intersects Park Street when he used this word "Disperse," 12,360–12,363.—Thinks there were about 1,000 people there, it was a very dense crowd, 12,364.—After the removal of those persons witness's men stopped at the top of Grosvenor Street, the greater part of them. Rather thinks one section of the police went towards Grosvenor Street, and returned almost immediately; one man went into Grosvenor Square, but, with those exceptions, thinks they were all together, 12,365.—Saw that himself, 12,366.—The removal of those persons by the police occupied about a minute and a half, 12,370.—Thinks they went before the police, 12,371.—Does not consider it was at all too fast, 12,372.—Takes the whole responsibility of the thing upon himself; thinks the time had come for removing that mob, 12,373.—Does not think if they had taken some five or six or seven minutes they could have done it with equal advantage, 12,374.—When a mob is apparently bent on mischief the sooner they are removed the better, 12,375.—Witness does not think they could have come there in a very peaceable mood after having been served as some of the witnesses have described in the park, 12,376.—Has heard rumours about the way in which they had been treated since he has been in court, 12,377.—Had not heard before the monstrous stories which have been told here; is speaking of his subsequent information, 12,378.—One body of men marched one way and another body marched the other way; they came back and joined witness's party, and all returned to Stanhope Gate, 12,382.—Did not hear any disapprobation expressed by the people on the balconies, 12,383–12,385.—An inspector told witness that he heard some person, at the house of a French miliner, cry out "Take his number," that is the only expression of disapprobation that witness heard of, 12,386.—The men did not march up with their truncheons drawn; going up to Park Street witness said that they were not to draw them, if he saw it necessary he would give the order, 12,387–12,389.—Some went into the crowd with their truncheons drawn, believes some did not draw them, 12,390.—If there is a dangerous mob before a body of police they have a right to take their truncheons in their hand as a matter of precaution, 12,391.—Does not think that in self defence and to prevent

O'Brien, Nassau Smith, Superintendent—*continued.*

the rescue of prisoners are the only cases in which a policeman is justified in drawing his truncheon, 12,392.—They draw their truncheons on many public occasions. There are many cases in which it would be dangerous for the men to be exposed, 12,394.—Witness believes he was tripped up by design, 12,401–12,403.—Fancies the man whose face was cut was taken to the hospital by a sergeant of police who gave his evidence here subsequently, 12,405.—Saw several handbills in Scotland Yard, and one in his own office, calling the meeting in the park, 12,411, 12,412.—Does not remember to have seen any stuck up any where, 12,413.—Witness saw no speakers where he was, 12,415–12,417.—Heard very little about the Sunday Trading Bill, 12,418.—Two of the superintendents who were in charge of the police in the park rode to witness at the Stanhope Gate, and requested the assistance of his party, about half past eight; and he sent them in charge of the superintendent; his knee having been painful he went to Vine Street; got there about nine, and gave the command up to the inspector, 12,423.—Inspector Coombes was in charge in Vine Street, 12,424.—Witness assisted him as soon as possible after changing his clothes. He found there were 72 park charges and 13 ordinary charges. Witness removed 21 to Marlborough station and 10 to the Edgeware Road station; they were all removed before 12 o'clock that night; the 54 that were left were distributed in seven cells; the largest of those cells is 23 feet 11 inches by 7 feet 10, or 8 feet by 24, taking round numbers. There are four cells of 9 feet by 6 feet 3, and there are two others, one 9 feet by 7, and one 9 feet by 5 feet 4, 12,425–12,429.—Never saw so many as 40 in the largest cell, 12,430, 12,431.—There is a slight inclination from the floor at either end towards the centre, and if there was any water in the place, it would accumulate there. There is a convenience at one end of it, 12,436.—Witness has been superintendent since May 1853, 12,439.—The superintendent of the A division has some extra duties beyond what others have. Describes some of the duties of the inspecting superintendent, 12,440–12,452.—Witness returned to the Vine Street station at about nine o'clock at night, 12,453, 12,454.—Remained there till nearly one in the morning, 12,455.—Was there the next morning early enough to be at the police court, 12,456.—Got there about nine, 12,457.

Ogle, Mr. Charles. (Page 78.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 55, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, 2155.—Is a master tailor, employing several men, 2156, 2157.—Went into the park on the 1st of July about half past 2, 2158.—Went in at Grosvenor Gate and walked towards the Receiving House, passing under the trees from the east end of the Serpentine, 2159.—The people were behaving there very quietly indeed, 2161.—That was about half past 2, 2162.—The police were quiet too, lying under the trees in groups, 2163.—Left the park about half past four or five o'clock, 2164.—Stood close to Mr. Henbury's, the park-keeper, near the Receiving House; in fact stood inside the rails for some little time, 2165.—That looks on to the drive, on this side of the Humane Society's House, 2166, 2167.—Stood there half an hour or more, between three and four o'clock, 2168, 2169.—The people were very quiet, with the exception now and then of the cry "go to church" or something of the kind, but there was not a tenth part of the noise which there was on the Sunday previous, 2170.—There were very few carriages there, 2171.—The hooting proceeded from boys, 2172.—Saw but very few about, excepting well-dressed children that went out for a walk, of which there were many, and a great number of well-dressed ladies, 2173–2177.—Did not see one stone thrown, 2178.—No people fighting, 2179.—It was a very orderly crowd, 2180.—Saw two mounted policemen riding up and down, 2181–2183—Noticed particularly the one on a bay or chesnut horse, striking the people with his riding whip as he passed them in the road, 2184, 2185.—He had no whiskers, 2186.—He was a tall man, 2187.—The other man was a dark man with whiskers, on a very dark or black horse, 2188.—Only knows the name of the man without whiskers by hearsay. They all said it was Hughes, 2189.—It did not seem to matter who he struck, 2191.—He actually touched several persons, 2193.—Cannot say that he saw him strike any women, 2196.—There was no great violence, but should

Ogle, Mr. Charles—*continued.*

imagine it was very offensive, 2197.—Was not near enough to hear the people express any disapprobation, because he did not wish to get into it, 2198.—Those standing by said he was a blackguard or a rascal, 2199, 2200.—It was not hooted out, nor addressed to the man, but to each other, 2201, 2203.—He was striking the people in the carriage drive; it was at the time when they first commenced clearing it, 2204, 2205.—Saw this mounted superintendent communicate with some of the policemen on foot, 2207.—Immediately afterwards they commenced clearing the road, and got underneath the rails and cleared a certain distance from the rails, 2208.—With the greatest violence, 2209.—The people were making very little noise when this took place, 2210.—These policemen had their truncheons, and were striking right and left, 2211.—Saw them strike individuals; had a good opportunity of seeing it, from there being only three persons in the little front green of Mr. Henbury's, for some time, 2212.—Did not see them striking any women, 2213.—Witness never saw so respectable a concourse of people in his life, children as well as women, 2214–2216.—Did not see any people pushed down; no stones were thrown, nor violence used, 2217, 2218.—Has been in the habit of going into the park on Sunday afternoon for 27 years for air and exercise. Has lived where he is now for 27 years, 2219–2221.—A very great number of people came into the park from about three to four o'clock, 2222.—A great number were scattered about; but still there were a large number by the drive, on this side of Mr. Henbury's, 2223.—Went by himself; but met two or three neighbours there, and they stood with him, 2224.—Only felt alarm from the police, 2225.—Did not fancy there was going to be a revolution, 2227.—Heard different people talking together about this obnoxious Bill, and taking away the only day that a man had out of seven, 2228.—Did not notice any one addressing the crowd, 2229.—Perhaps half a dozen or more would stand round; it was not addressing the populace, 2230.—There seemed no leader. Believes the greater number of persons were taking their usual walk, and were attracted by curiosity to see if there was going to be anything, 2231, 2232.—Carriage ladies and gentlemen were walking instead of riding, looking about, 2233.—Most of them on the Serpentine side, 2234.—They did not appear at all alarmed, 2236.—When standing near Mr. Henbury's there was a phaeton and pair about passing—there were a gentleman, two ladies, and two or three children in it—beckoned to him to return, thinking that the horse might shy if there was a little noise and he nodded his head as much as to say, No; and as soon as he got to the crowd, he took his hat off and the ladies likewise waved their handkerchiefs—and all he received was a hurrah! 2237.—That seemed to be the feeling of many of the people in the carriages at the time; one carriage passed up and down three or four times with ladies in it, apparently well dressed, 2238, 2239.—It appeared to be a private carriage, 2240.—There were a good many carriages and one-horse chaises there, but not nearly so many as usual, 2241, 2242.—Those he saw appeared to be amused, 2243—Left the park about five o'clock, 2244.—Went home and had tea, 2245. Went out again with his wife and youngest daughter, who was quite a child, a little after six. Seeing a number of persons in Park Street, towards Lord Robert Grosvenor's, went that way, 2246–2251.—There had been a hiss or two at a carriage that passed near there, but at that time there was not the slightest noise whatever, 2252.—There might have been then altogether 300 persons there, 2253.—Behaving quite orderly, excepting when about two carriages passed, 2254.—Only a few hissed, like the voice of boys, 2255.—Was there but a few minutes, when he saw from 30 to 40 policemen coming in military order, about five abreast, from South Street or that direction, in the middle of the road, 2257.—They had not their truncheons in their hands when witness first saw them, 2258.—They marched out until they got to Reeves Mews, which is just a few yards from Lord Robert Grosvenor's, and then their hands were under their coat tails; and in a moment the whole of them rushed upon the people, 2259.—With their truncheons, 2260.—Striking a great number on the head, and in every direction with very great violence, 2262–2264.—The people did manifest alarm, by every one who possibly could, running away immediately, 2265.—Not the slightest caution whatever was given. No

Ogle, Mr. Charles—*continued.*

doubt there was a word of command given, and at that moment the whole of them turned and began striking right and left, 2266.—There were a few women and children in the crowd, but not many, 2267-2269. Witness ran with his little child into Bigby's Hotel, 2270.—The Grosvenor Hotel. Had a difficulty in getting in, as they closed the doors. Was obliged to leave his wife outside. Should not have gone in but for the child, 2271.—Remained in the hotel about ten minutes, 2272.—The people were then quiet again, 2273.—In fact they were quiet before till the police came, 2274.—The street was cleared, 2275.—Stood in the coffee-room at the hotel, 2276.—There were a lady and gentleman, and thinks there was a lord there, but is not quite certain, 2277.—Did not hear any remark made, 2278.—Came out of the hotel, 2279.—The first thing that then attracted witness's attention was a very respectable young man with his head bleeding very much indeed, 2280.—Cannot say individually that he saw him struck, 2281.—Does not know who he was, but a friend of witness's says he is a linendraper somewhere in Regent Street, but he cannot be found out, 2282, 2283.—There was a policeman with him, and they turned up Mount Street as if they were going towards St. George's Hospital, 2284.—It was a contrary road to the station-house and on the direct road to the hospital, and therefore concluded that he was being taken to the hospital, 2286.—Did not take the number of any policeman that day; it is a difficult thing to do so across the road, from the fact of there being so much scroll-work, which takes off the appearance of the number, 2287.—Begs to remark, that he has not come here with any vindictive feeling towards the police, but he does consider that the whole of the riot and the disturbance on that day was entirely occasioned by the police, 2288, 2289.—Is on his oath now, and can swear that he saw the man on the bay horse strike several people with his whip, 2290, 2291.—Was close to him. It was when they were clearing the distance from the rails, 2292.—Does not say they were hard blows, but is certain that he struck them, 2293-2296.—Did not hear any sound from the moving of the whip; it was impossible from the concourse of people and the noise, 2297.—The people who were touched got out of the way as fast as possible, 2299.—He had his whip in his left hand, and as he passed he kept on, not striking or touching the horse, but any one who was near him, 2300.—They were not pressing on his horse; then he came on the other side of the Serpentine and fetched about a dozen policemen, and they walked by his side, 2301.—Beckoned to a gentleman in a phaeton and pair, 2302.—Did not say it was not safe for him to come, but thought if it was a spirited horse, and there was much shouting, it might be frightened; does not think there was any danger; did not see one horse frightened, 2303-2305.—Whether witness would have gone through the Park with a phaeton and pair would depend upon whether his horses were quiet, 2306.—Did not see the same number of horses as usual there, 2307.—Thinks people were wise in keeping away, because it would do away with the ill feeling of the public, and they would forget it after that Sunday, 2308.—Did not see any carriages shouted at, 2310.—There were a few calling out, but not the tenth part of what there was the Sunday before, 2311.—Only spoke to the gentleman as a precaution, as prevention is better than cure, 2312, 2313.—On the Sunday before there was a great deal of shouting; saw no horses run away; they were frightened a little, 2314.—On the preceding Sunday there were only the ordinary number of police there. No injury was done to them; no stones were thrown, 2315-2317.—There were ladies and a few boys looking on; the principal shouting came from them, 2318.—There were several well-dressed ladies and children walking, whom witness supposes on other occasions would have been riding in their carriages, 2319, 2320. When the rush of police took place in Park Street thinks there were more than 300 people, but should be sorry to give any positive testimony as to the number. Did not pass Lord Robert Grosvenor's door; was on this side the house, and most likely there were a good many on the other side. Was between Mount Street and the house, 2321, 2322.—The Grosvenor Hotel is at the corner of Mount Street, 2323.—Thinks it impossible that there were 900, 2324.—On the previous Sunday there had been the usual number of carriages, 2325.—On this Sunday very few indeed, and not of the usual class, 2326, 2327.—There are fewer carriages in the park now than formerly, 2328.—Ladies and gentlemen who used to keep carriages have now taken to keep broughams, of which there are generally a great number about the Serpentine, 2329-2331.—Thinks there are as many vehicles, but not so many carriages, 2332.

Ogle, Mr. Charles—*continued.*

Oliver, Edward, Policeman 337 A. (Page 405.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is the man into whose custody Inspector Webb gave Mr. Franklin, 10,887.—There was a rush made, and several other policemen came round and assisted, 10,888.—Several assisted in taking him to the station, 10,889.—Thinks 340 Smith is one, 10,891.—Thinks three went to the station with him, 10,892.—Accompanied him to the station all the time, 10,897.—Did not see any marks of any violence whatever, neither did Franklin complain to witness, 10,898.—Did not strike him, 10,899.—Did not see him struck, 10,900.—Is sure nobody struck him while he was in witness's custody, 10,901.—Never saw any blow struck, 10,903.—Does not think any of the policemen who came about could have struck him without witness seeing it. There was a great crowd, and supposes they wanted to rescue him, 10,904.—Is a married man, 10,906.—Does not live at the station-house, 10,907.—Could not repeat the names of all the men in his own division, 10,908.—Thinks he knows every one of their force; sometimes a young man joins it from the C division; but as they do not parade at the station at the same time, they are not brought to mix with them much, 10,909.—Saw this man before Inspector Webb handed him to witness. Recollects a lady, supposes it was his wife, in company with him; she had a parasol and she was waving it about, and hissing, and so was Franklin, 10,910, 10,911.—He was sympathising with this lady a little, and joining in a little, 10,912, 10,913.—A great number of people took notice of it, as well as witness, 10,914.—The parasol was a little distinguishable. It caused a little excitement, 10,915, 10,916.—Always finds persuasion is better than force in the police, as everywhere else, 10,919, 10,920. Witness never struck any one; he persuaded persons, and it had effect with those respectable persons; there were some low, lawless people, 10,921.—There were a great many respectable persons about there, 10,922.—They appeared to be out for a holiday, or for a walk, 10,923.—Did not strike anybody, 10,924.—Did not take anybody into custody, except this man, 10,927.—Was under Superintendent O'Brien, at Stanhope Gate, 10,928.—Was with the reserve in No. 5, Park Street; then they were sent home, and had to parade again at the station, at two o'clock, and then they marched up to Stanhope Gate, 10,930.—Was kept there the principal part of the day, 10,931.—Remained there till they were taken up by Superintendent O'Brien, 10,932.—Thinks in this charge that was led on by Superintendent O'Brien, there were upwards of 40 constables altogether, 10,932, 10,933.—Thinks he was nearly an hour coming from Stanhope Gate, taking Franklin to the station, and returning, 10,935.—Received Franklin into custody near Reeves' Mews, 10,937.—Thinks it was about 10 minutes from the time of his leaving the reserve at Stanhope Gate to the time that he left with Franklin, 10,938.—Should not think the distance he had to go was more than 700 or 800 yards, 10,939.—Walked pretty smartly down the street. Park Street was very crowded, 10,942, 10,943.—Had not his truncheon drawn when they marched up, 10,944, 10,945.—When they got to Reeves' Mews, there was a great hissing and yelling. Superintendent O'Brien said, "Clear this street"; then the policemen appeared to be using persuasion, and some of the people said, "I have as much right here as you have," 19,946, 10,947.—Did not hear any express order to draw their truncheons, 10,948.—Saw some truncheons out, 10,949.—Witness did not draw his truncheon, 10,950.—Some used force and some persuasion; witness persuaded persons, 10,952.—There was not a lapse of more than a minute and a half before this man was given into witness's custody after he got there, 10,953.—The police had not their truncheons in hand when the order was given to clear the street. Saw truncheons in some of the men's hands, 10,954.—The people were dispersing very quickly, 10,955, 10,956.—Where witness was they did not stop to

OLIVER, EDWARD—*continued.*

fight the police, or anything of that kind, 10,958.—The only word of command that witness heard Superintendent O'Brien give was "Clear the street," 10,960.—Heard Superintendent O'Brien and the inspectors, both at Stanhope Gate and the station-house, tell the men to use great forbearance, and not to strike nor pull out their staves unless it was really necessary, 10,961, 10,962.

OLIVER, WILLIAM. (Page 2.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 15 Great Quebec Street, Montague Square, 1.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July at about half past four, 2, 3.—Observed the conduct of policeman 413 A, who struck a man whom he had run after, 4, 7.—Called "shame," and called him a coward, 8.—Saw him running after a man, and the man fell, and when the man was on the ground he struck him across the back of the head with his truncheon, and across the back; thinks across the lions, 9.—It was near the Serpentine, on the north-east side, 10.—Near the path that leads to the Marble Arch from the Serpentine, 11.—It was some little distance up, about 400 or 500 yards, from the road that leads to the Serpentine, 12, 13.—Considers that the policeman used unnecessary violence, because the man did not offer the least resistance; he was down on his hands at the time the policeman struck him, 14, 15.—Did not observe the first assault by the police, merely saw him fall and the policeman strike him, 16.—Several persons called him "rascal!" and "scoundrel!" 17.—Cannot say whether the crowd were making any noise before that, 18.—Was about four or five yards from him, 19.—After they took him up, his eyes appeared to be starting from his head, and he was looking very pale. He appeared to be very much hurt from his appearance, 20.—Took no other number but this 413 A, 21.—Has not ascertained who the man who was struck was, 23, 24.—Should say he was a man of about 30 or 40, 25, 26.—He did not resist the policeman at all, 27.—He was on the ground when he was first struck, 28.—Saw two or three policemen take him off, and at the same time the hurdles were broken down which separate the park from the path; thought that the persons made an attempt to rescue, 29.—Saw that the man was taken off by the police, 30.—Cannot say whether he was rescued. The hurdles were taken down, 31.—He was taken away by the police, 32.—Was in the park altogether about an hour, from half-past three to half-past four, 33.—Entered the park from the Marble Arch, 34.—Walked across to Lowndes Street, 35.—Had to pass by the carriage-drive when he was going to Lowndes Street, 37, 38.—Thinks the conduct of the people on the whole was very good, 39.—There was very little calling out, but when there was, the policemen began using their truncheons, and running after the people, 40.—Noticed 20 or 30 policemen all of a sudden rushing among a crowd of people, 41.—Had to return through the park from Lowndes Street at about a quarter to eight, and saw the policemen, but did not take their number; they were in numbers from about 10 to 20 running after the people, and flourishing their staves about, 42.—Did not see the police strike any women or children, 43, 44.—Cannot say that he heard the police use any bad language, or swear at anybody, 45, 46.—This has not been a matter of complaint by witness before, against the police, 48.—There has been no inquiry about it, 49.—413 A has not heard of this charge from witness, 50.—Did not attend at Marlborough Street, 51.—Has never made this charge before, 52.—Does not know that any one has apprized the policeman of the charge against him, 53.—Did not see what happened which induced the policeman to run after the man, 54.—Was in the park in the first instance about an hour, 55.—Spoke to one policeman of the D division, and he appeared to be very polite. As regards any of the other policemen, witness has nothing to remark, except that as he was crossing the road by the Serpentine to go out of Albert Gate, he heard the policemen make the remark "We are determined to have that man with the carrotty whiskers;" what he had done witness cannot say, 56.—On the second occasion was there about half an hour, 57.—Should say he saw the police in bodies of 20 or 30 flourishing their truncheons, 58.—Cannot say whether they gave any notice before they charged; did not wish to be struck by them, and merely stood at a distance when passing through the second time, 59.

OLIVER, WILLIAM—*continued.*

——— Cannot identify Policeman 413 A, he only noticed the number.

PAGET, Captain LEOPOLD. (Page 275.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a captain in the Royal Artillery, 7141.—Was in the park on the 1st of July last; went in at about half-past three o'clock from Grosvenor Gate, 7412.—Stayed till about half-past five, 7143.—Heard a great shouting, so went towards the noise, and stationed himself by the carriage drive; leaned over the rails at the bottom of the Serpentine, or the head of the Serpentine; across the road which goes towards Albert Gate; just by that road, 7144.—Stayed in that position the whole time he was there, 7146.—While there saw the people moved from the rails by the police two or three times; when there was more than ordinary shouting they moved them back, 7147.—Was among those who were moved back; was in the front of the row sometimes, and at other times was not, 7148.—There was no violence used; they were just pushed back. "Stand back," they said. They had their truncheons in their hands, but never saw one used, 7149.—It was done decidedly. It was principally when bits of hurdles were thrown, 7150.—Believes they had been standing upon hurdles, and they broke, and when the people found the broken pieces they hurled them at the carriage drive, 7151.—Saw that they had been broken, when the crowd moved away, 7152.—The police had their truncheons in their hands, 7153.—Did not see them use them, 7154.—Saw some of these pieces of broken hurdles thrown, coming over his head, 7155.—They pitched into the carriage drive, 7156.—That was where the police were stationed; they were principally thrown when the cabs were taking prisoners along, 7157.—There were three or four foreigners near witness, 7158.—They spoke English very well, 7159.—They said that they knew better how to manage those things in their country; that they would upset the cabs very soon, and make a barricade, 5160.—That was said just loud enough for those about them to hear. There were some very respectable mechanics standing by, and they said they did not want this little commotion made any worse by this barricade. Those were some Englishmen. They said, "None of that," 7161.—The English people did not take up this. There was one very violent lady with reddish hair there, 7162.—She wanted all heads and no tails, 7163.—She was for pulling down everything 7164.—Means using violent expressions, 7165.—Did not see the police use any manner in what they had to do for which they ought to be blamed, 7166.—Thought that they behaved temperately and firmly, 7167.—They had their truncheons in their hands, but they did not use them. They said, "Stand back," 7168.—Did not see them strike anybody; but there was a great mob, and thinks they were justified, 7170.—Supposes they obeyed orders; they seemed the whole day to be obeying some sort of orders, 7171.—Did not move from that spot, 7172.—The police did not strike this violent lady with red hair, 7173.—She did not say anything about a little boy who had been struck, 7174.—Saw nobody struck in the course of the day. Saw the mob, later in the evening, in front of Lord Grosvenor's house, but saw no violence, 7175,—Saw no person who had been wounded, 7176.—At one period there were some hurdles or parts of hurdles thrown into the road, 7177.—Thinks the police had their truncheons drawn all the time he was in the park; they walked up and down, and occasionally they seemed to have a particular order given to them; then they formed in a line, and pushed the people back, and said, "Stand back," 7178.—The breaking of the hurdles, in witness's opinion, was accidental, from the people standing upon them, 7179.—Does not think they were broken up, 7180.—But from their standing upon them they were cracked, and then they were used, 7181.—Did not see the police strike anybody, 7182.—They just said, "Stand back," poking; they never struck at all, 7183.—Those pokes did not appear to be violent pokes, but merely to indicate stand back, 7184.—They could not have injured anybody, 7185.—Did not, during all the day, see anybody who had been injured, 7186.—Thinks he saw them put their truncheons over the heads of the front rank, 7187.—They put their truncheons over to touch the persons behind to get back. There was a great pressure; in fact, witness caught so hard upon a gentleman's toe that he found his hand in witness's pocket; it was an accident, 7188.

PARKER, CHARLES. (Page 505.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a porter at the National Club, Whitehall Gardens, 13,743.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 13,744.—Heard part of the last witness's story, 13,745, 13,746.—Assisted him in securing his prisoner, 13,747.—Saw several struggling with Smith, and rescuing him from him. He called out for assistance, and witness caught hold of him and took him from them, 13,748.—In doing that was assaulted by the man and the crowd too, 13,749.—Was bitten by the prisoner on the arm, and kicked by him on the leg; has the marks now, 13,752.—There was a large crowd round at the time, 13,753.—Witness had his hat broken. Was a witness at his trial, 13,755.—The National Club is at No. 1, Whitehall Gardens, 13,756.—It has been in existence three years' last June, 13,757.—Assisted this man in taking off the prisoner, 13,758.—Is not a married man, 13,760.—He bit witness in the arm and kicked him; but he would never have got from him, 13,764.—Was not on the spot when it first began; when he was being rescued from Smith he called out, and witness went to his assistance, 13,765.—Does not know Smith. He said he was a thief, and he had stolen a watch, and he called out for assistance, and witness stepped up and took hold, 13,767.—He was not in uniform, 13,768.—He had every appearance of being a thief, 13,770.—He had a brown shooting jacket on and lightish trowsers, with a sugar-loaf hat; he was decently dressed, 13,771.—There were thousands of people round in the mob, 13,772, 13,773.—Twenty or thirty were attempting to rescue him, all round, kicking and going away at witness, the same as they were at Smith, 13,775.

PARKER, JAMES MITCHELL. (Page 282.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) — Lives at 10, Charles Street, Westminster, 7373.—Is a bookbinder, 7374.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, from half-past 3 to half past four, 7375. — Entered at Apsley Gate; walked along the path towards the Serpentine, and stood behind the rails, about midway down the Serpentine, 7376.—Heard that there was to be a meeting on that day, and curiosity tempted him to go, 7377.—Only heard by word of mouth that there was to be a meeting, 7378.—Saw a large concourse of respectable people, and those that were quite the reverse of respectable people, 7379.—It was a very large concourse of people; as large a gathering as witness ever saw, 7380.—There was a great outcry and a great commotion, and a deal of yelling, hooting, and hissing, principally. After waiting there a short time, receded back a little. As the police had occasion to bring persons up along the drive, this clamour increased, 7381.—Heard many opprobrious and bad terms levelled against the police. Saw no violence, 7382, 7383.—The words used were "bloody crushers." Does not say that those emanated from the respectable part of the people, but there were a lot of characters who condescended to language like that, 7385.—Should say those words were used between half-past 3 and 4 o'clock, 7386.—That expression was used by more than one person, 7387.—There was a bitter feeling against the police for doing their duty, namely, preserving order. Saw no violence used, 7388.—The police came to where witness was standing. He stood up in the enclosure, by the rails, and they came and requested the people to go away; but they refused to go back; they began to argue the point with the policemen, 7389, 7390.—There were so many rough characters that he considers it was requisite for the police to clear the park, 7391.—Thinks that it was a disturbance of the peace. When those refractory characters were brought up, there was yelling and hooting; thought it was more like the outcry of wild Indians than of civilized beings, 7392.—Heard the police distinctly say, "go back, and disperse," or words to that effect, 7393.—Should have been very sorry to have been left there without the guardianship of the police, 7394.—Saw a group of four foreigners; says that from their moustached, cadaverous, and seedy appearance; cannot swear to that, 7395.—Did not hear them speak; they had the appearance of foreigners, 7396.—When the policemen brought in persons in custody, they were yelling and making this outcry, and joining in it, 7397, 7398.—They had got their hands up before their mouths, as if they wanted to make as much noise as they could, and not be observed, 7399.—There was a mob of persons round them, and they were exciting them on, 7400.—Something was said,

PARKER, JAMES MITCHELL—*continued.*

but witness did not hear the words, 7401.—Could not hear the exact words used, but they had their hands to their mouths, and yelling and making gesticulations, 7404.—The principal of the people were yelling 7407.—This was on the south side of the Serpentine, 7408.—Heard Captain Paget give his evidence this morning, 7409.—Was standing on the side as you go down from Apsley House on the right-hand side of the Serpentine; and as the crowd advanced receded farther up, 7410.—Was on the grass, 7411.—It struck witness, they were exciting the mob; they were leading them, 7413.—Thinks that Englishmen are not very much excited by foreigners, 7414.—Thinks that mechanics do not laugh at foreigners generally; they may joke with them; they keep more to themselves. Does not think that they fraternize a great deal, taking them as a body, 7416–7418.—Saw no violence during the day, 7419.—There was a bitter feeling; it appeared to witness that they were not respected, and there did not appear to be that harmony of feeling between the police and the respectable part of the community, 7420, 7421.—Thinks the respectable parties took up the cause of the mob, 7422.—They did not seem to think it so serious as witness did, 7424.—Heard the police at first come and tell the people to go back, but instead of doing that, they felt disposed to go forward. Did not see the police use any violence. The police told them to disperse; and as to the truncheons being drawn, when these people that were brought down the drive were taken in charge, saw further up some truncheons waving in the air, but saw no truncheons used by them, 7425.—It was after this waving of truncheons in the air that the respectable people sympathised with the roughs, 7426.—When the police told them to move on, the people turned round, and began to argue, and said, "We have as much right here as you have," or something to that effect, 7427.—Thinks it is not unfair to argue with a policeman if he is exciting the people; but when there was a large concourse of people gathered together, thinks a little allowance should be made to the policemen, because it gives an opportunity to many to become riotous, 7429.—Thinks that a little allowance should also be made to the people by the police, when there are so many crowded together, 7430.—Was there from half-past three to half-past four, when he found it was getting too warm, 7431, 7432.—Could not have gone among the respectable people; they were so intermingled, 7433.—There was a great deal of discord between the roughs and respectable people, 7434.—There is a division and a station near where witness resides, in Gardner's Lane; knows nothing about it, 7436.—The A division, 7437.—It is in the adjoining street, at the front of where he lives, 7438.—Does not supply that station with anything, 7439.—Voluntarily offered to come, as he thought injustice had been done, 7440.—Wrote to Sir Richard Mayne upon the subject, 7441.—Stated the fact that he was there. Cannot take upon himself to say exactly word for word what he stated in the letter, 7442.—Has no friend connected with the police. Is not paid for coming here; offered to come voluntarily; knows some of the A men, 7444.—Does not reap a halfpenny benefit from them; has heard many statements quite contrary to the facts; it was stated here last Wednesday by a person of the name of Ford that there was in the park A 113, and that he saw this policeman strike down a young man, and that he was disgusted with the brutality of that policeman; can prove that A 113 was not on duty at the time stated, 7445, 7446.—When the police was rushing about he might have made a mistake; there is a scroll on the collar, 7447.—Thinks that that might interfere with the number, 7448.—Did not see anybody bleeding, or with their heads broken; when it got hot witness backed out of it; heard a commotion, and a rushing of the people up to the part where he stood; receded from the mouth of the Serpentine on to the green, and went home; was home by 5 o'clock; was told on his way home that there had been a placard issued by Sir Richard Mayne forbidding the meeting; walked round in Princes Street, Downing Street, and the Horse Guards, and saw such placards posted up there, 7449.—Knows 113 of the A division was not present at the time, 7450.—He was in the neighbourhood of Westminster; thinks it will be found that he was on duty in the Victoria Tower, 7451.—Is able to swear to his being somewhere else, 7452.—He was in the neighbourhood of Princes Street between four and five o'clock on that evening, 7453, 7454.—Took hold of the paper yesterday, and was reading the evidence,

PARKER, JAMES MITCHELL—*continued.*

and there saw that stated about 113 A; knows pretty well that that man's duty was quite on a different beat, 7456.—Saw the man last night, and put the question to him, 7457.—Did not see him anywhere else on that day, 7458, 7459. Cannot swear that he was not there, 7460.—Cannot speak from his own knowledge; if time was given could give the proof, 7461.—Did not see any handbills before he went into the park; saw them after he left; Sir Richard Mayne's notices. Saw that there were some persons, supposes haranguing somebody, standing by a tree; did not hear them, 7463.

PARSONS, Captain FREDERICK THOMAS. (Page 276.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is in the 3d Middlesex militia, 7189.—Was in the park on the 1st of July, 7191. —Got on the south side of the Serpentine at about a quarter to three, and remained there for about half an hour, watching the people on the other side of the water, and then walked round by the eastern bridge towards the Receiving House, and proceeded homewards, westward, 7192.—Thinks he must have been there about an hour and a half perhaps, 7193.—Remained till about a quarter-past four, 7194.—Saw six or eight carriages pass along the drive, 7195.—Noticed that at every one there was a noise, hooting and shouting, but the more respectable had yellings and hissings of a very shrill nature; shrill whistlings; whistling as you see boys in the streets do with their fingers in their mouths, 7196.—Saw two carriages, with which he thought the horses would break away they were evidently so startled; also saw three or four carriages which proceeded to the point just where the crowd seemed to be strongest, and the persons in them turned back again, after standing for a few minutes consideration, 7197.—Was afterwards on the north side of the Serpentine; the path is on the south side of the drive, 7198.—Was never on the north side of the drive, 7199.—When going in a westward direction, met 50 or 60 people who were evidently being impelled in that direction by some power. Just when he had managed to stand sideways until they had passed, found that they were being ordered in that direction by policemen, 7200.—Thinks there were about four or five of them in the road. One of them placed himself before witness, and said, "The other way, if you please, Sir." Did not wish to turn back again, and turned a little on one side, and proceeded in the same direction that he had been going before. About three or four yards further on met about four or five policemen, ranged in the same manner; one of those also placed himself before witness exactly in the same manner, and used exactly the same words, "The other way, if you please, Sir," in a most respectful manner; however, paid no attention to him, but still walked on, 7201.—Thinks this was about 30 or 40 yards on the east side of the Receiving House, 7202. —South of the drive; in the part between the drive and the Serpentine, 7204.—Next the water, 7205.—Thinks he remained in that part about half an hour or three quarters of an hour longer, 7206.—Thought it was most admirable the manner in which the police peeformed their duty. They had their truncheons drawn, and they held them in this sort of way before the men (*describing the same*). They said, "Stand back!" "Move on!" Those were the only words they used. Saw not the slightest inclination to commit any act of violence, 7207.—Thinks this must have been about half-past three, 7208.—It appeared that they were moving those who were troublesome, and leaving those who were peaceable alone, 7210.—Did not see any stones thrown, 7211.—Heard a great deal of noise, 7212.—There was more noise than is usual about Kennington Gate coming home from the Derby, 7214.—Should have been very sorry to take a horse down the drive, or possess a horse that would not be affected by it, 7215.—Did not see any policemen assaulted; merely saw the sort of resistance given at the time, but no violence on the part of the people, 7216.—Did not see anybody struck by the police, 7217.—This was from half-past three to a quarter to four, 7218.—Did not see any man being led off bleeding, 7219.—A good deal of violence might have been committed by the police without witness seeing it; but not in the part of the park where he was, 7220.—There were two pair-horse carriages that did actually pass along the drive, 7221.—Saw one very little gig, with a pony, and a man and a woman, drive up and down some two or three times, and evidently seemed

PARSONS, Captain FREDERICK THOMAS—*continued.*

to enjoy the cheering; they were cheering, 7222–7224. —Did not see any of those sudden rushes of 20 or 30 policemen amongst the people; excepting when he was on the south side, in the first instance, looking towards them. Could see the police move. Could not tell with what object, excepting he saw afterwards that a space was cleared, then just when he appeared; they had their orders to do so from somebody else, 7225.—Was not walking with anybody at the time, 7226.—Knew that there had been some disturbances the Sunday before, and went simply to see what was going on, 7227.—Should say that a great many must have been there from curiosity, 7228.—Did not see any persons speaking in the park, 7229.—Did not see any handbills being distributed, 7230.—There did not seem to be any organized meeting there; there were a great many there from curiosity; but these were there for one purpose, that is, making noises at the carriages that were passing. Should say, certainly, that he should consider that it was an organized assembly, 7231.—Did not hear anything about the Sunday Trading Bill, 7232.—Or about the Beer Bill, 7233.—Did not hear any political subjects talked about at all, 7234.—Did not hear any joking at all, 7235.—The policemen were very respectful to witness. They asked him to move in another direction, and they allowed him to pass along without insisting on his going back. They said, "The other way, if you please," 7236, 7237.—Was going westwards, and they were ordering the people in the other direction, towards the east, 7238.—They requested witness to go the other way, but they did not insist upon it, 7239.—Did not see anybody turned back, except those that he met in the first instance, 7240.—Noticed that there were several at the rails who had not been moved, 7242.—Thinks the police behaved with a great deal of courtesy towards him, 7243.—A man was before witness, and he said, "The other way;" just moved a little on one side, and passed him, and proceeded onwards, 7244.—Was on the south side of the drive, 7245.—Not on the greensward; north of it, 7246.—Did not see any blow struck at all of any description, or an attempt to do so, 7247, 7248.—Did not see any stones thrown, 7249.—Left the park about a quarter past four, 7250.—Went through Kensington Gardens, 7251.

PAYNE, Mr. GEORGE. (Page 196.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 3, Craven Place, Paddington, 5466.—Is a master carver and gilder, a cabinet-maker, and a looking-glass maker, 5467, 5468.—Has men in his employ, 5469.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July instant, 5470.—Entered it by the Kensington Gardens gate at three, and continued there till a quarter past six, 5471, 5472.—Walked first on the river side of the drive, and crossed and went amongst the crowd on the grass, 5473.—On the north side. Continued there for about three quarters of an hour, 5474.—Did not stand at all; kept walking about; found it was dangerous to keep standing, therefore moved about constantly, 5475.—Walked between the railing that separates the drive from the grass and the extent to which the crowd reached, 5476.—Did not walk as far as Kensington Gardens; it was in the direction towards the Marble Arch, because that was where the great number of the people were standing, 5477.—On the north side of the drive, 5478.—Was about by the Receiving House after that, 5479.—Was singularly struck with the peaceable deportment of the people, 5480.—Went for the purpose of making an observation, and during the walk several gentlemen, some of whom were customers, addressed witness, and expressed themselves greatly astonished at the peaceable and orderly deportment of the people, and also the general respectability of their appearance; and one gentleman in particular said that the most peaceable class appeared to be those who were most ungenteely dressed, 5481.—Understood from his conversation that if any rough conduct, was to be expected, the class that appeared most quiet in his view were the persons from whom it would come, 5482.—In fact, those persons appeared to be taking the least interest; they were lying about on the grass, 5483.—Saw some of the rushes made by the police; describes one, 5484, 5485. —Saw a boy ill-treated by the police; describes the circumstance. A gentleman standing beside witness cried out "Shame!" and Inspector Martin turned his horse's head sharply round, and said "Sir, you are

PAYNE, Mr. GEORGE—*continued.*

exciting the people to commit a breach of the peace;" and in witness's presence he desired a particular policeman, who was standing close by, "If that fellow opens his mouth again, take him off;" This gentleman, rather than subject himself to that, turned his back and walked away, 5486.—The number of the policeman was either 354 or 554 of the A Division to whom the order was given by Superintendent Martin, 5487, 5488.—He particularly characterised himself by his brutality, 5489.—Is certain it was three figures, and one of the A division, 5494, 5495.—Can swear to the 5 and a 4; the two terminating figures, 5496.—Has a strong impression that the first figure was a 5, 5497. —Thinks he would know him again, 5498.—It was certainly not 454, 5499.—The shape of the figure would justify witness in stating that it was a 3 or 5, 5500.—On every occasion when either Superintendent Martin or Hughes passed there was some verbal communication which it was utterly impossible to hear with the noise unless you paid very great attention indeed. These men made a simultaneous rush at those nearest them; and on one occasion Superintendent Hughes said "Move those back," to this man and those adjoining him; this man rushed at the people, and poked them, and pushed them, and struck them, and so on, while the man adjoining him, who likewise received the same order, spoke civilly to the people, and they went back quietly; does not believe that man struck a blow during the day, 5501, 5502.—Saw that policeman 554 strike right and left, 5504.—There were several of witness's neighbours about there, all of whom witnessed the same thing, 5505.—Did not see that particular man do any thing else, 5507.—Did not take the number of any other policeman; meant to have done so on the following Sunday, but there were only two policemen in the park, and they were taking no notice of what was going on, 5508, 5509. —Did not see Superintendent Hughes strike any one, but heard it alleged by persons whom he knew that they did, but heard him make a remark when he ordered the charge to clear the people on the water side, which consisted principally of women and children and a few elderly persons and young men. As soon as he gave that charge he rode down the drive, and the people hissed and hooted him, and he looked at them in a most contemptuous manner, saying "Oh! you may hiss; I am too old for you," 5510.—He seemed confident that he was doing just what he ought to do, 5511.—His manner showed merely a daring, 5512.—There was a deal of effrontery and coolness in the way in which that was said, 5515.—It was said in an offensive manner, 5516.—Witness took it as returning an affront which was given him, 5517.—He appeared angry when he said it. Does not think any man addressed as he was could be otherwise; there was an unmistakable opinion expressed towards him, 5518.—Did not see any stones thrown, 5521.—Went into the park to observe the conduct of the people; besides it is his habit to walk there, 5522.—Moved about purposely to see how they behaved, 5523.—Saw some bills being handed about, but could not get one, 5524.—They were about half the size of the bill in Mr. Mitchell's hand, and some still smaller. Saw a copy of that bill posted up in Compton Street, Soho, on the Saturday before the meeting, 5525–5529.—The bills witness saw distributed were thrown about in the air for people to catch them, 5531.—It caused no excitement beyond this, that people seemed to enjoy what was upon them, 5532.—Does not know what they were, 5533.—Was told once that they were issued by the Temperance Society, 5534.—There were several attempts to speak; could not hear what was said because he did not want to get into a dense crowd, besides, they were prevented speaking by the police dispersing a crowd whenever they saw one, 5536.—Heard a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed about the Sunday Trading Bill, in groups of four or five at a time, 5537, 5538.—In conversations loud enough for all who were listening to hear, but not addressing an assembly, 5539. —These conversations were not calculated to irritate the police, 5540.—There was but one opinion with regard to the police. The general remark was that there would have been no disturbance if the police had not struck the people, 5541.—Saw no disturbance among the people but when the police attacked them, and when prisoners were being taken they cried "Shame," and so on with regard to the brutality of the police, 5542.—Two carriages had temerity enough to appear on that day, but it was jokingly; one was

PAYNE, Mr. GEORGE—*continued.*

driven by that gentleman who has been heard of as cheering the crowd; he had his family with him, 5543, 5544.—Thinks many were right to stop away when they had given popular offence, 5545.—Does not know that any weapon would have been used against them; none was used but the tongue, 5546.—The horses were frightened the Sunday previous, but it was only intimating to people to go to church, 5547.—Does not think it right to frighten the people in carriages by telling them to go to church, but does not know that there was any other way, 5548.—Does not mean that persons in carriages had given popular offence, but the class to which those gentry belonged. It was said in the House of Commons that the higher classes observed the Sabbath better than the lower classes, and they were invited to go and see how the upper classes did observe it. Believes that was the cause of the meeting in the park in the first instance, 5551–5552.—The people simply said "Go to church," as the carriages passed; there was no violence, 5553.

——— (Page 318.) [*Policemen* 354 A *and* 554 A *stood forward*].—Witness is confident that the number of the man who committed the act of which witness complained was 554 A, but he will not swear to the man before him, though he will swear that that man was in the park and the man beside him also, 8212–8226.

PERKINS, NOAH. (Page 498.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is in the Grenadier Guards, 13,510.—One of his comrades was sent on Sunday the 1st of July to call the police to the barracks, 13,512.—When the mob collected in the park, a lot of his comrades got amongst them, and witness with others was ordered to go and fetch them out; did so, and the mob followed them to the barracks, 13,513.—The mob were throwing stones, and one man having been caught in the act of throwing stones, the sergeant gave an order to take him into custody, 13,514.—This was between 6 and 7 o'clock at night, 13,515.—The mob did not to witness's knowledge break any windows, but they were throwing stones in all directions at his comrades as they were keeping them back from the barracks, 13,516, 13,517. —The mob followed, and did not throw stones while the soldiers were keeping them back, but after they got to the barracks, 13,518.—This had been going on a few minutes or a quarter of an hour before the assistance of the police was sent for, 13,519.—There were a few hundred people at the barracks. They surrounded the barracks entirely, 13,520.—The people came and helped the soldiers to get the people off as far as possible. They were there an hour or an hour and a half, 13,521.—Some one was taken into custody upon witness's evidence, 13,522, 13,523.—Witness himself took him into custody, because he hit him with a stone upon the back of the neck, 13,524, 13,525.—The man was handed over to the police and afterwards taken to Marlborough Street, 13,526.—Witness gave evidence there, 13,527.—The man got seven days imprisonment or 10*s.* to pay.—It was the magazine barracks, just above the Receiving House, that the mob surrounded, 13,529–13,531.—There are many windows round the barracks, 13,532.—The mob were throwing stones a good deal in all directions for about a quarter of an hour, but witness saw no windows broken, 13,533–33,537.—They were throwing stones at the men, 13,538.—No windows were broken, because there is a shade place comes over them, to barricade the windows, 13,539.—It would not be difficult to break a window if a man liked to stand outside, and do so, but the mob did not come close enough, 13,540, 13,541.—About ten soldiers were outside keeping the mob back when the stones were being thrown, 13,542.—Was outside himself, and was hit with a stone, 13,543.—Does not know how the mob came to throw stones at the soldiers, 13,546.—No soldiers were taken into custody by the police on that day, 13,547.—The police came and requested the sergeant to take some of his soldiers off, 13,548.—Some of the soldiers were taken into custody by their own comrades, 13,549.—When the sergeant was requested to come and take off some of the men, he took a picket and fetched them, and the crowd followed them to the barrrcks, 13,550.—Witness and three or four others went with the sergeant, 13,551.—His comrades were taken into custody for getting among the mob and shouting, 13,555.—Is not aware of any fraternization between some of his comrades and the

PERKINS, NOAH—*continued.*

mob, 13,556.—The mob shouted, and they shouted as well, 13,557.—The mob did not come to the barracks, or throw stones before the soldiers were taken off, 13,560–13,568.—The soldiers who were taken into custody got extra drill and had their beer stopped, 13,571.—The person whom witness took into custody for throwing a stone at him was a young man about 22 years old, 13,574.—The men who were shouting among the mob were all young soldiers, 13,576.—Has been in the regiment about nine months, 13,577.—The picket who went out to fetch the men went in fatigue jackets, and took no arms, 13,579.—They were not ordered in by the sergeant, but brought in, escorted in, 13,580.—They did not resist, 13,581.—The mob did not get within ten yards, they were in a regular circle all round the barracks, 13,584.

PICKENPACH, HENRY. (Page 181.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Resides at No. 4, Philadelphia Terrace, Mount's Gardens, Westminster Road. Is an engineer, fitter, and turner. Works for Messrs. Maudslay's, 5023–5025.—Witness's wages are about thirty-four shillings per week, 5026. Has been there about six months, 5027.—Witness left his work to come here, 5028.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July for about three quarters of an hour, 5029, 5030.—Witness thinks it was about 4 o'clock when he entered the park; he stopped there about three quarters of an hour, and went to Park Street, 5031.—There was several times a mob of policemen breaking out among the people, but witness generally kept out of their way, 5032.—Witness was not struck by the police in the park, but saw several get a stroke, one old man witness saw,—that was on the north side of the drive, 5033–5035.—Saw the policemen give him a push in his neck, and they pushed him right down; he was among a mob of police, about twenty. The poor old man could not get out of their way so quickly as witness could, and they kept knocking him in the neck with their truncheons; and at last a mob of policeman appeared to run over him, and they left him, 5036.—Witness did not speak to him; he was afraid to go so near as that, 5038, 5039.—Should say he was sixty, at least, 5042.—Witness left the park soon after that, and went to Park Street, 5043, 5044.—There was a crowd of people going towards the other end of the park; then witness went along with them out of curiosity as much as anything, 5045.—There were perhaps two hundred or more, 5046.—They were going in the direction of Grosvenor gate, 5047.—When witness got into Park Street, saw a lot of people standing there talking. Did not see them do anything else particular; they appeared very quiet; other people were looking out of their windows, looking at them, 5048–5050.—There were ladies looking out in every house, 5052.—They did not appear at all alarmed, 5055.—There were no stones thrown then, 5057.—There was not much shouting going on. Heard, perhaps, several shouts and hissing at two or three policemen that were among the people. Did not stop there above five minutes, 5058.—Witness then went down Park Street, towards the south from where the people were standing; there were about 40 or 50 policemen came up with the people with their truncheons out. Witness did not see that he was in any wrong, and thought he would go his way home; so they said he was to go back. Witness could not get back so sharp as they wanted him, and one struck him on one side,—one struck him over one arm, and another struck him over another arm, and another in the neck, and another knocked his hat over; they struck him all over, 5059.—Witness states half a dozen at least attacked him, 5060.—Witness was going his way home down the Street, and they were coming up from Hyde Park, 5061–5064.—Witness states before they struck him they had not said anything to him; they were making a noise with their sticks; so witness said, "Well, do not hit me for doing nothing. I am not doing anything." They took no more notice of that; they knocked his hat off, and when that was done, they wanted him to go on one side, but witness wanted his hat. He said, "I cannot go away without my hat, let me get it first." but there were so many policemen, he could not get it. Witness did not see another man about there, 5065.—Witness did not attempt to force his way through the police. Did not know at that moment what he was doing, there were so many round him moving him about, 5066.—While witness was

PICKENPACH, HENRY—*continued.*

looking for his hat there came down this shower of blows in all directions. His clothes were spoiled with the blood that ran down his back. After this a policeman was standing there alone, and he said that he was going to take witness to the hospital; and he took him to St. George's Hospital to get his head dressed, 5067.—Witness states all his Sunday clothes were spoiled from the blood, at least half a pint of blood he left on the flags in Park Street, 5068.—Witness is positive he did not say a syllable to them before they began to knock him about, 5069.—Witness was not among the mob; he was more than 30 yards away from them, 5070.—Was taken to St. George's Hospital by the policeman, who said it was anything but fair to maul anybody about when he was by himself doing nothing, 5072, 5073.—He said they were ordered to do so, and they dare not refuse orders. He made an observation something of that way during the time they were going to the hospital, 5074.—Cannot tell his number; his number may be got again, because he was with witness at the hospital, 5075.—He behaved kindly to witness, he seemed a very kind man, 5076.—He did not say who had given those orders. Witness saw that a police officer did give the orders, and directly after he got his head cut open. Witness said "Whatever do you let them strike me for for doing nothing?" He gave witness no answer to that, but he said that witness must go away and get it bound up again now, 5077.—The man witness complained to had no number; thinks he was one of the police officers, 5078.—He was not mounted, 5079.—This inspector did not give witness much answer; he seemed to pity his being mauled about and getting all his clothes spoiled with blood, 5080.—The policeman that took witness said that orders were given. Witness lost his hat and had to go home without one. Somebody brought him a hat but it was too small, 5081–5083.—When witness was taken he said he could not go away in that state without a hat, and a man came up and brought him a hat. Does not know where he got it, 5084.—This policeman did not say any more to witness; but when he was in the hospital and had his head dressed, the man came in and asked him where it was done, and witness told him, and he said—"Did not you get anything to drink this afternoon?" Witness said he had not had a drop. The attendant at the hospital told witness that it was Lord Grosvenor that had been in there just then asking a few questions. Does not know whether it is true, 5085.—Witness remained in the hospital while he was having his wounds dressed. After that witness sent in the Westminster Road to a druggist's shop to get something for it, 5090.—The wound is healed up now, but there is the scar of it, projecting more than one eighth of an inch on witness's head, 5091.—Does not suffer from it now; but suffered from it more than a fortnight, 5092.—Witness could not go to work the next day; he was too stiff in his arms, and everywhere where they hit him with those truncheons, 5093.—kept away from his work a day and a half, 5094.—Is paid by the day, 5095.—Witness is not much of a politician; only went to Hyde Park from curiosity, 5096, 5097.—Is a Schleswick Holsteiner, 5098.—Was not in that war, 5099.—Does not care about the Sunday Trading Bill, particularly; likes to be able to get something what is necessary, 5100.—Does not belong to any society, 5101.—Spoke to the man in command of this party in Park Street; but he had no number, or anything on him, 5103.—He rather looked like the man at the head of the force; he was not a common policeman by his dress, 5104.—Did not take any number of any policeman, 5106.

PIGOT, HUGH, Policeman 387 A. (Page 385.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is thirty-six years old, 10,239.—Has been in the force six years and eight months, 10,240.—Comes from the north of Ireland, 10,241.—Was on duty in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 10,242.—Accompanied a party upon duty which took them to the barracks; had to picket some soldiers, 10,243.—The crowd hissed and threw a great many stones; and after they got there, the soldiers ran to the guard room and the mob remained; they were called out to disperse them, 10,244.—They were requested by the soldiers to get the crowd away, 10,245. Witness waved his staff and told them to go back, 10,246.—Ran after them, 10,247.—Used his staff in a menacing and threatening manner to them, the same as they do in any crowd, 10,248.—There were a great

PIGOT, HUGH—*continued.*

many boys among them; 300 or 400, 10,249.—Did not strike any of those boys, 10,250.—Struck at the boys, but did not hit them, 10,252.—Means, by striking at them, waving the staff to keep them away, 10,253. Did not strike with the intention of hitting, but made a gesture of striking to frighten them away, 10,257. 10,258.—There were a great many stones thrown, but witness was not struck, 10,259.—Was not attacked just at that time by anybody, 10,260.—Did not take anybody into custody at that time, 10,261.—Reads the police regulations sometimes, 10,263.—Does not carry them in his pocket, 10,265.—Thinks that he has some of it in his memory pretty well, 10,266.—Remembers a clause like this: "It is highly desirable that the constables should not use their truncheons in any manner that may cause annoyance or irritation, except when absolutely necessary in self-defence, or to prevent the escape of a prisoner," 10,267, 10,268.—It was perfectly necessary to use his truncheon; they were breaking the windows of the guard-room; the sentries were put in when they went out, 10,269.—There were windows broken at the Magazine Barrack, 10,270–10,272.—Has committed five offences against the police regulations, 10,273.—Was never complained of for being drunk, 10,274.—Was never complained of by civilians, 10,275, 10,276.

POLICEMAN 147 A. (Page 393.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Cannot swear that John Thomas King, who stands forward, is the lad he struck; he is just about the same size, 10,515.—Swears that the lad he knocked down had his truncheon in his hand, 10,541.—Swears that the only person he struck that day was the person who took his truncheon, 10,542.

POLICEMAN 20 D. (Page 394.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Did not strike James Vassie; struck at him, but does not believe he hit him; was pushed back against the rails; there were other policemen in the drive; they made their way at the same time, but they could not identify him, as there was such a crowd at the time, 10,548, 10,549.—Struck over several people's heads, but did not strike so hard as to hurt any person, because he did not wish to hit any person who was not in fault, 10,553.—Those in front said that the piece of timber which knocked witness down came from behind them, 10,554.—James Vassie was dressed as he is now; he was a shortish man, 10,558.—Should have taken him into custody had he been able to have got through the crowd to have caught him, thinking that he was the man who had thrown this piece of timber which knocked witness down, 10,559, 10,560.—Did not see the man throw the piece of timber, 10,561.—Has been in the force eleven years and five months, 10,562.—If witness had been knocked down, and when he gets up, sees a man running away, considers that he has done something; that is the reason why he should take him into custody, 10,564.

POTTER, THOMAS AMBROSE, Policeman 84 D. (Page 377.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is twenty-nine the 10th of November next, 10,025,—Has been in the force 6 years and 2 months, 10,026.—Comes from within 2 miles of Colchester, 10,027.—Saw this stick, and believes this is a part of the other one which he saw at Vine Street police station on Monday, the 2d of July, 10,028, 10,029.—Had a prisoner at the Vine Street station that morning, 10,031.—Saw the sticks in 147 A's hand; took hold of one of them, and said, "Those are similar to sticks that I saw in the crowd in the park on Sunday." Was on duty in the park in plain clothes, 10,032.—Had one of them in his hand in the crowd, 10,033.—Saw them at Marlborough Street, in the court, 10,034.—The last time witness saw them they were whole, 10,035.—They were whole when he last saw them at Marlborough Street police court, 10,036.—Does not know what became of them afterwards, 10,037.—Last saw them in 147 A's possession, 10,038.—Inspector Bray sent witness to Mr. Ellis this morning, 10,039.—Had one of those sticks in his hand in the crowd, 10,040.—It was similar to this, 10,041 (*the witness held up the other stick*).—Saw the whole of a similar stick to that at Vine Street on the Monday, 10,045–10,047.—It might be that stick itself; believes it to be that, 10,048.—Believes this to be a part of the stick which he saw, from the paint, 10,049–10,051.—It had not a cut round it then, 10,052–10,056.—Noticed the two sticks being painted of one colour, the same as those, 10,057.—Did not see many sticks of that kind in the park, 10,058.—Saw only two of this colour in the park; saw two others, but not of this colour, painted blue, of the same length; that was at 3 o'clock, 10,059.—They were respectably dressed people that had hold of these sort of sticks, 10,060.—They were not walking about with them. Saw them taking them from under their coats, 10,061.—That attracted witness's attention a good deal, 10,062.—Kept his eye upon those men, 10,063.—After showing their sticks to several of their companions they put them under their coats again; one put one up his sleeve. Heard him say, "The b——s shall have it to-day." This was as near 3 o'clock as possible, 10,064.—Did not watch this man all day, 10,065, 10,066.—Was in a crowd of persons by himself in plain clothes, 10,068, 10,069.—Was looking after pickpockets more than anything else, till he saw these, and they attracted his attention, 10,071.—Swears to that, 10,072.—Watched one of them 20 minutes. Followed one of them on to the stones close to the dairy, 10,074.—He was standing on a stone heap, where witness saw a great number of persons come and fill their pockets with stones, and put stones in their handkerchiefs, 10,075.—That was before the police were called into the drive, 10,076.—There was no one to watch this stone heap at that time; there was very soon after, 10,077.—Gave information of what he had seen to a constable. Got through the crowd as well as he could, and told a constable to go and tell the first inspector he saw where they were getting the stones from, 10,078–10,080.—Knows it was one of the A division, but did not take his number, 10,081.—Was sent for to speak about the sticks. Saw some stones thrown violently at a brougham of which the horse was very much frightened; saw stones strike the brougham, 10,082.—Witness left this man that had made use of this expression and put the stick up his arm, on the heap, when he went to give information about the stones, 10,083–10,085.—Was ordered by the sergeant to send in a report in writing of what he saw in the park, and he did so, 10,086–10,088.—Made the report to the superintendent, Mr. Hughes, 10,090.—That might be at ten minutes past three, 10,091.—Made a report, but did not watch the man at that time, 10,092.—Thinks it was one or two days after that he made the report, 10,093.—Made a report of men going with sticks up their sleeves; told the constable that he saw the sticks at Vine Street; he said, "Those are sticks similar to what I saw persons have in the park," 10,094.—Only saw four, 10,095.—Cannot say whether he had ever seen the men before; was following two persons that he knew to be pickpockets at the time, 10,096.—Knows a great many pickpockets, and has had a great many, 10,097.—Has been reported against nine times by his superior officers, 10,099–10,101.—For trifling offences, 10,102.—Not by any civilians; thinks he was fined 6*d.* for being absent from drill. Was never drunk in his life, 10,103.—Has been complained of by civilians, 10,104.—Never was reported for being drunk, 10,105.—A woman charged him with assault, and he answered to the charge before a magistrate, 10,106.—That was about three years ago, 10,107.—Was honourably discharged, 10,108.—Had plenty of civilians there to answer on his behalf, 10,109.—Only two witnesses were examined, the others were not required, 10,110.—One civilian and a constable, 10,111.—The policeman was present at the transaction complained of. Witness had the woman's husband in custody, and the woman assaulted him in going to the station, but she charged him with an assault, 10,112.—The magistrate was satisfied after hearing evidence, and dismissed the case, 10,113.—Did not strike anybody on the 1st of July, 10,114.—Did not go about with a truncheon, but had a walking-cane in his hand, 10,115.

PRATT, WILLIAM TIDD, Esquire. (Page 267.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is the son of Mr. Tidd Pratt, 6913.—Was in his house, No. 12, Upper Grosvenor Street, on the 1st of July, 6914, 6915.—It is on the north side of the street, nearly opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 6916.—It is the

PRATT, WILLIAM TIDD, Esquire—*continued.*

corner house of Park Street and Grosvenor Street, 6917.—About half-past five, saw a great crowd of people coming towards the house shouting and hallooing tremendously. They continued in that way about an hour, preventing every carriage and horse from passing, 6919.—Should say there were about 400 or 500 people, 6920.—They collected themselves opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's House, 6921.—You cannot see from Lord Robert Grosvenor's house straight into Oxford Street, 6922.—Any person passing down Oxford Street who saw a crowd could see it opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 6923.—When this crowd was collecting, witness did not see above half a dozen policemen in the street, 6924.—They hardly did anything at all, because their numbers were so few. They asked the people to move, which of course they would not do, 6925.—Could not hear what was said by the mob. They were only shouting and hooting, 6926.—There was a very great noise, 6927.—And an obstruction of carriages, 6928.—They came from Grosvenor Gate and from the end of Park Street, and also from Oxford Street; they all met, 6929.—Some came up the street and some down the street, 6930.—The crowd was so dense that anybody in it would have had a difficulty in moving. The nurse in witness's house was quite unable to go out; the doorway was quite blocked up with people, 6931.—It seemed that the excitement was all against Lord Robert Grosvenor's house. All the people were looking and pointing, 6933–6935.—All at once a great number of police came, 6936.—They immediately formed in line, and asked the people to move. For a time the people would not move. About three or four minutes afterwards they pulled out their truncheons, and in about five minutes there was not a single person left in the street, 6937–6939.—At the time the police came, witness was looking out of the window of the drawing room, 6940.—Might have heard what was said, but did not, 6941.—Heard the police ask them to move, 6942.—Was out on the balcony of the house, 6943.—First of all proceeded to the window, and then went out into the balcony, 6944.—Supposes he went out into the balcony because he could see better, 6945.—After the police were obliged to take out their truncheons, saw them disperse this mob immediately, 6946.—The people were in the doorways of different houses, and clinging to the lamp-posts, and the police told them to move. Supposes he saw them strike a dozen men. They only struck those who would not move, who kept arguing with them, 6947.—Saw one man very much hurt on the back, but he was a man who would not move at all. He clung to a post at the corner of Grosvenor Street, 6948, 6949.—Saw one policeman struck at the back of his head with a piece of tile. There was a house next to Lord Robert Grosvenor's, the roof of which was being repaired, and pieces of tile were about the street; believes one of the mob took up a piece, and threw it at a policeman, 6951.—That was during the clearance, after they had drawn their truncheons, 6952, 6953.—The police only formed across the street and the path, so as to drive the people away. Considered the conduct of the police so extremely good on that occasion, that as soon as he heard an inquiry was instituted he offered to come on their behalf, 6954.—Previously to the 1st of July, had heard a great deal about the Sunday Trading Bill, 6956, 6957.—Saw that there would be a meeting at Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, from the placards in the street, 6958.—Witness's father's house is very near Lord Robert Grosvenor's, at the opposite corner of the street, 6959.—Witness's sisters were in his father's house, 6960.—They did not go out of town on that day, 6961.—They did not any of them go on the balcony, 6963, 6964.—Did not invite any friends to come and see what was going on, 6965.—Saw ladies standing in the balconies opposite, 6966.—Did not see any children there, 6967, 6968.—The ladies did not appear to be very much alarmed, 6969.—Saw one policeman struck during the day, 6970.—Was in the house from about six until the evening; resides there, 6971.—Went to church in the afternoon, 6972, 6973.—Witness's observation is principally confined to what he saw in the evening at 6 o'clock, 6974.—Was looking at the crowd for about half an hour, 6975.—During that time saw only one policeman struck, 6976.—Saw a man throw a piece of tile, 6977.—That was after the policemen had drawn their truncheons, 6978.—The road was cleared in a few minutes, 6979.—They were very vigorous and energetic; but no more than the occasion required,

PRATT, WILLIAM TIDD, Esquire—*continued.*

6980.—They cleared the street because no carriage could pass by, 6981.—Cannot tell how it was that they let such a crowd collect there, 6982.—The police came all of a sudden. They requested the people to move, and in about three minutes they cleared them away, 6983.—Was in the park on that day for about half an hour, 6984.—Walked by the carriage drive, 6985.—On the north side of the Serpentine, 6986.—That was a little after five, 6987.—Saw that one man was speaking from the stump of a tree, 6988.—There was a great crowd round him, 6990.—The people were behaving very riotously indeed, 6995.—They were very quiet just round the speaker, 6996.—There was no attempt to take him into custody, 6997.—They were not as quiet as persons would be in church, 6998.—They were talking and shouting and yelling, 7000.—Those people who were listening to the speaker, every time a carriage passed, turned round and shouted at the people who were passing by, 7001–7003.—Saw a great many people yell; did not know them, 7006.—Is in the habit of going into Hyde Park every Sunday, 7007.—Went the same on that Sunday, 7008.—Did not go with any lady, 7009.—Saw ladies about, 7010.—Cannot say that he saw any children; saw many more ladies there than he usually sees on other Sundays, 7011.—Thinks they were the inhabitants of Belgravia and Tyburnia, and those aristocratic neighbourhoods, 7012.—Did not see any lady molested. Because the ladies that he saw kept more away from the crowd, 7013.—Supposes they were 300 or 400 yards from the part, 7014.—Did not see the south side of the drive by the Serpentine, 7015.—Those ladies did not seem to be greatly alarmed, 7016.—As soon as a carriage came up, the people began hooting and shouting, and every one was frightened, 7017.—There was something in the proceedings of the crowd to alarm the inmates of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 7018.—If any persons appeared at the windows, they began hooting and pointing with their fingers, 7019.—Some of the servants appeared at the bedroom windows, 7020, 7021.—Does not consider that it would have been safe for Lord Robert Grosvenor to have walked through that crowd, 7022.—The people seemed so exasperated with him, 7023.—There was a continuous noise, 7024.—The people were shouting, and hooting, and hissing, 7025.—There was no cry that you could distinguish, 7026.—Did not apprehend any danger to his own house, but is quite certain that if the police had not come up on the Sunday afterwards, every window would have been broken. Mr. Mitchell asked some gentleman here whether there was not more rioting when the police appeared; it is quite the contrary, 7027.—When witness first saw the crowd there, it assembled from different quarters, 7028.—And then there were about the usual number of police, about five or six, 7029.—Heard them say, "move on," 7030.—Before the body of police came, 7031.—They would not move one bit, 7032.—None of the crowd were armed with anything, 7033.—Did not hear in the course of the evening some of the people from the balconies there cry out, "Shame," 7034.—Those within witness's hearing most decidedly did not, 7035.—When witness speaks of those who were listening, means of course those who were surrounding the speaker, 7036.—Supposed they were listening, by their being round there, 7037.—Did not feel alarmed himself, but the ladies in his house were alarmed, 7038.—Did not conceive that the violence was intended for his house, 7039.—Is a barrister, 7040.

PROSSER, ELLEN. (Page 70.)

(*Analysis of her Evidence.*)—Resides at 73 Mount-street, 1952.—Is a servant in the family of Mr. Templeman, who is a schoolmaster there, 1953.—Was in the drawing-room of No. 73 Mount-street, on the 1st of July, about half-past 7 in the evening, 1954, 1955.—Saw Mr. Stephens once, 1956.—Has seen him in court to-day, 1957.—He was examined here, 1958.—That was the person, 1959.—Did not see the police attack Mr. Stephens on the 1st of July, 1960.—Saw a man taken by the police on that day. Did not see him attacked by the police; he was taken away; the blood was streaming from his head, 1962.—Did not see the blow given, 1963.—Saw a person taken away by the police whose head was bleeding, 1964.—That was in Mount-street, on the way to the station, 1965, 1966.—Did not see anything of the occurrences in Park-street, 1967.—There was a female clinging to this person that was being carried

PROSSER, ELLEN—*continued.*

away, 1968, 1969.—There was a policeman on each side, and there was one behind; the one that was beside the husband, or whatever he may be, and by her, with his elbow went like this, and gave her a violent blow in the breast, 1970–1972.—She did not fall, she held up with her husband, I suppose it was, 1973.—He appeared to be her husband, 1974.—Did not see the policeman do anything else to her, 1975, 1976.—At the bottom of Park-street there was a respectable assemblage in the road, and the policemen, as far as witness could see—about a dozen or a dozen and a half—came rushing along, and they struck every one who came in their way with their truncheons, 1977, 1978.—Witness's house is four houses from Park-street, 1979.—This was at half-past seven, 1980.—Saw them striking people with their truncheons, at half-past seven, 1981, 1982.—Witness saw the police strike women and children; cannot say how many children, but is sure there were two women struck, because she saw their bonnets crushed by a blow upon their heads, 1984–2002.—I cannot say, whether anybody was hurt, 2003, 2004.—The only person witness knows of being hurt was the person she saw carried away by the policemen, bleeding, and the woman who was his wife, as she supposes, crying, 2006.—It was directly after that man had gone by that witness saw the police striking women and children, 2007.—These police came down Park-street; saw a body of policemen go up Park-street and come back again; cannot say what they were striking them for; they stood very quietly looking up Park-street, and they made a rush upon them, 2009.

PURCELL, Captain WILLIAM. (Page 13.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 75, Jermyn Street, 360, 361.—Is a captain in the 50th Foot, 362, 363.—Was in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July, 364.—Entered the park about half-past four or five, 365.—Saw Mr. Mair in the park, 366.—Saw him being taken away by some policemen, 367.—Was standing at the opposite side of the road to that on which he was, 368.—Mr. Mair did not seem to be offering any resistance; thought the police handled him rather roughly, 369.—They were seizing him by the collar and taking him away in a rough manner, 370.—Pulling his coat about and showing his shirt, 371, 372.—Thought it quite unnecessary as he offered no resistance, 373.—Should think there were four or five policemen about him; cannot swear to the number, 374.—The crowd were shouting at cabs as they went past, 376.—Does not recollect any particular outcry at that time, 377.—Was in the park altogether about an hour and a half, 378.—Cannot say what number of people were there; the roads were very much crowded, 379.—Should say there were 150,000 people, 381.—Did not see anything pass, but cabs with policemen in them, 382.—It was at the cabs with the policemen in them that they were crying out, 383.—During the time witness was there, there were no private carriages, 384.—The expressions on the part of the crowd were simply at the cabs that went past; did not stay there very long, 385.

PYEMONT, Mr. JOHN. (Page 184.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 33, Kensington Park Gardens, at Notting Hill, 5107, 5108.—Is a member of the Stock Exchange, 5109.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 5110.—Went into the park about 4 o'clock, 5111.—Witness generally walks with his children there on Sunday, had three with him, all under ten years of age, on the 1st of July, 5112, 5113.—Walked with them through Kensington Gardens, and down by the Serpentine carriage drive. As they were walking down, witness took his stand with the children, leaning against the rails. At that time there seemed to be a little excitement whenever a cab went down with prisoners, but not at any other time. Saw nothing, except then, when there was a little hooting; but that he was in any danger, witness had not the most remote idea. While he was standing quietly with his three children at one side, without any word or command being given that he could hear, or any admonition to the people to stand back, evidently a systematic movement was made, and 30 or 40 policemen jumped over the rails opposite him, and struck down men, women, and children, ladies and gentleman; it made no matter who it was, it was more like a sickle in a corn field

PYEMONT, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

than the act of police officers, 5114.—Saw ladies and children on the ground, 5115.—They were struck to the right and left, and they fell upon their backs, 5116.—This was not on the Serpentine side, 5117.—Witness was on the Serpentine side; has nothing to complain of as to himself, 5118.—Witness never saw persons of more respectable appearance in the park in his life, 5119.—After this witness went away into the gardens. Saw a number of broken heads, and on one occasion saw a number of people pursued by a body of police, a regular run; and as they ran they were met by another body who rushed at them and turned them again; the men did not know which way to go, the crowd could not tell which way to go, 5120–5122.—The police rushed at them in different directions.—The conduct of the police was very different the Sunday before, all praise was due to them the Sunday before; believes that it was not isolated brutality on the part of one or two policemen, but official brutality, the result of orders, 5123.—Saw mounted policemen riding about, 5124.—Does not know Superintendent Hughes, 5125.—Saw these mounted policemen communicating with the police on foot; does not know what they said, 5126.—The rushes were evidently by orders. Cannot say that he saw the order given, 5127.—Saw one man taken into custody merely for smiling; he stood close by, and witness could see and hear anything that he did. Believes his sole crime was that he smiled, 5129.—Did not see any placards being handed about, 5130.—Heard no public speaking, 5131.—Did not see any stones thrown, 5132.—Did not see any act of violence committed by the people. Saw a policeman's hat or two knocked off, but not with the blows, 5133.—This was done more in humour than anything else, 5134.—Did not see any policeman misbehave himself singly, 5139.—Should say the policemen's hats were knocked off to tease and annoy them, but not done with violence, 5141.—Witness lives at the lower end of Kensington Gardens, and came over the bridge through Kensington Gardens into the park, 5142.—When witness went back he entered again over the bridge, crossed over by the Receiving House, and then went up the other side and back again the way he came, 5143.—Went by the magazine, 5144.—With the exception of those two or three instances saw nobody attempt to touch the police, 5145.—Did not see the hats knocked off; saw them disappear; saw no blow struck, 5147.—Witness was in the park the Sunday before, and then the conduct of the police was exemplary, 5152.—The proceedings both of the mob and of the police were entirely good-humoured on both sides. The expression witness used at the time was that he had seen the best-tempered mob and the best-tempered police that he had ever seen, and that was on the Sunday before, 5153.—They were entirely successful in preventing mischief; there was a little humour shown when the carriages were passing, 5154.—Saw one or two ladies kissing their hands at the mob on each side as they drove through, apparently enjoying it, as no police were stationed to prevent the carriages going into the park on the first Sunday, 5155.—Those that were there were hooted by the crowd; assumes it had the effect of driving away all persons who were anxious to drive there, but does not know, 5156.—The first Sunday there was a very fair number drove all along during the time that witness was there; thinks he left about half past five. Walked down to Hyde Park gate and back again, 5157, 5158.

RANSON, ANTHONY. (Page 433.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a messenger in the Board of Health, 11,766.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, from about half-past 2 to half-past 5 or 6, 11,767, 11,768.—Witness went into the park at the entrance by the Duke of Wellington's; went past the Achilles statue, and along the grass-plot up to about 150 or 200 yards of the Receiving House where he found a crowd of persons assembled; then passed to the right, went round by the barracks, and came into the main road at the back of the barracks, and proceeded along the main road in front of the Receiving House, until he came to the officers on horseback who were in the road; soon after he passed them, the crowd was assembled in the middle of the road, of which he formed one. An order was given almost immediately after to clear that portion of the carriage road. Witness was in the middle of it when the order was given, within a few paces of

RANSON, ANTHONY—*continued.*

the police who were to clear the road; eight, or ten, or a dozen policemen there must have been. Witness and a friend of his walked arm-in-arm together the whole of the way down that road to the end of the Serpentine, to the bridge, crossing by the Knightsbridge Barracks, and were not interfered with in any way. They walked quietly down in front of the police, and did not quicken their pace.—Witness's friend said to him, "Will you go out of the road, as they are clearing it?" Witness said, "No; we will walk quietly on, they will not interfere with us," 11,769.—The police had no difficulty in clearing that portion of the drive, 11,770.—Got back in front of the Receiving House about 3 o'clock, 11,771.—Witness saw the mounted officers, 11,772.—Witness returned back from the bridge along the water-side, between the crowd and the water, on the south side of the ride, on the footpath, and when he got to the boat-house or baths on the left-hand side of the water, there was a considerable crowd assembled inside the railings, between the ride and the water, and a considerable noise and hooting going on against the police; and when he got something like 50 yards from the house there was a little rush made back, on the crowd expecting the police were going to drive them back, and his friend was driven by the crowd with one foot into the Serpentine; witness shied the crowd as well as he could, and got nearer to the rails. Witness saw two or three what appeared to be stones, somewhat of the size of a walnut or an egg, thrown in the direction of the police in the middle of the road, and at those who were on horseback who were then in the middle of the road, 11,773.—They came from the south side, from the Serpentine side, 11,774.—Witness has heard the names of these superintendents, but does not know them otherwise than by reading of them, 11,775.—Witness saw both of them, 11,776.—There were only two that he noticed, 11,777.—Did not see either of them strike any one, 11,778.—Waited about there till about half past 5 from one side to the other, 11,779.—That was the time when the south side was cleared. Directly after those stones were thrown, witness said to his friend, who had again found his way to him, "This corner will be cleared," and he had not gone many paces when an order was given to clear the people from the rails on that side, and the police went up to the rails to do so. Witness was close to the rails at the time the police came up, waving their staves, but not attempting then to strike at any one. He shied the police; in the crowd to the left, there was some one behind him who objected to move from the place. Witness could not see who the party was, from the crowd; the police made a little rush back to get to the entrance through the railings, between the posts, and witness came in between them and the parties who were objecting, but the police took no notice of him nor interfered with him at all; he passed through quietly, 11,780.—Thought that that corner would be cleared on account of the hooting and the stones being thrown from that corner, 11,781.—Did not see those mounted superintendents use any violence, 11,782.—Witness's friend was on the side of the Serpentine, between the Serpentine and the ride, and the crowd rushing back he fell back, and had one foot in the Serpentine, 11,783.—That was the effect of the crowd falling back before the police had even given instructions to clear that corner, 11,784, 11,785.—Witness did not see any of the mounted policemen committing any violence; it is just possible they might have done so without his seeing them, 11,786, 11,787.—Witness did not see them whip well-dressed ladies, nor use any bad language, 11,788–11,790.—There were a great many well-dressed people on the south side of the drive, 11,792.—Witness's friend was the only person he saw driven into the Serpentine, 11,798.—When the clearance was made, the crowd on the south side of the drive, between the drive and the Serpentine, were hooting, 11,799.—The police had just cleared the carriage road, and they were hooting at them for having done that, 11,811.—It was cleared very quietly and with great deliberation, and with very little resistance from the people; but afterwards they began hooting and hissing, 11,812–11,814.—After the south side of the drive had been cleared witness went away from that spot, and when he returned he found the crowd was again in the road, 11,818.—Believes that one or two prisoners had been taken, 11,821.—Saw one man disputing with the police, and objecting to move, but cannot say if he was taken prisoner, 11,822–11,825.—Witness came of his own accord to give evidence, 11,827.—Saw speakers addressing the crowd in several parts of the park, 11,837.—Some talked about teetotalism, others about the Sunday Beer Bill, and others were preaching, 11,839.—The crowd round the man that was preaching was not making any disturbance, only now and then they got up a good cough, 11,840.—From what witness saw he believes some came there for the purpose of hooting, and going into any disturbance that might turn up, 11,842.—Witness had a friend with him, 11,845.—Witness read Sir Richard Mayne's notice, but had made up his mind to go into the park long before that was issued, 11,850, 11,851.—Does not think the superintendent could have whipped the ladies on the south side of the Serpentine without his seeing it, 11,853.

REEVES, Mr. CHARLES. (Page 253.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a police surveyor, 6615.—Has the charge of the construction and repair of the cells in the different police stations, 6616, 6617.—Has nothing to do with keeping them clean, 6618.—The cells in Vine Street are under witness's care; he surveyed them about six weeks since, 6619, 6620.—It was the old watch-house, 6621.—The space for the cells is not sufficient to give all the accommodation they could wish, and they have been looking out for other premises; but it is difficult to meet with in that locality, 6622.—People have a great objection to have a watch-house brought into their neighbourhood, 6623.—A site would be very expensive there. States that the four cells on the ground floor have been constructed within the last three years. Those on the basement were the original cells provided by the parish, including what is called the long cell; but they are not considered sufficiently airy and well-ventilated for the general confinement of prisoners, and are in a general way disused, 6624–6626.—All the cells above ground are of more recent construction, 6627.—Witness has adopted every means he could devise to secure the largest amount of fresh air for the use of the persons confined in those cells. There are gratings to admit the external air, and extracting flues formed on top of them to take off the foul air, 6628.—There are two gratings underneath the seat in two of the cells, which communicate with the external air in two of the other cells; where that ventilation could not be obtained, the fresh air is admitted from a grating over the door, the whole width of the door, and also from two or three perforated plates let into the roof of the cell, 6629.—The small aperture in the door is to view the prisoners; but in the bottom panel of the door, there is a grating; and every means to secure a sufficient supply of fresh air has been adopted, 6630.—There is a skylight at the top which communicates with the external air, 6631.—The floors of the upper cells are made of asphalte, which being a non-absorbent material, takes some time to dry after the cells have been cleaned out in the morning, 6632, 6633.—There is no opportunity of water getting into the cell from any source in the cell itself, 6635.—Witness has only found the floor damp immediately after being cleaned, till it has had time to dry, 6636.—Witness inquired of the inspector, and the tap from the water communication is in perfect repair, and no water has escaped, 6638.—That long cell is virtually abandoned, 6639.—There is a grating at the far end of that cell to create a current of air from the front, right through, and it is taken out from the entrance into the flues, and to the external air, 6640.—The privies have trap pans, with water laid on to wash them out immediately; and a supply of water is kept constantly upon them, 6641.—The water is laid on as in ordinary waterclosets, but instead of the person using it being able to turn it on it is turned on from the outside, 6642.—The means of washing the soil away are quite sufficient to prevent the place being more offensive than such places must necessarily be, 6643.—There are eight cells altogether, 6644.—The dimensions of the cells on the ground floor are nine feet in length, six feet in width, and eight feet high. Thinks the dimension of the large cell is 18 feet in length, 6645.—With broad wooden seats round them, 6646, 6647.—If there were only two or three persons they might lie down, 6648.—The dimensions of the long cell below, witness thinks, is 18 feet long, by six feet high, and seven feet wide. The other three are not so large, 6649.—There are three small cells on the lower floor, towards the front,

REEVES, Mr. CHARLES—*continued.*

6650–6652.—Thinks they are from seven to eight feet square, 6653.—Every means has been taken to ventilate them, but they are in a bad position for ventilation, and that has occasioned their building new cells, that these might be used as little as possible, 6654.—The underground cells are generally disused, 6655, 6656.—They are not sufficiently ventilated for the confinement of prisoners generally, they are kept for refractory persons, who make a great noise, 6657.—Witness knows the long cell, 6659.—Remembers the night of the 1st of July, 6660.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM. (Page 185.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a waiter at M. Domville's, 54, Park Street, Grosvenor Square; it is a public house, 5160–5162.—Was in the park on the 1st of July, 5163.—About half past three, 5164.—Walked down against the Serpentine, on the right-hand side of the drive, 5165, 5166.—Going away from Grosvenor Street on the green, it is the right-hand side, 5167.—Was going to Kensington Gardens, 5168.—Witness was taken into custody about three quarters of an hour after he got there, 5169, 5170.—Was standing talking to a man about 30 years of age about the conduct of the police, and heard an order given to take some one into custody, 5172.—Was not talking in a loud voice, 5173.—Had not cried out "Shame," is certain, 5174, 5175.—Heard an order given, cannot tell who by; it was a person in the road; not one on horseback, a policeman, 5176, 5177.—The policeman said, "Go and collar some one," 5178.—There was not the least noise, witness can swear, 5179, 5180.—Witness was standing about three feet from the railings, and a policeman came and took him; and the man that he was talking to asked what it was for, and said that witness never said a word. They would not allow witness time to speak to him, but took and dragged him, and wanted to get him over the railings. Witness caught hold of the railings to protect himself from falling down, and they wanted to pull him over, and witness got straddled across the railings. No. 403 had him, of the A division, and another policeman, cannot tell his number, had him straddled against the railings; and one man let go of him, and he hit him on the back, and they dragged him underneath the railings. Witness got up, and one of the policemen that illused him struck him with his staff twice across the back, and as he was going along, 403 A division said, "Do not strike him," 5181.—Witness says they did not discontinue striking him; they illused him and pulled him about without any occasion; he was going along quietly. They pulled his shirt and waistcoat nearly off his back, 5182.—The policeman that took witness into custody was 403 A; he had charge of him, 5183.—He was the one who collared witness first, 5185.—He desired the other man not to strike witness, 5186.—Was taken to the Receiving House, from thence to Vine Street, 5188, 5189.—Was used with violence in the cab by 403, 5190, 5191.—He seemed to have changed his conduct, 5192.—Witness was looking out of the window and saw some one that he knew, and put out his handkerchief to him, and the policeman caught hold of him by the coat and hit him right back in the cab, 5193.—Witness explained to him why he looked out, 5194.—He did not commit any other act of violence, 5196.—The charge entered against witness at Vine Street was riotous conduct, 5197.—Did not say anything about bail to the inspector. A policeman came round to the door, and witness asked him, and he said that he could not tell then, but he would let them know in about two hours' time, 5198.—Was put in a dark cell below, 5199.—The one witness was in is a long cell, about 20 feet long; it is an arch built over, and all the air that came in was through little holes in the door. There is a tap outside the door where they get water; and this cell was completely running with water, over the soles of your feet in water, 5200.—When they draw the water, the water runs in under the cell door, 5201.—The cell is down some steps; it goes underneath; then there is a little landing over the cell door, not the slightest air can come. There were from 26 to 30 locked up in that cell, 5202.—Should think if two were sitting opposite one another they would touch one another's knees, 5203.—As wide as a railway carriage; it might be a little wider, but a trifle, 5204, 5205.—There was no ventilation except through the door; there were some slight holes, 5208.—Could not see whether

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM—*continued.*

there was any ventilation at the end opposite the door; it was very dark, could not feel any air coming in; asked a policeman to open the door, but he would not,—a tall man, 5210.—Said they were hot and uncomfortable, 5211.—Some of them began singing when they would not open the door, to pass away the time; they did not make a great deal of noise, not uproarious; they did not kick at the door, 5212–5215.—There were benches up and down each side, 5216.—There was not room for all to sit down, 5217.—The smell in there was very offensive, 5218.—There is a privy there, 5219.—It was a very hot night; the water ran down the walls, and the next morning witness found his coat quite white with wet. It was whitewashed, 5220, 5221.—Witness made another application about bail, and they said they could not send, that they could not get bail for that night, 5222.—They did not give any reason for that, 5223.—A great many others made applications to send for bail, 5224.—Witness offered to pay him to send for bail, and they said they would not grant bail for any one, 5226.—They did not say that they had orders to that effect, 5227.—Suffered a great deal during the night, 5228.—The other people all complained very much, 5229.—They did not sing very long, 5230.—A great many were obliged to have water, 5231.—They said they felt faint, 5232.—Witness felt very weak himself, 5234.—Did not remonstrate with the man outside; there was no chance, he would not open the door, 5235.—Was let out of this cell at 12 the same night, and taken into another one, 5236.—There were two men there, one for being drunk on the Saturday, and one for robbery; and two or three more for being in the park, 5237.—There were eight altogether, 5238.—It was a small cell upstairs, 5239, 5240.—It was dry, 5242.—The ventilation was a little better there. It was in the door, 5243.—Has heard the cells described, and the one upstairs; the descriptions are correct, 5244.—It was very warm, and smelt very bad, 5245.—Was let out at 10 in the morning and kept in the large one, 5246.—Was taken to Marlborough Street about four or five, 5247.—Did not get anything to eat, except what they paid for, 5248.—Thinks the policemen took a great liberty; they charge threepence for a penny cup of coffee, 5249.—Ordered some coffee for breakfast, and they brought it. Asked a policeman to get some coffee, he said it would be threepence, 5251, 5253.—He said he would get it from a coffee-shop, 5254.—Did not say what coffee-shop, 5255.—Does not know what coffee-shop it came from, 5256.—Does not know what he paid for it. Has been in the habit of going to coffee-shops; can get a pint for 1½*d.*, 5257.—Stayed at Marlborough Street, and it was so late that they could not get before the magistrate on the Monday night. Came back to Vine Street, and then they would take bail, 5259.—Got bail, 5260.—Then was discharged, 5261.—Appeared the next day, and was in the first batch that was discharged, 5262.—Does not consider that he has been very fairly treated, 5263.

RICHARDSON, JAMES. (Page 141.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) Resides at 107, Old Street, St. Luke's; is a master boot-maker, 4003.—Accompanied the last witness, heard his evidence, and agrees in all that he said, 4006.—Saw one old gentleman used in a most brutal way by the police between the Receiving House and the statue, about half-past four, 4009–4012.

ROWE, EWAN. (Page 501.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a porter at the Westminster Hospital, 13,615.—Samuel Daman is an in-patient there, 13,616.—The certificate (*shown him by Mr. Ellis*) applies to Samuel Daman, whose number is 593 A, 13,617, 13,618.—The man is in the fever ward, under Dr. Bashan, 13,619.—He is in great danger and quite incapable of attending, 13,620, 13,621.

SALSBURY, Mr. HENRY. (Page 4.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at No. 4. Staverton Row, Walworth Road, 60.—Is a master tailor, 61.—Knows Mr. Francis Henry Mair from the circumstance of having been thrown into collision with him through Mr. Mitchell, his solicitor, 62.—First saw him in Hyde Park, 63.—Observed him there on Sunday the 1st of July, 65.—Entered the park by the Marble Arch on the Oxford Street side

SALSBURY, Mr. HENRY—*continued.*

about half-past three, walked across the park, subsequently towards the Serpentine, 67.—Was standing at the east end of the Serpentine and at the north side of the ride, when witness saw Mr. Mair attacked, 68.—Very near the dam, or near the footpath that crosses the dam, 69, 70.—It was very near where the footpath from Albert gate crosses the drive, 71.—There are some posts there, 72.—Observed a gentleman standing there, 73.—Mr. Mair first attracted witness's attention from standing in the midst in a good deal of excitement, the people being drawn into a mob or into a crowd, 74.—Observed Mr. Mair in the centre of the crowd, 75.—At the east end of the Serpentine, at the north side of the drive, 76.—Near where witness was standing; witness was standing only a few yards from him, 78.—Saw him attacked by three policemen, 80.—Does not know the numbers of the policemen; was too good a judge to go into the midst of such excitement; should have expected to get his head broken, 81.—Observed the police handling him with very great violence, 82.—They were rushing at him, and using him with very great violence, as if he had been committing violence; they thrust their hands into his collar, into his neck, and waistcoat, 83.—They collared him with great and unnecessary violence, 84.—Cannot say that he saw a blow struck, but saw a sort of parrying stoke, as if the truncheons were being used, 85.—Mr. Mair was parrying their blows, 86.—Thinks he had in his hand some sort of light walking stick; he was parrying when witness's attention was attracted to him, 87.—Cannot undertake to say that he saw a blow struck, but the position in which Mr. Mair was standing, would lead him to infer that blows had been struck, 88.—Did not see Mr. Mair strike the police at all, 89.—Should say it would have been impossible for him to have struck the police in any form without witness having had evidence of it, 91.—They then dragged him into the road with a great deal of unnecessary violence, inasmuch as he was a man in delicate health, whose appearance, witness should have thought would have been a sufficient protection against their violence; they dragged him into the main road; what they did after that witness does not know, there was so much excitement at the time he thought it expedient to get out of the way, 91.—They dragged him away out of witness's sight, 92.—There were three policemen round him when they dragged him away, 93.—He made no resistance whatever, 94.—He made no attempt to escape, 95.—Was standing five or seven yards from him when he was first attacked, 96.—Had been standing there some minutes, 97.—Did not hear Mr. Mair make a single observation; the only manner witness noticed on the part of Mr. Mair was apparently an extreme degree of surprise at being attacked in such a violent manner, and an appeal by a bystander to a mounted inspector; the excitement was so great that witness could not hear what he said, but could see by his gesture that he was appealing to a mounted inspector who gave instructions for him to be taken into custody, 98.—Mr. Mair is a tall thin man, in apparently delicate health, 99.—If Mr. Mair had made any excitement of any kind, witness must have heard it, 100.—Mr. Mair did not call out or endeavour to excite the people while witness was standing there, 101.—Did not hear him tell them not to go back, 102.—If he had done so witness must have heard it, 103.—Did not hear him tell them not to mind the police, and must have heard him if he had done so, 104, 105.—The crowd at that time were flying in all directions from the assault of the police, 106.—Before the assault the crowd behaved somewhat as you might expect a crowd assembled under such circumstances; observed no violence, except from time to time from the assault of the police, 107.—Did not observe any violence on the part of the crowd within ten or fifteen yards of Mr. Mair, 108.—Did not observe that they made any noise, 109.—They were as quiet as you would expect to find an assemblage of people; there was no calling out or rioting where witness and Mr. Mair were standing, 110.—When Mr. Mair was carried off, witness thinks he heard many persons say, "What a shame!" 111.—There was evidently an excitement; though it was so usual an occurrence, that that, as an individual case, only created the usual amount of commiseration, 112.—The expression principally used by the populace was, "what a shame," 113.—Observed, generally, unnecessary violence and excitement on the part of the police, 114.—This was manifested by their unhesitatingly pushing and thrusting at everybody, females or well-dressed persons, without any distinction; means by "pushing and thrusting" to the right or to the left, 116.—This was on the north side of the Serpentine, at the east end of it, 117.—On the turf in all directions, 118.—The police appeared to desire to make the populace move, and they used all manner of unnecessary violence apparently to induce them to do so, 119.—They used no distinction as to sex or respectability, 120.—Can call to mind no individual case of having seen a blow struck, though he saw well-dressed females used with a degree of ruffianism that he did not think it possible that the police would do, 121.—Means by "ruffianism" pushing them by the shoulders, 122.—Saw them pushed by the shoulders, 123.—In a violent way, 124.—Saw the police make a rush among the people upon several occasions, in companies of twenty, 125.—They did it suddenly without any previous intimation, 126.—That caused a great deal of confusion, and all that excitement, 127.—Thinks it was about four o'clock, 128.—It was shortly after what witness had observed with regard to Mr. Mair, 129.—The police used rough manners towards the populace, as rough as they well could, but cannot say that he heard them use any offensive language, 130.—Has never seen a body of police dispersing a crowd; was never so circumstanced; has seen one or two interested in dispersing a crowd, 131.—Thinks the general conduct of the police, irrespective of that day, is decidedly good, 132.—Upon that day they treated the people with a great deal of unnecessary violence throughout the park, 133–134.—Does not know an inspector by his dress, 135.—Observed the mounted inspectors riding to and fro in the ride, and from time to time waving their hands, as if giving instructions to the men, but what those instructions were witness does not know, 136.—From time to time apparently they formed themselves into companies of twenty or thirty, as if acting under instructions, and then they assaulted the people right and left, 137.—Immediately after receiving those orders, 138.—Did not hear what the orders were, 139.—Came in by the Marble Arch by Oxford Street, 140.—Came across the park until he came to the road at the east end of the Serpentine, 141.—Was some eight or ten yards from the road along which the carriages and horses go beside the Serpentine, and at other times was further in, according to the crowd, 142.—Saw the police thrust their hands into Mr. Mair's collar with unnecessary violence, 143.—He was not resisting, 144.—He was standing still, 145.—Saw him parrying with his stick, 146.—The stick was not lifted up, 147, 148.—Should not infer that any blow was made at his head, 149.—Does not see how Mr. Mair could have struck the police without witness seeing; did not see him, 150.—Should say that the police did not positively strike him; they might have knocked him with their truncheons, but should not say that a blow was struck, 152.—The police made the scuffle. Mr. Mair was standing perfectly passive at the time that he was rushed at; being the tallest and most conspicuous of the populace, he attracted their attention, and he was rushed at; it was the police that made the scuffle, 153.—The scuffle was, rushing through the crowd and selecting him as the object of the attack, 154.—Does not know what their reason was, 155.—Witness had been walking to and fro over that same ground, watching the progress of the excitement that was going on, perhaps three quarters of an hour, and the observation he made upon the occasion was that the excitement was got up by the police, and was most unwise, 156.—There were a vast number of people arrested, 157.—The police rushed amongst the people suddenly, without giving them any previous notice, at various points, 158.—They appeared to act under orders, 159.—The officers were mounted, and riding to and fro on the road, 161.—The police went in bodies of twenty or thirty among the people, and appeared to act under the direction of mounted officers, 162.—They rushed upon the turf amongst the people, 163.—They were using a degree of violence which witness never saw them use upon other occasions, 164.—Was never before in so great a concourse of people, 166.—If their object was to disperse the mob, they wanted all the police who were present there, 167.—Believes there were notices placarded, 168.—Observed notices placarded but did not read them; thought it was the

SALSBURY, Mr. HENRY—*continued.*

Queen's highway, and that he was entitled to it, 169.—Was not following the horses or carriages, 170.—It quite justified the interference of the police if people frightened horses and carriages or riding horses, 171.—The greatest confusion in the park was produced by the police rushing in amongst the crowd; the excitement was of their own creation, 172.—The people upon the whole behaved very well; there was a very great proportion of noisy boys, "roughs" is the term that they make use of, 173.—There was no positive outrage committed; from time to time there were personal jocular observations made upon the passers-by; saw no assault committed by stopping carriages, or anything of that kind, 174.—Did not see anybody attack the police before they were attacked by the police, 175.—Should call it an outrage if he saw any of the populace rush out and attack a vehicle or horseman, 176.—Did not see that, 177.—Did not observe any stones thrown, 178.—Should have thought the violence with which the police acted quite justifiable if the populace had rushed out into the highway, and molested either horsemen or carriages, but there were only observations made, which were personal towards the passers-by, 179.—They were calling out at times to the persons passing by, 180.—There was no great amount of that, 181.—Can scarcely say what was the nature of the calling out. There was a great deal of it,—the slang of the day,—of various kinds, 182.—The observation was made very frequently, "Go to church!" 183.—The noise that the police were making would be decidedly enough to make any spirited horse alarmed, 184.—Did not see that effect produced upon any horse, there were so few horsemen or carriages in the ride; very few indeed, 185.—Should say it was more than three quarters of an hour from the time he entered the park till the time he left it, 186.—Went away, thinking the excitement so strong; there was evidently a very strong feeling being excited on the part of the multitude against the police, on account of their violent treatment, so thought it advisable to retire, 187.—Attributes the increase of the excitement to the conduct of the police; they appeared to be breeding a disposition of antagonism by their conduct, 188.—Did not observe the police using their truncheons when they collared Mr. Mair; observed them use them upon very many occasions, 189.—With regard to Mr. Mair, cannot say that he observed a blow struck with a truncheon, 190.

SANDALL, Mr. RICHARD FULLER. (Page 85.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at No. 50, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, 2394.—Is a furnishing undertaker, 2395.—On the 1st of July drove through the park with his wife, on his way home from Ealing. That was about half past four o'clock, 2396, 2397.—Did not drive by the Serpentine, but in at Victoria Gate, and out at Grosvenor Gate, 2398, 2399.—When about Victoria Gate, a policeman stopped witness's horse and phaeton, and said, "Do not go round by the "Serpentine, because there is such a mob collected "there, that it is a chance if you do not get abused; "and I should advise you not to go." Witness said he was not going that way, and drove by the Bayswater side, 2400.—Was not insulted at all in the park, 2401, 2402.—Did not see the least disturbance there, 2403.—About a quarter before six o'clock, when he had been home an hour, heard an uproar, and looking out of the window, saw crowds running, 2404.—Then ran down stairs with his wife, and both looked out and saw a very large crowd approaching Lord Robert Grosvenor's house; he said, "I shall go and have a look," 2405.—Saw a very large crowd collected round Lord Robert Grosvenor's house from the direction of the park. Walked up and spoke to Mr. Bigby's niece, Miss Smith, and two or three other young ladies who were with her; while talking, the inspector came up; he has a silver band with C on it, and has very light hair. Understands it is Lester. He said, "Now, move on." These ladies moved on. Witness said, "Why should I move on? I pay rates and taxes, and I pay for the police," and he struck witness under the ear with his clenched hand, 2407, 2408.—It was more in the way of a push than a blow, to make witness move. Turned round to remonstrate with him, and seeing that there were four more following, was then struck under the back part of his head by the same man. Then ran down Reeve's Mews, and into a brougham belonging to Mr. Jay, and

SANDALL, Mr. RICHARD FULLER—*continued.*

jumped out the other side, or no doubt he should have had it much worse. After that saw one of the policemen that was following him with his truncheon as he went back, (whether he took the man to be witness or another), he struck a man on the face, and smashed in his cheek; and then witness ran up and got out of the way. The mob said, "That is a shame-"ful transaction; they ought to be ashamed of them-"selves for going on in the manner that they are "doing at the present time." Saw nothing of the knocking down of the women and children. Heard the policeman say, "Go to the hospital, get your "wounds dressed, and if you do not I will give you "three times as much as I have given you before," 2409.—It was said to the man with his cheek broken, or whatever it was, but at all events it was bleeding down there, 2410, 2411.—Is certain that man who was struck was not doing anything, 2412, 2413.—Heard him say to the policeman, "I have been standing "quietly upon the pavement," and he said, "Go on;" the man said, "Why should not I have my say as "well as anybody else?" or something to that effect, and after that he said directly, "Go on—go to the "hospital, I tell you, and get your wounds dressed, "or else I will give you three times as much as "I have given you before," 2414.—Never saw one stick or stone thrown on that day in Park Street, but on the next day saw that Lord Robert Grosvenor's windows had been broken, and he had a lot of glaziers at work, 2415-2417.

SAUNDERS (HENRY) Policeman 345 A. (Page 358.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is thirty-three years old; has been in the police force fourteen years, 9457.—Is a sergeant. Has seen an extract from the evidence, as to striking Mr. Maxwell, 9460.—Witness did not strike Mr. Maxwell, nor any man or female, 9462-9463.—Is five feet seven and a half inches in height. At four o'clock on that day was on duty near the Serpentine, not on the Serpentine side, but near where the posts are, 9466.—Had occasion to remove the people from the inside of the rails at times, 9468.

SAWLE, CHARLES BRUNE GRAVES, Esquire, M.P. (Page 439.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is member for Bodmin, 11,973.—Was in the park on the 1st of July, 11,974.—Went there about half past three, remained till after five, 11,975, 11,976.—Was chiefly at the higher side of the road on the north side of the drive, 11,977, 11,978.—Was standing close by the Receiving House, 11,979.—There was a great crowd there at the time. They were very noisy and riotous, there was a great deal of hissing and hooting. Saw some stones thrown towards the police who were attempting to clear the drive below, and there was a very great hooting; a carriage passed and the horses took violent fright, 11,980, 11,981.—It was an open barouche with a coachman and footman. Witness thought that there was more than one lady in it. Does not know whether there was a gentleman in it. Does not know Sir Edward Blakeney, 11,982-11,985.—There was a great crowd between witness and the police, 11,987.—Witness then went up towards the Receiving House, and saw several persons brought in custody, 11,989.—The conduct of the crowd which he witnessed was such as to call for the interference of the police, 11,992.—The police certainly did not use any unnecessary violence as far as he saw, 11,993.—Witness was at the north end of the drive; there was a great crowd by the railings, 11,994.—There were some people in the drive, 11,995.—Could not say what caused the horses to take fright exactly. There was great hooting and hallooing and then the horses took violent fright and galloped off as hard as they could go, 11,996, 11,997.—Can swear that the coachman was not whipping them, 11,998, 11,999.—He appeared to be doing what he could to restrain them, 12,000.—The hooting took place by the Receiving House where the road was comparatively clear, and the horses galloped towards Kensington Gardens, 12,001.—Witness did not see what became of the carriage, 12,002-12,005.—Witness could not see very distinctly because there was a great crowd between him and the carriage, 12,006.—The crowd was very noisy, 12,007.—Did not see any stones hit anybody, was not near enough, 12,008.—Did not see any pieces of wood being thrown about, 12,009.—Did not see anybody resisting the police at all, was not sufficiently near for that, 12,010.—Could

SAWLE, CHARLES BRUNE GRAVES, Esq., M.P.—*cont.*

not see what the people were about; heard the noise they were making, it might have been heard for a considerable distance, 12,011.—Crowds are generally noisy, but it was not a noise like that; the crowd was not noisy except when a carriage passed; saw likewise some cabs pass with prisoners, and then there was a great noise, 12,012.—Did not see anybody addressing the crowd, 12,013.—There were persons about witness talking about the Sunday Trading Bill, 12,014.—Merely conversation. Did not hear any address, 12,015.—Saw a great number of handbills, 12,016.—Did not see any given about on Sunday, 12,017.—Saw a printed notice up at the park gates, 12,019.—That did not attract him to the park; he was walking across on business, and the noise of what was taking place in the park made him stop and look on, 12,020.—Was not intimidated by this demonstration, 12,021.—Is not aware of any member of parliament who was, 12,022.—If there were a crowd in the drive at the time those horses were running away, it would have been so much the more dangerous. Cannot say what the crowd was in the drive, there was a large body of people between witness and the drive. The place where witness saw the horses galloping was by the Receiving House, 12,026.—Thinks the horses were so far beyond restraint that the crowd would not have kept them back; if there had been a crowd they would have galloped amongst them, 12,027.

SEAR, HENRY. (Page 212.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a grocer at 6, Prospect Place, Kingsland, 5885, 5886.—Is brother-in-law of the last witness, 5887.—Heard him give his evidence, 5888.—Was with him the whole time that he was in the park, 5889.—Corroborates his evidence in almost every particular, excepting that witness saw policeman strike the boy twice, and he saw them three times. There was so much confusion at the time, and policemen about, that witness was afraid of getting struck himself, 5890.—Did not see him strike the boy on the ground. Saw him strike a female on the bonnet, 5891.—Has nothing to add to the testimony that has been given by his brother-in-law, 5892.—Is quite positive about the number, 5893.—Saw it himself; it was called out by several parties as well; it was 147 A, 5894.—Would not know the man again, 5895.—Cannot say whether the woman was injured by the blow, 5897.—The bonnet was not injured, 5898.—But witness saw this man strike her bonnet, 5899.

——— (Page 320.) Identifies Policeman 147 A as the person he spoke of, 8258, 8259.

SEDGWICK, The Reverend LEONARD. (Page 271.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 7041.—Resides in the country; his address is the Leazes, Bedale. Was staying with his father, at 14, Westbourne Place, Eaton Square, 7042.—Is related to the professor, 7043.—Is a clergyman; has no cure, 7044.—Generally stays with his father for a portion of the year, 7045.—Entered the park at about a quarter to four, 7046.—Remained until within 20 minutes or a quarter to seven, 7047.—Went up from Albert Gate at the south side of the drive. Passed along the drive by the Serpentine to within about 150 or 200 yards of the Receiving House. Crossed the road, retrod his steps on the other side, the north side of the drive, and got, perhaps, to half way between Apsley House and the head of the Serpentine. Then struck up the hill, as if he was going to the Marble Arch, and came back again, and waited on the outside of the crowd for some time, and moved away, 7048.—Stopped sometimes at one place and sometimes at another, his object being to ascertain who the opponents of the Sunday Bill were, and what class of people they were; that was his object in going into the park on previous Sundays as on that Sunday, 7049.—Thinks there were two crowds; a crowd of persons going from curiosity, and a formed crowd, a crowd which had a determination to do mischief, and which kept together and acted under some sort of discipline, the head quarters of which seemed to be between the head of the Serpentine and that row of trees which there is just at that point on the rise of the hill, 7050.—Means rather the foot of the Serpentine, 7052.—Where the dam is, 7053.—Does not know that he was particularly struck with their carrying sticks;

SEDGWICK, The Reverend LEONARD—*continued.*

many of them had sticks in their hands, 7054.—Nothing that seemed more than a common walking stick, 7055.—Saw no walking sticks thrown, but distinctly saw seven or eight sticks thrown. Thinks that they might have been broken rails, because he saw that an immense number number of rails were broken, and thought they might have been picked up, and not sticks taken for the purpose, 7057.—A very large quantity of wood railing along the walks were broken, 7058.—Saw this crowd at the foot of the Serpentine, on the north side, about 4 o'clock. They were thrown at two or three gentlemen who were riding along the road, accompanied with some stones, and afterwards some of them were apparently thrown at the police; whether they were thrown at the gentlemen or at the police, cannot say, but the first was thrown at two or three gentlemen, 7060.—Does not know whether they struck the horse, or whether the horse darted forward, but he evidently got away as soon as he could, 7061.—Those were the only stones he saw thrown, or the only sticks, at that particular period, 7062.—The stones were thrown from close to the rails, 7063.—Could see that they were stones of a certain size, 7064.—Thinks he saw one strike a policeman, but not to hurt him; fancies the sticks struck one of the horses, but did not see the stones do so, 7065.—The crowd was principally composed there of men apparently of from 18 to 23, and amongst them there were certainly some boys; but they were half-grown lads and half-grown men, under size. After these stones were thrown, the police were headed by an inspector; he was in a frock coat, without any number or distinctive mark that witness saw, 7067.—On foot. They went through. There happened to be just by there some openings into a walk; they went through those very rapidly, and endeavoured to surround the crowd, and some of them rushed into the crowd. Thought they were endeavouring to prevent those in the middle of the crowd getting away, who they fancied had thrown the stones, 7068, 7069.—Fancied that they used their truncheons, but they mixed with the crowd at once. Could not see whether they used excessive violence or not; their truncheons were drawn at the time, 7070.—Should think it was four o'clock, 7071.—Saw the police attempt to get the people away from the rails several times. Saw them both asking them and pushing them back, and sometimes saw them on one side, and the police pushed their truncheons back on those who were behind the leading row. Saw no blows struck at that time; they pushed their truncheons, 7072.—If he was a tall man he would reach probably to the third row, 7073.—Heard them request the people to move back, 7074.—They said, "Move back," or some expression of that sort, 7075.—Saw some rings of people formed in the park; at a later period. Saw three or four formed, going towards the Marble Arch, 7076.—Was in the park on the preceding Sunday, 7077.—Thinks that the crowd was one in which the police was obliged to interfere, 7078.—Did not see anything in their way of interfering which he thinks calls for reprehension. Thought that they were unjustifiably accused, and came forward because he wished justice to be done to them, 7079.—Went to the park with somebody on the 24th of June, 7080.—Saw those lads, and men of about 22, of a certain appearance, who, anyone knows, are not the very best characters. Always saw that when there was a ring formed, or any very active disturbance going on, those people were in it, and that the active disturbance which he saw was confined almost entirely to the locality which he has spoken of; therefore he concluded that it could hardly be accident which caused such to be the case, 7081.—Saw no orders given, 7082.—Did not hear any speakers in the park, 7083.—Saw those rings of persons composed of young men and boys, and a few old men amongst them, 7084.—The nearest of those rings of people was about 50 yards from the rails, 7085.—A ring was formed, and it gradually increased; there was a cry of "Police!" and then they rushed away, 7086.—Did not see the police get under the rails and attack the people at all; saw them pass through some openings, 7087.—Has only heard the evidence which has been given this morning. Of course read what was in the papers, 7088.—Whenever one of these rings was formed, the police seemed to come up in a larger body, as if to disperse it; there was a cry of "Police!" and they were generally gone, 7089.—Used the word "rush" in one part of his evidence; said that a policeman in a frock coat without a number came, and

SEDGWICK, The Reverend LEONARD—*continued.*

that the police followed him, and rushed into the crowd, 7090.—Only saw one policeman struck with a stone, 7091.—Is certain he saw one; thinks he saw more, 7092.—Fancies he saw one policeman struck, 7093.—It was when the sticks and stones were thrown that he saw the policemen endeavouring to surround the crowd, 7094.—There might have been between 30 or 40; and the knot from which the sticks were thrown were a very much smaller collection of persons than the rings which he afterwards spoke of; does not think that the crowd at that point was above four deep, and the back rows did not extend far down the line, 7095.—Went to observe about the Sunday Trading Bill, 7097. 7098.—Went as close as he thought safe, 7099.—His impression is, that there was speaking going on, from the noise, 7100.—Did not hear much discussion about the Sunday Trading Bill. On the previous Sunday heard a great deal of talking, 7101.—Saw a great many ladies on the outer edge of the crowd, but saw very few on the Serpentine, 7103.—Does not think he saw any children, excepting one or two children in arms, 7104.—Is a family man. Saw one or two children in arms, at which he was very much surprised; had ordered his child not to go out, 7105.—The child did not go out of the house, 7106.—Did not see any hand-bills being distributed on that Sunday, 7107.—Saw these rings just before he left the park, 7108.—Thinks he saw them more frequently just before he left the park than at the earlier period, 7109.—In the early part of the time was going away from where he afterwards found the rings were generally made, 7110.—It was twenty minutes to seven o'clock when he left the park, 7111.—After Sir Richard Mayne's notice witness's impression was that if he went into the park he must take what he got, 7113.—Sir Richard Mayne's notice did not deter him, 7114.—Had seen it previously at Buckingham Gate, 7115.—Should not have been surprised if he had been taken up as a rioter, after putting himself where he had been warned not to go, 7116.—Does not think he should have had any right to complain if he had been, 7117.—When the police ordered the people to stand back, they said, "Move on," or "Get back," or something of that sort, 7118.—Does not think they said, "If you please," 7119.—Saw them poking, 7120.—Thinks they poked at the second row, in order that the first row might have a space to move back, 7121.—They were standing three or four or five deep, 7122.—Does not know any other way that the police had to do it, 7123.—Said that they poked or pushed back, 7124.—It was the second row, and they were four or five deep, 7125.—Had not been in the park on Sundays for several years till this time, 7126.—Said in the beginning that he had no cure, 7127.—Did not go into the park on the next Sunday, because he had to go elsewhere, but was in Belgrave Square returning, 7128, 7129.—These truncheons were held over the heads of the first row in the direction of the second, 7130.—Does not mean to say that they struck the people in the second row. They pushed against them with the truncheons; the motion was not that of a blow, but pushing back, as witness has seen them do frequently when the Queen has been going to the Houses of Parliament, and as was done to him when the Emperor and Empress were going to the City. At that time witness's hat was knocked off; they wanted to clear the way for some reason or other, and they adopted that mode, 7131.—Should say that on this occasion they did not use more violence than was necessary to keep the road clear, 7132.—At one time saw an inspector come through the posts, and a body of police with him, who rushed in among the people, 7133.—They had their truncheons drawn at the time, and witness's impression was, from the way in which their hands were, that they used them in striking, 7134.—The first stick was thrown and other sticks were following, and then the policemen rushed in, 7135.—The throwing of the sticks was the reason for their rushing, 7136.—Cannot tell whether a policeman had been struck before that rush or not, 7137.—With the exception of that one stone, saw no violence done to the police. Saw some of them coming away with their hats battered, and so on, which would prove that violence had been used, 7138.—They were in the midst of the crowd, and witness could not see, but certainly thinks, that they went in and did strike. Did not see any attempt to clear the pathway between the drive and the water; it was perfectly clear at that time, 7140.

SIMS, Mr. ROBERT. (Page 86.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*). Is engaged in the day-time at 63, Farringdon Street; his private residence is No. 3, Stanfield Street, White Horse Lane, 2418.—Is clerk to a Building Society, 2419, 2420. —Was in the park on the 1st of July, 2421.—Crossed the park to Kensington Gardens about twelve o'clock; but was immediately in the park from two till about seven, 2422.—Was walking up and down between the Humane Society's Receiving House and Apsley House, 2423, 2424.—There was a very large crowd there, 2425.—The first ebullition of public feeling was at the outrageous conduct of No. 12 A, a serjeant, 2426, 2427.—Previous to that they were very quiet, 2428, 2429.—About three o'clock, 12 A, came at the head of twelve police constables, about 100 yards from the Humane Society's House towards Apsley House, 2430, 2432.—Took particular notice that it was 12 A, and made a minute of it; about twelve constables followed him; he attempted to clear the carriage road; there was a very delicate young gentleman of about 20 years of age in the road; a general warning was given to clear the way, and the young man moved towards the railing, and was in the act of stooping, when 12 A serjeant pushed him and brought his head against the rail. The young man then rose up and appeared very indignant and earnest to get out of the way, 2433, 2438. —He did not use anything like violent language, expostulating "Why do you push me like this?" 12 A with one hand grasped him by the collar, and put his other arm under his thigh, and threw him over the rail into the crowd that stood close to the railings, 2439. —He fell into the crowd; supposes he was supported by them; did not see anything more of him, 2442, 2443. Did not see 12 A use any one else so roughly as that; but his manner was very boisterous with the people, 2444.—Did not see him strike any one, nor use any bad language. There was a general shout of indignation among the crowd at the time, with cries of "Shame!" "Shame!" particularly among the females, of whom there were several there, 2445, 2447.—Is positive it was 12 A, 2448.—Should know him well, 2449.—About an hour after this, witness had crossed over to the water-side, and heard 429 A say to a man, "If you come here "again, I will mark you; you had better keep out of "my way." Did not understand exactly what had transpired, 2450.—It was addressed to a very well-dressed person, should judge a superior mechanic, perhaps a tradesman, 2452.—Did not see this person do anything; he took it very quietly, 2453.—Had not observed what led to it. Heard this 429 A make use of another expression tending to irritate the crowd very much, 2455.—Ventured to expostulate with this constable in consequence of a remark he made to a civilian. Said to him that his language showed that he harboured a revengeful feeling, which as a public officer he should not, in answer to which he said, with a very great sneer, that the people had not pluck enough to fight, 2456, 2463.—The police generally had a preference for boys; not many equipages had passed, but when they appeared to be superior equipages, there was a shout of "Go to church!" Adults used it, and some persons who were well dressed used that expression as well as boys, and invariably the police seized the boys, 2464.—Sometimes he saw two with a boy, 2465.—Saw a mounted police officer, that he heard was Superintendent Hughes; has a recollection of seeing another, but it was the latter part of the day, 2466.—The man he was told was Superintendent Hughes was a stout man, 2467. —Does not think he had any whiskers, 2468.—Is not a good judge of colour, but has understood the horse was a bright bay, 2469.—It was not a black; it was something lighter than this pannelling, 2470.—After that circumstance respecting 12 A a larger body of constables came from towards the Receiving House, 2471. —Saw this mounted superintendent communicating with the police, appearing to be giving orders; did not hear anything he said to them; before this second detachment of constables attempted to clear an avenue from the rails backwards, northwards, he rode into the crowd, and excited great indignation; he rode into the crowd, close, in fact, on to the people, 2472.—In a very alarming way; there was no warning at all given, 2473.—Noticed he had a riding whip, 2474.—Did not see him strike anybody with it, 2475.—Saw him communicating with the foot policemen: could see his motion to them, 2476.—Then they commenced to clear a space from the rail, northwards to the rail, and they succeeded to some extent in doing so, 2477.—They did it very roughly indeed, 2478.—Pushing persons in the

SIMS, Mr. ROBERT—*continued.*

breast, throwing them backwards, and following them up in many cases with blows. Saw blows frequently given with great force, 2479.—Poking their truncheons close over their shoulders, like short cuts with the sword exercise, with great violence. After that time there was a considerable rush to one point by a body of police, and an elderly man was knocked down. Saw the blow go; they struck him on the shoulder; whether he fell from the blow or dropped, witness cannot say, but certainly saw him receive a blow, and fall down immediately afterwards. As the crowd retired he was left completely isolated, 2480, 2481.—One of the police went to him; but when they had passed a little on one side, still clearing before them, several persons ran and picked him up, civilians, 2482.—Did not take the number of the policeman, there was too much confusion at the time. Saw another constable whose number he did not take, do as 12 A did. He threw a young gentleman over the rails, 2483.—Saw that on two occasions, 2484. —Frequently heard discussions about the Sunday Trading Bill; no set discussion, 2485.—About six o'clock there was a man attempting to inculcate teetotalism; this was very near the monument; he had not more than twenty persons to hear him, 2486, 2487. —Thinks the mass were at this meeting from curiosity, 2488.—Did not observe anything at all like leadership, 2489.—Witness only felt alarmed at the police, when too near them, 2490, 2491.—Attributes the commencement of the indignation in the crowd, to the conduct of 12 A, and the person alleged to be Superintendent Hughes, who drove his horse into the crowd, or backed it and curvetted it, 2492, 2494.—Did not see him and 12 A speak to each other, 2495.—Saw Serjeant 12 A, and another constable whose name witness did not take, throw two people over the rails, 2500.—It was decidedly very roughly done, in both cases there was opportunity for the parties to get under the rail, which was of sufficient height to allow a person as tall as witness to get under pretty well, and this young man was four or five inches shorter, 2501.—The carriage road was not much thronged; there was no great hurry in either case in clearing the road, 2502.—The crowd might easily have receded to allow of the parties getting under. In the first case, the crowd had not become so dense, being in the early part of the day, 2504.—It was about three o'clock, 2505.—The young man was an undersized man about twenty, 2506.—He was thrown over, because witness saw his legs rise several inches over the rails, 2507.—Would be sorry to use an exaggerated expression, 2508.—He put him over so violently that his legs were flung up, 2509.—Is positive the man who did it was 12 A, 2510.—Heard 429 A telling a man that he would mark him, 2511.—Heard of several convictions of pickpockets the next week, but this person had not the manner of a pickpocket at all, 2513.—He did not show any ebullition of feeling, but appeared vexed by the remark, 2514.—Did not say that the noise was chiefly made by boys; said there were adults as well as boys used the expression "Go to church," and hooted, but noticed, perhaps twenty times, when that occurred, that when a constable was close to adults, he took no notice of them, not even to expostulate with them, but he would take a boy perhaps a yard or two from him, 2515.—The superintendent who rode into the crowd excited great indignation, 2516.—Believes there is a gap in the rails for a horse to get in; it is very near the Receiving House, 2517, 2518.—He was inside and on the north side of the railings that ran east and west, 2519, 2520.—Should decidedly know the superintendent if he saw him, 2521.—Does not think there was a bad feeling on the part of the people against the police until some time after; even then does not think there was anything like malice against the police, for this reason; very frequently after they had cleared out a space, a police constable would be shut off entirely from his companions, and completely surrounded by the crowd, and yet witness saw no knocking his hat off, or kicking him, or ill-using him. Expected that when they saw a constable so isolated, they would probably from vindictiveness have been hard upon him, 2522.—Thinks it was a little after three o'clock when the superintendent rode on to the north side of the rails; it was perhaps half an hour after what witness has spoken of relating to 12 A, 2523.—This person whom the policeman said he would mark had the appearance of a respectable mechanic, 2524.—Nothing of a pickpocket about him, 2525.—He appeared to be very much vexed at the remark, 2526.—He did not use any violent expression; he appeared to be very much irritated, 2527.

SIMS, Mr. ROBERT—*continued.*

——— (Page 313.) Identifies Policeman 429 A, 8141. Identifies Policeman 12 A, 8142.—Witness was a member of the police force from the latter end of 1848 to the commencement of 1853, 8144. —Was dismissed in 1853 by Sir Richard Mayne. The report was a trifling matter. Witness had been 15 minutes absent from his beat for the purpose of refreshment, but had been for some time a marked man, in consequence of the opposition which he showed to the very arbitrary order of the late superintendent of the K. division, whereby he compelled men to submit to the Church of England. Witness was a marked man, and was therefore sent to the Botany Bay of the K division, that is the place where any marked man is sent to, as is well known, in order that he should be got rid of, 8148, 8149.—It is a section of the K division of the metropolitan police, 8150.—Witness has no animosity against the police constables; on the contrary has great gratitude towards them; on one particular occasion he was much relieved by the constables of his division, 8157. —Witness is positive these are the two men he spoke of, 8158.

SMITH, HENRY, Sergeant. (Page 502.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Has been in the force nearly 19 years, 13,622.—Has been employed in the detective part of the force for about 14 years, 13,623, 13,624.—Is from Essex, 13,625. —Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July in plain clothes, 13,626, 13,627.—Apprehended David Dalton for stealing a watch in Hyde Park near the old elm tree which has been mentioned as standing near the Dairy Lodge, between six and seven in the evening, 13,628–15,632.—Had seen him in the afternoon in company with two others; kept following them for some time, and saw them several times form a little body and rush through the respectable people towards the drive, with the object of creating a disturbance and committing robberies, 13,634.—Knew him well; followed them for a very long while, and at last saw the three hustle a gentleman up in the crowd, and Dalton put his hand down and take his watch. Witness laid hold of Dalton, and the other two made their escape, but were stopped by two other officers, 13,635. —When witness had taken the man in custody, he called out "He is going to apprehend me for speaking," and the mob called out "Rescue," 13,635.—The mob rescued him, 13,637.—Witness got him again, 13,638. —The mob rescued him a second time, 13,639.—Witness secured him a third time and succeeded in holding him, 13,640, 13,641.—Was violently assaulted by the mob, who held him by the hair of the head while they took the prisoner away. Was also bitten in the arm by the prisoner, 13,642.—There were a great many persons whose appearance was respectable, among those who rescued the prisoner, 13,642.—Stones were thrown at the time, 13,644.—Was assisted in securing the man by a person named Charles Parker, who does not belong to the police force, 13,645, 13,646.—Is not aware that the prisoner cried out more than once "I am taken for speaking," 13,647.—The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to six years, 13,648, 13,649.—He was tried at Westminster, and 12 other convictions were proved against him, 13,650.—Witness watched him because on the previous Sunday he had apprehended two of his companions for a felony, and they were convicted, 13,651.—Saw a stone thrown which hit a female in the face, 13,652.—This was near the same spot, just before the man was apprehended, 13,653, 13,654.—The man was carried along with his face downwards; it took three or four policemen to take him along to the carriage-way, 13,655.—Thinks that towards the end of this disturbance there were 30 or 40 policemen on the spot, 13,656. —Did not hit the prisoner twice across the thigh, but once in the face in order to make him let go, 13,657. —Had not told the person who assisted him what he was taking the man for; he came without being called upon, 13,658.—It was in the struggle that witness hit the prisoner in the face, 13,660.—The prisoner was so violent that he was carried face downwards to prevent his doing any further injury to any of the men, 13,661. —The man knew witness, but the crowd round him did not until he cried out that he was a police officer, and had apprehended the man for stealing a watch, 13,663, 13,664.—The mob, on his appealing to them, rescued him, 13,670.—One of them held witness by the hair of the head behind, and another one tore his coat off, and then the prisoner bit him through the

SMITH, HENRY—*continued.*

arm, and then witness let him go, 13,671.—Witness thinks in the three times of his getting away and witness getting hold of him again, there were 40 different persons swung witness round: one laid hold of his coat, and another one knocked his hat over his eyes, 13,674.—They all obstructed witness in every way they could, with the exception of Parker, 13,676.—When he saw that the man had got hold of witness's arm with his mouth, he rushed in and tried to choke him off, 13,677.—By that time there were a great many officers came up, seeing a great crowd of persons and shouting, and stones throwing; they pressed their way into the centre of the crowd, and came and took him from witness's custody, 13,678.—Has been 14 years a detective policeman in London and the country, 13,680, 13,681.—London is witness's head quarters, but he is often sent for into the country, 13,684, 13,685.—Knows a great many of the roughs and pickpockets of London, 13,687.—Parker is the hall-porter at the National Club, Whitehall Gardens, 13,689.—Witness saw a great many rather suspicious-looking people in the park that day. More than ever he saw in his life in any assembly before, 13,692.—The people who were making the noise were a mixed class of persons; the rough people were more behind, 13,702.—Witness took his station where there was the greatest danger of thieves and pickpockets; he did not see much of what passed in the drive, 13,706, 13,707.—Witness's duties were not so much to prevent disturbance as to prevent felonies and to detect criminals, 13,708.—Witness knows all the detectives who were on duty in the park that day, 13,712.—There was no man of the name of Potter among that six, 13,715.—There were some policemen in plain clothes who were not special detectives, 13,716.—Witness does not believe that any of the six detectives saw anything at all like the story of the man with the stick up his arm, 13,717.—Witness would have heard of it if it had occurred among the detectives, 13,718.—Has been an ordinary constable, 13,723.—The crowd was larger than ever witness had seen before, 13,736.—If witness had happened to have seen in the park on that day boys helping themselves from a heap of stones he would have thought it his duty to report that fact to the inspector, 13,738.—Some of the public were attracted by the notice of Sir R. Mayne, and thieves might have been attracted too, but witness' impression is that it was the property they wanted there, and the more respectable the persons the more thieves there are, 13,741, 13,742.

——— (Page 506.) (*Analysis of his further Evidence.*)—Has had 14 years' experience as a detective; wherever there are large crowds there are many thieves to be found mixed amongst them, 13,777.—They very frequently assume the appearance of respectable people by their dress, 13,778.—It is the common practice for the better class of thieves to dress respectably, 13,779.—There were a great many of that class in Hyde Park that day, 13,780.—By the better class means the most successful, 13,781.—Persons might have been there who were well known thieves, but who, to the general world would appear to be respectable persons, 13,782.—Believes the ordinary constables generally know the swell mob, 13,784.—There is a large class of thieves who make enough plunder to enable them to wear decent clothes. Many of them are well known to the constables, some of them are not, 13,785.

SMITH, Mr. JAMES. (Page 68.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides in Liverpool; is a wine merchant, 1894, 1895.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, was going to Notting Hill, 1896, 1897.—About half-past four witness came into the park through Apsley House gate, 1898.—Went direct up to the Serpentine, as the people were there walking. The people were then walking very orderly along the road; there seemed to be no interruption in the road, 1899.—Witness got as far as the place described by the gentleman of the name of Howell. He described the scene which witness saw, 1900.—Between the end of the Serpentine and the Humane Society's house; the gentleman's name that he described as being struck was a Mr. Maxwell. Witness spoke to him afterwards, and he promised to appear. Saw him struck three or four times very violently by the officer, 1901.—Witness spoke to the person, and ascertained his name to be Maxwell; he is the brother of the present Sir William Maxwell, of Calderwood, the son of the late General Sir William

SMITH, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

Maxwell, 1802, 1803.—Believes the person that Mr. Howell described as having seen struck was Mr. Maxwell, 1904.—Witness was walking along, and Mr. Maxwell was a little in advance of him, and a young gentleman, whom he took to be his son, was on his arm. He is a delicate gentleman, of a very nervous temperament. Witness immediately recognized him, but took no notice just then; but immediately after this, there was a rush,—the police came down. Witness was taking no notice of the crowd, but going to Notting Hill, and when this rush came, he saw him struck three times very violently in the back with the staff of the officer, right across the shoulders. He would have fallen upon the path, and he would have got a very severe fall, but witness just caught him by the shoulder, and put his hand to his breast to prevent him from falling, 1905.—He would have got a severe fall if witness had not prevented him. He appeared so excited that he was afraid he would have burst a blood-vessel. He is a very excitable nervous man, and his face was very much flushed, and he changed colour very much; he was severed at this time from the young gentleman with him, 1906.—He was walking quietly forward when he was struck behind, 1907.—Witness spoke to one of the officers himself, and said "I suppose we are not allowed to go this way," and he said "Certainly not;" and witness said "Well, I shall go some other road." He was going through the park, did not wish to interfere with the police at all. In the meantime, without any intimation at all, the gentleman seemed turned round, he was twisted round and struck in the most violent way, 1908.—Could recognize the constable who struck him if he saw him. He took his number to be 345 A, is certain it was 3, 4, and A, and thinks it was 345, but should be very sorry to fix an innocent person, but could recognize him, 1909.—Thinks it was 345 A, but he rushed by him, and he wished to speak to Mr. Maxwell, and consequently lost sight of the policeman, 1910.—But still thinks he could recognize him if he saw him again, 1911.—He was a stout man about six feet high, a fine looking man; he struck several ladies across the shoulders, and witness remonstrated with him, 1912–1914.—He kept twisting so, and turning round, but could see his face, 1915, 1916.—He struck the ladies right across the shoulders, 1917.—Not so violently as he struck Mr. Maxwell, but he struck them right across the back with his stick, and witness remonstrated with him, and said "he had never seen anything of the sort before in any place." They were all passing down as fast as they possibly could, and they seemed most respectable people, 1918.—Does not think the ladies were injured, but does not know what harm it might do to delicate persons to be struck a sharp blow on the shoulders, 1919.—It was more than a tap, should not have taken notice of that; he struck them sharply over the back in a way witness never saw before, 1920.—When witness remonstrated with him, he said he would knock his damned head off. He always kept throwing his head back so that witness could not read his number properly. He saw witness take his book out to take his number, 1921.—Upon that particular place where this occurrence was described by Mr. Howell and the other witnesses, they seemed to be all most respectable quiet people walking in the same way that people do upon a Sunday in Hyde Park; does not mean to say that there was not a disturbance in other parts of the park, does not know anything at all about that; he only knows as to that part of the park, 1922.—Was not in the part where he understood the stones were thrown, he did not see any, 1923.—Witness did not see any violence offered to the police, 1924.—Saw a considerable body of police officers that came rushing down, no doubt they were acting from orders; they were certainly very much excited, and they certainly behaved in a most brutal way, striking everybody indiscriminately. The ladies were screaming, young ladies and married ladies of the highest apparent respectability, 1925.—Knows they were married ladies from having their daughters with them; they were evidently their daughters, could see from their correspondence of countenance, could pretty soon distinguish those of the same family, and could very easily distinguish respectable women from women of a disreputable character; is quite sure that there were a great number of respectable people walking there, saw 10 or 15 members of Parliament and 8 or 10 peers when he got down there; none of them were struck; this was between the crossing and the Receiving House by the side of the river, between the rail and

SMITH, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

the river, 1927–1929.—On the river side, between the Serpentine and the rail, 1930.—That is the usual part for walking, has always gone that way; they seemed the most quiet orderly people there; no doubt upon the other side, upon the grass by the side of the carriage-way there were a number of rough lads playing all sorts of games, no doubt a very great number of pickpockets, but on this part they seemed all respectable people, 1931.—Did notice some mounted policemen riding about, but not particularly, 1932.—Did not notice them giving any orders to the police on foot, was not near enough to hear if they did, 1933.—Is positive about division A, and the two first numbers 3 and 4, 1934.—If witness can conscientiously do so, he shall point the man out, 1935.—Witness will be very happy to identify if he can, 1936.—His impression is that he shall know him again, but there were a great number of men in the same dress, and it was all suddenly done, 1937.—Witness remonstrated with that man, and thinks he had such an opportunity of seeing his face that if he saw him again he could recognize him, 1938, 1939.—Saw his general face, 1940.—3 and 4 were the first numbers, and A, 1941.—If Mr. Ellis brings from 341 to 349, witness will be able to say if he can recognize the man, but he should be exceedingly cautious in fixing upon any man, 1942.—There is the more difficulty in identifying a policeman from their all having the same uniform. Mr. Maxwell promised to come the next day to Marlborough-street, but he did not come, 1943.—Thinks he must be in London, does not know his address, 1944, 1945.—Thinks his name is Mr. John Maxwell, 1946.—He is the son of the late General Sir William Maxwell, and his brother Sir William Maxwell was in the regiment of Dragoon Guards, and he has another brother Henry, 1947.—Witness may mention that he did not observe any impropriety of conduct on the part of the police in any other part of the park, 1948.—Did not see much of them in other parts of the park, merely in coming through; got away by another road, and went round Notting-hill. Witness was very much surprised, having always observed the London police as so very forbearing and well-behaved; was very much struck with it. Wishes to add that on Monday morning he went to Marlborough-street, and stayed from eleven to half-past one. He repeatedly requested the officer to allow him to go up, as he wished to see Mr. Hardwick, as he knew him to be a very estimable magistrate. Witness said he wished to communicate something to him with regard to one of the cases. Said he wished to describe the conduct of one of the officers to a very old friend of the name of Maxwell. Was ordered back in a very rough way, they said "You cannot come in." A great many applied in the same way, 1942.—Should know who it was that refused him very well, he was a grey-headed man, 1950, 1951.

——— (Page 330.) Was called again.—Witness thinks it was 345. Mr. Maxwell states that witness mentioned another number. He did not think it would be so serious an inquiry, and did not put it down, 8576, 8577.—Policeman 345 was called, and stood forward, and witness said he had a strong impression that he was the man, but he would not swear to him, 8578.

SMITH, WILLIAM. (Page 210.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) Resides at No. 1, Prospect Place, Kingsland, 5804.—Is a fruiterer, 5805.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 5806.—From about three o'clock to eight, 5807.—Entered by Hyde Park Corner, by Apsley House, 5808.—Was with a friend now here, 5809.—When he went into the park he said to his brother-in-law, what a very respectable crowd it was, 5810.—They went in by Hyde Park Corner; walked down to the Serpentine towards the dairy; they had proceeded some distance, perhaps half-way; there was an elderly man just in front of them, not in a very great crowd, and in front of him there were several policemen, who came in an opposite direction; they first met this elderly man, and they said to him, "You cannot come this way;" believes he said, "I want to go this way;" they said, "You cannot go this way," and they first gave him a push, and then the policeman struck him across the loins or abdomen, 5812.—After they told him that he could not come that way he did not try to force his way through them, but appeared to indicate that he wanted to go that way, 5813.—Did not hear what he said, 5814.—The policeman appeared to strike very hard, and the poor man appeared to be suffering, 5815, 5816.—Believes he went away; witness then turned round, and walked in another direction, 5817.—Returned from that direction between the posts, and went on the other side of the drive; walked about the green towards the Notting Hill Road; got up on the higher ground under the trees, and observed the people in the distance, 5818, 5819.—Saw the policemen's truncheons flourishing over the people's heads; saw no direct attack just then, 5820.—Took the number of a policeman; thinks it was 147 A., 5821, 5822.—Saw him illuse a boy; describes the circumstance. A respectably dressed female in the crowd stepped forward, and cried "Shame of him." Believes she said "You brute, how dare you illuse that boy so!" The policeman said, "I will serve you the same," and he struck at her; believes he hit her on the bonnet, 5823–5833.—The crowd was very quiet at that time; was it a large crowd, 5835.—Did not see the crowd interfering with the police at all, 5836.—The boy was not taken into custody. Thinks if he had done wrong the policeman was bound to take him up, 5837.—Did not tell the policeman that, 5838.—Did not see what became of the policeman after that. Witness stepped near to him, and said, "What is that policeman's number." Looked, and saw that it was 147 A.; is quite sure of that. Called out the number. Supposes that 20 voices repeated the number. Stepped forward to find out who the boy was, but several policemen came and drove the people away, saying, "We will serve you all alike if you do not go away; we will serve you the same." Not wishing to come into collision with the policemen or their staves, witness left the park, 5839.—Went out of the park just after six, to get some refreshment, 5840.—Did not see any stones thrown; one pebble was thrown five minutes before the occurrence with the boy; did not see it, 5841.—Does not know at whom it was thrown, 5842.—It struck a policeman on the crown of his hat, and rebounded on to witness's hat, who stood about two yards from the policeman; it was not a violent blow, 5843, 5844.—It did not damage witness's hat at all; the pebble was not larger than a nut; it appeared to be merely pitched, not thrown, 5845.—Thinks it could not have come from the boy, 5847, 5848.—That was the only stone witness saw thrown, 5849.—Did not see any other act of violence on the part of people. Returned home almost directly after that, 5850.—Has no animosity towards the police; quite the reverse, 5852.—Has property, and wants it protected, 5853.—Saw a very few carriages pass down the drive, 5854.—The crowd shouted and hurrahed a little when they saw a carriage, 5855.—Heard, "Go to church;" that seemed the principal thing that they shouted, 5856.—They did not attempt to obstruct the carriages; saw no attempt to force them to go to church, 5857.—Or anything of that kind, 5858.—Did not see that the people in the carriages appeared very much alarmed; they behaved in the ordinary way, 5859.—Saw one or two smile in the carriages, 5860.—They were principally gigs and chaises; saw one pair-horse carriage; thinks that was all, 5861.—They were not the class of carriages that usually are seen there. Has not been there before for years; has not been since, 5862.—Saw a quantity of handbills flying in the air in the park, 5872.—Thinks at about five o'clock, 5873.—Did not see any of those, 5875.—Did not hear what they were, 5876.—Thinks they were as large as this prayer book, 5877.—Cannot say what they were, 5878.—Did not see any disturbance after these were distributed. Was some distance off under the trees, 5879.—Did not hear anyone making set speeches in the park. Saw a crowd of about 30 or 40 persons; in fact they began to collect every minute where some man was speaking. Imagines from what the people round said that he was some methodist or teetotaller about to address the people. Does not think it was anything relating to Sunday trading, or the people, if they went there for that purpose, would have listened more attentively to him, 5880.—Policeman 147 A. was not a young man; should say he was from 35 to 40; probably older. Witness had at the time to look about him when he was taking his number, to see that there were no other policemen present, or probably he should have received a blow from them, 5881.—Is positive about the number, and thinks he should know the man if he saw him, 5882.—Believes the people came together on the 1st of July on account of the Sunday Trading Bill, 5884.

SMITH, WILLIAM—*continued.*

SMITH, WILLIAM—*continued.*

——— (Page 320.) Believes Policeman 147 A to be the man he spoke of; is quite positive about the number, but will not positively swear to the man, 8260–8264.

SMITH, WILLIAM, Policeman 551 G. (Page 395.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is twenty-four years old, 10,565.—Has been in the force two months, 10,566.—Was a farm servant in Lincolnshire before, 10,567, 10,568.—Was on duty in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, against Mr. Henbery's milking-house; when they entered the park, they marched across to the Magazine Barracks, and from there to Mr. Henbery's; there they remained till a few minutes after three, and then six of them were ordered to keep the ride clear. Found that impossible. When they spoke to the people, they commenced hissing, hooting, and shouting; they were allowed to stand still while more policemen came up, 10,571.—Waved their truncheons before their heads, 10,572.—Did not knock the people down, nor poke them in the stomach, nor send them under the rails; laid hands on no man, not at the time that he was in the ride, 10,573–10,575.—Struck no man at all, 10,576.—Does not recollect anything taking place, or anything being said as to the Beer Act, 10,577.—Was not at all agitated at the time, 10,578.—Is not aware that he was much heated; the day was hot, 10,579.—Did not express a wish for a quart of beer; Did not say "I wish I had it," 10,580.—Did not nearly push a poor man down in a brown hat, 10,581.—Was stationed near the opening, 10,583.—A man was brought out of the mob by two respectable people, and given into witness's custody for stealing a watch, and they conveyed him to Vine Street, and there no one appeared against him; witness then charged him on suspicion of stealing a watch; so he was tried at the court and dismissed, 10,583.—Left the park with that man at about a quarter past six; returned about half-past eight, 10,584.—Was in the park from half-past four till that time, but denies those charges, 10,585.—Does not remember anything being said about the Beer Act or about the Sunday Trading Act, 10,586, 10,587.—Did not walk about the park much; was stationed near Mr. Henbery's most of the time while he took the charge; did not walk down the drive above 300 yards, 10,580.—Has not been fined, 10,591, 10,592.—Never took a prisoner into custody before, 10,593.—Is sure that he did not strike anybody, 10,596.—Had his truncheon drawn the same as the rest, 10,597.—Did no more than wave his truncheon over his head, and request the people to stand back, 10,598.—Cannot say whether they would have stood back as well without waving them about; was never in a crowd before, 10,599.—Some of the people that witness waved his truncheon before were respectable, and some were not, 10,600.—Did not poke any of them, 10,601.—Noticed very few ladies, 10,605.—Does not recollect noticing any females, 10,606.—Quietly told them to stand back, and they said that they would not go back, that they had as much right there as witness had, 10,608.—Then told them that they really must stand back, 10,610.—Then some of them eventually stood back, 10,611.—When they went away, went inside the rails and formed a line there to keep them back, at a distance of thirty yards from the rails, 10,614–10,616.—This was at about a quarter to four, 10,617.—Did not keep this line above a quarter of an hour, 10,618.—Abandoned that mode of procedure because they were ordered to do so, 10,619.—This was at the north side of the drive, at the corner, 10,620.—When they got underneath the rails they went round the end of them, 10,621.—Did not feel compelled to rush from the rails; went quietly along, 10,624.—Did not rush himself, and did not see anyone else, 10,625, 10,626.—Is not a part of the reserve; belongs to the King Street station; if it had not been for this affair, should have gone on evening duty at a quarter to five o'clock, 10,628.—Went on duty a few minutes before one, 10,629.

SPEARING, EDWARD, Policeman 113 A. (Page 397.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is 36 years old, 10,632.—Has been in the force 12 years, 10,633. — Comes from Hampshire, 10,634.—On Sunday, the 1st of July at one o'clock, was at Gardiner's Lane Station, 10,635.—His name was not called and he went home, 10,636.—Went on duty at the House of Lords at a quarter to five, 10,637.—Till that time remained at home all the time, 10,638.—Does duty there, at the entrance to the Victoria Tower, 10,640.—Martha Loader is a tenant of witness's, 10,641.

SPEARING, EDWARD—*continued.*

SPENCER, WILLIAM, Policeman 380 A. (Page 392.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) — Is 27 years old, 10,478.—Has been in the force seven years, 10,479.—Comes from Staffordshire, 10,480.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July last, 10,481.—Did not on that day rush on a little boy about 14 years of age and beat him; never did anything of the sort, 10,482.—Did not strike a boy on that day with his truncheon, 10,483.—Struck one man in the afternoon that was attempting to rescue a prisoner from another constable. Struck him across the arm as he had hold of the prisoner, and trying to get him away. He let go his hold, and went away, and witness saw no more of him, 10,484. Did not on that day use language which is described here as disgusting language, 10,485.—No one remonstrated with him at all for language of any kind, 10,487.—Thinks it must be a mistake in the number altogether, 10,488.—Heard several observations made during the day about who stole the goose, and about the rabbit pie, 10,490–10492.—That is a very common expression, 10,493.—When they hear any observations about a rabbit pie they never take any notice of them, 10,494.—Does not think it justifiable to take a man into custody for that; imputes it to their ignorance, 10,495.—Went in the drive about 3 o'clock, and remained until half past 6, 10,497, 10,498.—Did not take anybody into custody. Assisted several constables to take prisoners out of the drive, to keep the crowd back from them, 10,499.—Was hit by stones several times, 10,500.—Saw Superintendent Hughes riding about, 10,501.—Did not receive any orders from him personally, 10,502.—Saw the policemen clearing behind the railings, 10,505, 10,506.—There is a little rising ground at some distance from the rails, 10,507.—Did not see any policeman rushing up that rising ground, 10,508.—Supposing witness had to get up that rising ground should not consider it necessary to make a grand rush to get up; could walk up quietly, 10,509, 10,510.—That was the only instance in which witness struck a man, 10,511.—No complaint was ever made against witness by any civilian; nothing but what is frivolous, 10,512, 10,513.

SPURIN, THOMAS, Policeman 436 A. (Page 365.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is 41 years old, 9666.—Has been in the force above 11 years, 9667.—Was born in Yorkshire, 9668.—Assisted in taking James Calrow, but did not know him by name, 9670.—Saw his behaviour in the park on the 1st of July; he was cautioned by 402 A when a carriage passed, and a second carriage passed, 9673.—He had hissed and groaned and clapped his hands, 9674.—Did not see that conduct, only heard the caution first; saw it secondly, afterwards, 9675.—After the caution he was hissing and clapping his hands, and he said "Go home." Policeman 402 A took him into custody, and witness assisted him to Vine Street station; not in a cab, 9676–9679.—He stated that they would keep rather a regular pace, but the reason that the pace might be a little accelerated was that one part of the carriageway had been watered, and the other side was rather cleaner, and he named to the sergeant, "Suppose we cross the road, it will be better and cleaner;" then 402 might have stretched or might have caused his pace to be a little wider in crossing from one side of the road to the other. He asked if he could ride; the remark was made that there would be cabs in waiting, and as soon as one came he could ride; there were three at the Triumphal Arch, and three at Stanhope Gate, but during that time the whole were engaged, 9680, 9681.—When they came to Piccadilly he said if it was not much further he would walk, 9682.—This was when he was at the cab rank, the central one in Piccadilly, near the Duke of Devonshire's or St. James Street, 9684.—He said before that he wanted a cab, but witness did not feel justified in calling a cab, for those that they were waiting for were those that were employed by the commissioner, 9685.—Did not notice his calling a cab himself, 9686.—Does not recollect his offering to pay for one, 9690.—Did not hear him complain of the exposure of walking down Piccadilly, 9691.—Witness sees 402 A every day; they have chatted over this occurrence many times, 9700.—Has put down the evidence that he meant to give, 9701.

STAPLE, JOHN SMITH, Policeman 229 A. (Page 344.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Witness's name is John Smith Staple, 8951.—Was at home on the 1st of July, 8952.—His usual duty is at the House of Commons, 8953.—His landlord is also here, 8955.—Witness was not in the park at all that day, 8957.—His duty was at home.

STAPLES, Mr. JOHN. (Page 208.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a law stationer, residing at 15, Serles-place, Lincoln's Inn, 5771. —Has several hands in his employ, 5772.—Was in the park on the 1st of July instant, 5773.—Walks in the park almost every Sunday, 5774. — Had a little girl with him, seven years of age, 5775.—Entered at Apsley House, 5776.—When witness got to Hyde Park the respectability of the company attracted his particular attention, and on this account; there was a vast number. Has lived in Westminster nearly 50 years; has kept a house there nearly 40 years; thinks he never saw so large an assemblage of people who bore such evident marks of respectability and quietude, 5777.—Their dress and demeanour altogether, 5778.—Did not take a stand in the park; crossed the road, and walked up by Apsley House, then crossed the road, and went towards the north bank of the Serpentine. In walking there, saw some policemen, believes there were five, bringing a young man in the opposite direction, that was taken into custody, witness was told for rioting; thought this youth was treated with unnecessary violence, 5779, 5780.—Walked a little further in the same direction, towards the north bank, crossed the road. Saw another party come along much in the same way. When witness had got near the east end of the Serpentine, close in front of him he saw a very great commotion; then stopped and looked. Saw the policemen rushing about with their truncheons, and the mob or the people running in different directions. Thought that he would not go any further in that direction, but would cross to the opposite side of the Serpentine, to be quite away from the scene of tumult. Endeavoured to cross at the east end of the Serpentine. The pathway there is bounded at each end by a row of iron posts. Went from the north side to cross by the opposite side, leading a little girl by the hand. These was a row of policemen bounding the water, and they were crying in a very authoritative manner, "Move on; move on;" flourishing their truncheons in a very threatening manner; in fact they were speaking altogether in a most offensive way. A man flourished his truncheon, and said, "Walk on, walk on." Witness said, "I am walking on." He looked at witness, and said, "Do you want your hat spoiled?" flourishing his truncheon over his head, 5781.—He said it in a most offensive manner, 5782.—Continued his walk, but before he could get across, a respectable man walking in the same direction was shoved by the shoulder; witness did not see it; but he was thrown in the middle of the lot, right against the post, almost over witness's child. Presumes he had not walked fast enough for the police. Does not know whether he was hurt, but he was very pale. Two gentlemen, seeing this violence, said one to the other that the fellow's number ought to be taken. That suggested to witness to take the number of the man who asked him if he wanted his hat spoiled; it was 376 A,; he did not strike witness. Witness saw no blow given. He was then moving across the road with his child in a contrary direction to where the demonstration was held, and thinks he did not look like a rioter, 5784.—From the parties crossing and recrossing, witness could not make rapid progress, 5786.—The policeman might not have seen the child, 5787.—Then went to the south side of the Serpentine, and remained there an hour or two away from the crowd. Saw no bills handed about or placards stuck up, 5788–5790.—Did not hear any hooting or crying out "Go to church," on that day. The only cries witness heard were "Shame, shame," from the unnecessary manner in which the police acted, 5791.—The crowd was not great at the time witness was crossing, but it was impossible to walk so quickly across as if the path had been quite open, 5792.—Saw no attempt to interfere with the police, or to irritate them, 5793.—Did not see any stones thrown, 5794.—Witness's impression, from what he saw at the time, was, that the police were doing everything in their power to aggravate the populace to a breach of the peace, 5797, 5798.—That is still his impression. Has seen the police act

STAPLES, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

frequently when there were large assemblages of people, and always before with moderation and good temper. Believes, from the difference in their previous conduct and their conduct on July 1st, that on that occasion they were acting under superior orders, and that the men were not left to their own guidance, or they could not have acted as they did, 5799, 5800.—Had no special grounds for this impression, except the difference in their conduct, 5801.—Does not suppose they had orders to maltreat persons in their power; cannot tell whether they had, but they did do it, from whatever orders it originated, 5802, 5803.

——— (Page 321.) Cannot identify Policeman 376 A; does not know whether his being now in plain clothes may make a difference, but does not think he is the man. Witness cannot give any description of him, 8271–8279.—Witness was not struck, he was threatened with a man's bludgeon, 8279–8281.

STEPHENS, WILLIAM. (Page 56.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 19 Great Marlborough-street, Portland-street. Is a hairdresser, 1526, 1527.—Has kept a shop there eight years, pays 50*l.* a year for rent, 1528–1530.—Was in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, on the 1st of July. Had been to conduct a relation of his wife's home to 115 Park-street, 1531–1533.—Witness got to Park-street about six. Might have stopped there ten minutes in all probability, 1534, 1535.—Then he was quietly returning along Park-street; there was a little kind of rush of people, and a little hissing and hallooing, and witness stood on one side, 1536.—There was a crowd near Grosvenor-street, 1537, 1538. —Knows Lord Robert Grosvenor's house now. It is very near the corner of Park-street and Grosvenor-street, 1539, 1540.—Witness was just above that, on the Oxford-street side. All of a sudden as the people passed him, he was just turning round to go on again. when he received a violent blow in the back, 1541, 1542. —Witness turned round as well as he could to see where the blow came from, and was struck in the mouth by the closed fist of a policeman, 1543.—A series of blows followed that. Witness was struck repeatedly by the fist and truncheon likewise, till he was felled in the road by a blow from a truncheon over the head. One eye was blackened, and his mouth was severely cut, and the lower row of teeth loosened, and his coat was torn almost off his back (*producing the coat*). It is now in exactly the same state as when it was done, 1544–1546.—Witness believes but he could not swear that he saw 80 C. Should not like to swear to him, 1547.—Does not think he should know him if he saw him again, 1548.—There were several of them, should think four or five, but the man that witness believes to be 80 C struck him repeatedly in the face while he was up; he was forcing him backwards, and striking him at the same time. They followed witness up, so that he could not get away from them; they followed him and beat him as long as they thought proper, and then left him, making no attempt to take him into custody. He was kicked in the stomach when he was down, 1549, 1550.—It must have been by one of the policemen, no one else was near. Witness called to persons round him, who were standing back in the doorways, for protection, but no one would come near him. Witness stated to the policemen at the time that he was only passing by, 1551.—They beat witness and then left him, and made no attempt whatever to take him into custody. A gentleman from one of the balconies called out, "Take their numbers;" but as he attempted to do so, he received a violent blow from a truncheon at the back of his head, which sent him into the middle of the road. He cannot distinctly remember anything more till he was put into a cab. The gentleman who called out "Take their numbers," will be here presently, he expects, 1552.—Did not take the number of any policeman. When he found himself in the cab, ordered them to drive to the Marylebone-lane station. Was not in custody. When witness got to the station he made a complaint of what had happened; four persons accompanied him there. Called again afterwards and they took the charge, and said they would forward it to Vine-street. Called again two days after to know whether they had done so, and was told they had forwarded it. Witness then applied at Marlborough street for a summons, but was refused admittance by the officers at the door, 1553–1555.—It did not occur

STEPHENS, WILLIAM—*continued.*

to witness to take their numbers, he was ill at the time from the blows he had received. Told the policeman at the door that he was ill, and asked to be admitted into the waiting room, but was refused, 1556.—Applied at Marlborough-street on Monday the 2d of July twice in the morning, and in the afternoon, but could not get admitted, 1557.—The crowd were hissing and hallooing a little in Park-street when witness went by, but he had just passed through with the young woman and there was no disturbance to warrant a policeman drawing his staff. The people did not interfere with the police who were walking about, 1560, 1561.—The crowd were at the back or side part of Lord Grosvenor's house. Saw no windows broken there, 1562, 1563.—Witness did not go into Grosvenor-street, he passed right down Park-street, 1564.—Witness knows that it was in Park-street, just above Lord Grosvenor's house, that he first received the blow, 1565–1567.—The crowd was opposite that house; should think there were from 250 to 300 persons altogether, 1568, 1569.—Just before this rush any one might have passed through the crowd with ease; there was a little hallooing, but nothing of any consequence; saw no stones thrown, 1570–1572.—When witness first passed, saw three or four policemen in the crowd; as he was coming back, when the rush took place, saw several, they passed him and took no notice of him, but there were five that assaulted him on the pavement; should think there were altogether twelve or thirteen policemen, 1573.—Witness cannot say how he felt after receiving the blows; had three heavy blows on his head, and those on his back he feels now and shall for some time. Has been under a medical man ever since, 1574.—Witness is not himself certain of the number of the policeman only so far as his witnesses identified him at the police station on the Sunday night, shortly after the occurrence. Witness is the Mr. Stephens who wrote to the "Times," 1575–1578.—Witness does not believe that there had been any windows broken, 1579.—Witness will not swear to policeman C 80, 1580.—Witness did not apply on Tuesday again for a summons at Marlborough-street, he had then received an intimation that it was of no use to apply there for summonses against policemen, but it must go in by a written statement to Scotland-yard. There he went, but they would not take a verbal statement; and said that if he made any statement at all, it must be a written one, 1581.—Witness received the information that they would only receive a written statement, from one policeman there, and another young man sitting outside, 1582.—Heard from the solicitor that he must go to Scotland-yard; and when he got there, they told him that his complaint must be made in writing, 1583.—The young woman he was escorting he had safely lodged at her own house in Park-street, Grosvenor-square. Had not been in the park at all. There was no political feeling on his part. Had no idea whatever of meeting with the crowd, 1584–1586.—He was just turning round to go on when he was struck. Stood on one side to let the people pass so as not to be carried away with the crowd, 1587, 1588.—When witness received those blows he turned round to see where they came from, and was struck in the mouth; then followed several sharp blows from a fist, and his eye was blackened and his mouth terribly cut and his lower teeth loosened, 1589.—Cannot recollect whether the policeman said "move on," did not offer any resistance. Had a walking stick in his hand, but dropped it somewhere; is certain that he did not raise the stick, 1590–1592,

——— (Page 315.) Identifies Policeman 80 C as the man who refused him admission at Marlborough Street, but not as the man he spoke of in his evidence, 8162.—Witness did not swear to any number; he merely went by his witnesses, 8163.—Is almost sure that 84 C is the man who struck him in the mouth, 8169.

STIFF, Mr. RICHARD. (Page 176.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 67 and 68, Old Street, St. Luke's. Is a linendraper there. Keeps a shop, and employs about twenty hands, 4881–4885.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July last; entered at the Marble Arch about three o'clock, and remained there till six, 4886–4888.—The bills witness saw about the street signed by Sir Richard Mayne were the cause of his going there, 4889.—Should not have gone out that day had it not been for

STIFF, Mr. RICHARD—*continued.*

those bills; went to see what was to be seen, 4891.—It excited witness's curiosity, 4892.—Did not go to defy the law, but to see whether there was any demonstration there at all, 4893.—A revolution would not do witness much good, quite the contrary; war is quite bad enough without that, 4894.—Walked from the Marble Arch across to the head of the Serpentine, and took up his position about 400 yards on the south side of the drive, from the east end of the Serpentine, 4895, 4896. There were a great many well-dressed people about there. The majority were well dressed, 4897, 4898.—The ladies did not appear to be very alarmed at what was going on, 4899.—Saw several mounted policemen, 4900.—Did not notice any policemen mounted in particular; saw several riding up and down, 4901.—Should know Sir Richard Mayne and Inspector Jackson, 4902.—A mounted policeman or superintendent was pointed out to witness as Sir Richard Mayne; does not know him personally, 4903.—He was not in uniform, 4904.—Would know that mounted policeman again. Did not notice anything in his conduct to complain of. He seemed to behave pretty well, 4906–4908.—Witness has been in court about two hours, 4909.—Observed several of those rushes made by the police; they appeared to witness to be acting in concert, the police that were standing there within the roadway, the crowd were standing patiently looking on; had seen a body of policemen standing together apart, and by some preconcerted signal they made a dash at the people, and went in upon them with great violence, and struck right and left, without any cause, men, women, and children, with their truncheons, 4910.—Did not see this mounted policeman talking to the police on foot, 4911.—In those crowds that were charged by the police there were ladies standing, 4912.—Did not see any ladies struck, 4913.—Saw several men struck, 4914.—Saw a respectable youth taken into custody in the afternoon. There was a four-wheeled chaise going by, and there was some noise made by those standing on the bars or leaning on the rails. This youth appeared to be standing in the third row behind the rails. There was some little noise made, such as "Go to church," or hissing, and the parties in the chaise seemed to be as much amused as the people, and they took it in very good part. Saw one particular policeman, (could not recognize him) standing there, and he walked deliberately to the rails, walked through, walked behind at least a dozen persons hooting, and selected this youth and took him into custody, 4915.—Does not know whether this youth had been hooting. Saw this policeman pass ten or a dozen others at the time, 4917.—Does not think he committed any offence at all; he appeared a little more respectably dressed than those in front, 4920.—They took him quietly, that was the only case witness believes in which they took any person quietly. Saw other cases in which they were taken with violence.—This youth made no resistance. Should think he was about 16 or 18. In this case there was only one policeman to take him, 4920–4925.—Saw a gentleman knocked down during the day, two or three policemen pushed him down, does not think they struck him, 4926.—He did not appear to be resisting at all, only remonstrating, and asking the question why he was to be pushed off the the roadway, when there were 40 or 50 persons on the roadway near him, 4927.—Witness saw no more of him. Saw him pushed down among the crowd, and then left. He was not knocked with their truncheons, but with their hands they pulled and pushed him, 4930, 4931.—After that saw a boy attacked; the poor boy was sitting down under the railings looking on, and a policeman came up and ordered him on; he could not get away, the crowd was so thick, and another one rushed up and struck him across the leg, and then the other one also; then they went away and left the boy crying; should say he was but 12 years old at most, 4932, 4933.—They did not take him, they struck him and left him; they appeared to strike with violence; the boy cried out, and the people called out "Shame." Most persons round felt extremely excited at their conduct. Can state another case; it was the case of one of those rushes where a body of policemen ran into the crowd and began hammering at them right and left; they dragged one particular individual out of the crowd, and witness thinks three of them surrounded him, striking him at the same time; one struck him on the head, another on the body, and a third on the

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head, with their truncheons, 4935, 4936.—They did it with great violence; one of them struck him with great force on the top of the head. Witness was very near him at the time. They pulled him out in the middle of the road, about two thirds from the side of the road; he then put up his hand in great agony; he appeared to hold his hands on his head as if he was stunned; he took off his hat and his head was covered with blood; the man appeared to give no further provocation than standing in the crowd; they took him into custody, 4938, 4939.—Witness saw nothing all the time he was in the park, except people were standing there very quietly; and if a brougham, or, in most cases, a very shabby turnout, passed, a noise was made, and the persons riding appeared to enjoy the joke as well as the people; sometimes the police interfered and sometimes not, 4940.—Believes that that man did nothing, 4941.—Thinks the elderly gentleman that was pushed down must be sixty years of age, 4942.—Saw very many of those rushes made by the police. From there witness went to Park Street; he was going down Park Street to take an omnibus, and, passing down by Lord Robert Grosvenor's, there were some persons,—supposes 200 or 300 persons,—standing in groups, 4943.—They were perfectly quiet; simply in conversation about the events of the day. Witness said, "We will go this way," to his friend. There appeared to be plenty of room without running against them that were there, 4944.—Saw no windows broken, nor in the park a stone thrown. They were walking down the street; heard a cry, and ran for their lives. Turned round, and found the crowd pushing towards them, and they made their escape up to the next turning; when they turned round it witness could scarcely keep his legs, from the rush; and when they got round, looked round to see what was to be seen, and saw one policeman go up to a person who appeared to be standing quietly, and ordered him off, at the same time giving him a violent push with his hands; he appeared to remonstrate with the police, and up rushes another, and hits him in the face with his fist, and was going to further acts of violence, when the persons from the houses in the neighbourhood immediately cried out "Shame," and several respectable gentlemen, passing at the time, remonstrated with the policemen. There were inspectors there; this was in Park Street, 4947.—These persons remonstrated with the two inspectors that were there, and the inspectors went up, and called the policeman off, and they seemed to have some difficulty in getting him away from this man that he had previously struck with his fist. The inspectors were then followed by one or two gentlemen, remonstrating with them on the conduct of the police; and one of the inspectors lifted up his stick at one of the gentlemen, and told him if he did not hold his tongue he would knock him down; and then they went back again, from the bottom of the street to where they started from,—after having molested the people, they retired again. Then witness went home, 4948.—There did not appear in Park Street anything to justify this rush of the police, 4949.—Should say there was nothing to alarm any inmate of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house in the concourse of people there assembled. All the aristocracy that were about there were out upon the balconies, looking on, 4950.—There were not any ladies in Lord Robert Grosvenor's balcony, 4951.—Almost all the inhabitants were out on the balconies, with the exception of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 4952.—Attributes it to curiosity to see what was going on. Had they felt alarmed should have said they would have kept inside; they were a very much better mark for a stone outside than in, 4953.—Said that there were between 200 and 300 men; speaks of that part opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, where the charge was made by the police, extending from the corner to the stable-yard just below, 4955.—There were certainly nothing like a thousand people from one end of the street to the other; nor yet in the street running across, that was Park Street; thinks there were not 1,000 persons there, 4958.—The crowd opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house were all behaving very well, and respectably dressed; should say there were no pick-pockets among them; there were a great many females, 4959–4961.—The ladies and gentlemen in the balconies were looking on smiling and talking to each other, apparently amused at what was going on, 4963, 4964.—When the attack was made witness went off;

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witness saw a young man, very respectably dressed, walking with a young female just opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house; did not see the blow struck; came up directly opposite; he had been cut across the temple, blood was running down his face; the female was hanging on his arm at the time; he was passing as witness was, so he told him; he was hit in that particular rush just opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 4967, 4968.—Did not see the blow struck, 4969.—Did not observe the mounted superintendents at all; could see that the police appeared to be acting by some preconcerted signal, and when that was given then they made a rush; did not see that signal given, but supposed so from the manner in which it was done, without the slightest provocation having been given, they charged the people, 4972–4974.—When witness left the park he turned down Park Street, but before he left the park, seeing a number of persons in the middle of the park, walked there, and saw there some person attempting to address the crowd; they were compelled to move on by the police, and then that brought witness so across the park that he had to turn down Park Street, 4975.—At that time there were cries of "Now for Lord Robert Grosvenor's house," and they went off towards the Marble Arch, a parcel of boys, 4976–4979.—Witness went to Park Street to see if they were there; does not believe the parties he saw there were the same he had seen in the park, because the persons that witness left went in the other direction, so witness must have got there first, 4980, 4981.—This rush took place almost immediately that witness got there; he did not stay long enough to see whether the crowd increased, 4982.—The person who seemed to have caused the move was a man that appeared to be speaking of temperance, or something of the kind; the boys ran first, 4983.—Thinks the majority of persons in Park Street were not the persons who had gone in consequence of that cry from Hyde Park, 4984.

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(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Is a builder, 514.—Resides at Stamford Street, Victoria Road, Westminster, 515.—Witness's building-yard is in Knightsbridge, 516.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July from two o'clock till seven, 517–519.—Walked from Kensington Gardens right through the park to the Duke of Wellington's statue, and backwards and forwards the whole time, 520.—Walked along the whole of the drive on the north side by the Royal Humane Society's Receiving House, 521–525.—Backwards and forwards between Kensington Gardens and the Duke of Wellington's statue, 526.—Noticed Mr. Mair in the park, 527.—Saw him attacked by the police, 528, 529.—Witness was standing with his son on his arm about ten yards from Mr. Mair, 530.—Had been standing there about ten minutes, 531.—Is quite satisfied that he did not make a single observation. At that particular spot it was very still, during that ten minutes, 532–534.—Must have heard him if he had done so with any loudness of voice, 535.—Only saw the police make a rush. There was a mob coming across from the well where the people drank water, 536.—Was watching the people who came across the road, 537.—There were people that were respectable, and people that were not respectable, and a great number of boys, 538, 539.—Saw them rush; at the same time there were a great number of boys on the trees adjoining; when Mr. Mair was attacked, there was a general halloo and cry of "shame," and all sorts of mingled noises, 540.—Saw the truncheons up, beating in all directions, but did not see them strike Mr. Mair, 541.—There was quite a column of people going across the road; that was before the police came up, and then in an instant there was a rush made by the police among the people, to clear the people off from the rails, 542.—They dispersed that column. Was standing 10 yards off from the rails, 543.—It was the ordinary crossing; the people came from Knightsbridge, and also from the well, 544.—It was a close body; more than is generally there; there generally is a body there on Sunday afternoon, but thinks there was ten times the ordinary number, 546.—This was not a rush from one part of the park towards the other across the park, but what you call a large number was passing there at the time, 547.—Some respectable people, ladies and gentlemen coming together, and others, but still there were a great many boys, 548.—Some re-

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spectable people and others not so, just crossing the road, 549, 550.—There was no noise at that particular time, 553.—Suddenly there was a charge made by the police at that particular time, 554.—No reason occurred to witness why it should be made, 555.—Saw Mr. Mair hold up his stick, being a tall man; he seemed as if he was poking his stick about him somewhere or other, 556.—Did not see the police strike him, 567.—It did not appear that Mr. Mair was fighting with the police, 558.—It struck witness that he was among a lot of people and police together, and that he was clearing the way, holding his stick in that direction. Is quite satisfied that Mr. Mair struck at nobody, 559.—Is quite sure he was not fighting the police or striking anybody, 560, 561.—The police were not using their truncheons striking; they were only clearing the way, flourishing their truncheons, 562.—About Mr. Mair and about that particular spot. Supposes there were 10 or 20 policemen there, 563.—They were flourishing their truncheons, but not using them; must have seen some of them use them if they had used them at all, 564.—Cannot say they did not strike Mr. Mair; there was a general charge by the police which scared the people. Was quite nervous at the time, 565.—The ladies called out in all directions. The fact is there was a regular scream at that moment, 566.—Before that time, having walked through the park all the afternoon, should say in one or two instances the police were perfectly right, 567.—Noticed one attack at another part of the park of which he took several memoranda, and also measured the ground. Never saw a more ruffianly or more brutal attack upon the people, 568.—This was at the corner of the cottage of the park-keeper on the Duke of Wellington's side. The greensward side, about fifty yards on this side of the Receiving House, fronting the carriage drive, 569, 570.—It was before this circumstance of Mr. Mair's. Should think it must be about three o'clock, 571.—The first that attracted witness's attention was two superintendents on horseback; thinks the superintendents passed and gave the men instructions to form a road of a circular description, 572.—To form a road inside the green part; it was to clear the way in a half-circular description, 573.—Between the railing and the grass, 574.—Means, to drive the people back in a half circle; thinks at that time there were at least 20,000 people there, 575.—To drive the people back from the rails, 576.—There is a gate at the back of that cottage, and they formed a true half-circle from that gate to about 100 yards nearer the Duke of Wellington's side of the park, that is, nearly towards this affair of Mr. Mair's, and it was clearing that circle that caused the disturbance; it caused disgust between the police and the people at that very time, 577.—The people were standing against the railing of the road, and further back as far as the 20,000 would cause them, 578.—A superintendent of police came, and in consequence of his orders the police forced them back in a semicircle, 579.—Thinks that was the origin of the disturbance; more than that, there was an old woman crossing the road at the time who was actually knocked down and rolled in the sludge, and several people ran to assist her; that was the cause of the disgust between the people and the police, 580.—Saw the old woman knocked down, 581.—She was shoved down the moment the road was cleared by the police; they seemed to be young policemen. The conduct of the police last Sunday was quite different as compared with their conduct the Sunday before, 582, 583.—The superintendents gave directions to clear all those people out, and they made a rush upon the people in an instant. They said "Stand back;" and several respectable gentleman who live at Prince's Gate and Prince's Garden, and all about there, happened to be at that time walking from the Gardens down the drive, and some of the police got hold of those gentlemen, and they were very roughly handled; then the boys climbed the trees, and that caused a regular disturbance between the police and the people; but this old woman who was knocked down caused more disturbance than anything else. She was an old woman in black. Dares say the police must remember the circumstance; took particular notice of it at the time, 584.—In order to drive the people back, the police got over and under the rails, 585.—They drove them back from the rails in a semicircle, 586.—There was no resistance at all, only a few gentlemen wanted to know what they were driven back for. They said

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their orders were to drive them back in order to clear the space, 587.—There were no stones thrown at that time, 588.—There was no shouting at that time, but after the old woman was knocked down, then the boys began to hoot and yell, and it got then very loud, 589.—There was no violence used by the police, except in regard to this old woman, 590.—They only said "You must go back," and that was what caused it, 591.—The old woman was pushed back, 592.—She appeared to be lame, and giving her a shove she actually fell into the gutter, and some gentlemen ran to her assistance, 593.—Does not impute to the police that it was done for the purpose, 594.—That excited the people, 595.—They used no violence, they only insisted upon their going back, 596.—After this place was cleared, the police began to take some prisoners, and then witness found out that the reason the semicircle was cleared, was to keep the people back from the prisoners, going into this garden of a place there; does not know the name of the place, 597.—That was what witness supposed, 598.—After this place was cleared some persons in custody were taken away, and there were a great many boys and a great many people that witness recognized as builders' labourers and plasterers' boys, who caused the greatest mob, and commenced hooting and yelling, not only at the police but at the carriages; thinks that accounts for the charging of the police a great deal from the rails, 600.—The hooting began at the carriages at that particular time; thinks the police were perfectly right in clearing the rails from the boys at that time, 601.—Thinks it was four o'clock, and then came Mr. Mair's case after that, 602.—Whilst the hooting was going on at the carriages, thought the police perfectly right in making the people fall back from the rails, several gentlemen said so at the time, 603.—Thinks this was about half-past three, and Mr. Mair's occurrence took place about half-past four, 604.—There had been carriages passing which had been interrupted before that, 605.—By shouting and yelling from the boys, and, a lot of rough people, that frightened the horses, 606.—Saw two or three carriages where the horses became very much alarmed; there were some ladies in one carriage, and some boys and that sort of people called out "Go to church! go to church!" That seemed to be the general opinion, and Lord Robert Grosvenor's name was mentioned on several occasions, 607.—The horses were so alarmed as to become dangerous, 608.—There were two or three riders, but thinks they went there from curiosity simply; they did not seem to be gentlemen on pleasure, as is usually the case. There were not above half a dozen carriages altogether, 610.—Did not see any horses actually run away, 611.—Thinks the conduct of the populace was such at that moment as to justify the police in clearing the rails, if they did so judiciously, 612.—Stayed in the park till seven o'clock, 613.—After Mr. Mair was taken into custody it caused a general confusion, more than any other thing; he, being a tall man, could be seen. After Mr. Mair was taken into custody it caused a general confusion among all classes in the crowd. The boys in the trees yelled most terrifically; the row was most tremendous, 614, 615.—Calling out "Shame" in all directions, 616.—They collared him and dragged him. Does not think they gave him time to go over the rails; to the best of witness's recollection they dragged him through the rails, 617.—After Mr. Mair was taken away there were cries of "Shame," and hooting and yelling; but during the whole of that time, does not believe there was a single stone thrown, but thinks there would have been if the police had not remained quiet. Thinks there would have been a general melée between the police and the people, but at that particular time the police kept quiet, 618.—Means that the police acted with prudence and forbearance at that time, 619.—Is certain there would have been a serious melée if the police had acted otherwise, because at the time the soldiers came it caused a general sensation, 620.—The very moment Mr. Mair was dragged away the soldiers came across. Should think there were eight or ten soldiers, 621.—Does not know the name of the regiment, they were belonging to the line. Among those soldiers there were some militiamen, 622.—There were ten or twelve altogether, 523.—Could not see in the general melée which way they came; but they were walking from this place across the park, 624.—Among those soldiers there appeared to be some militiamen. Questioned a militiaman to

STREDDER, Mr. GEORGE SMITH—*continued.*

find out the difference and dispute between the soldiers of the regular line and these militiamen, 625.—There was some dispute between the soldiers and the militiamen; that was the reason why the police interfered and wished the soldiers to go away, 626.—Was amongst them. Was close by, 627.—There were two gentlemen stood beside witness, and one called a militiaman on one side and asked him what it was, and from what the militiamen said witness understood there was some ill-feeling between the militia and these men of the line, so it appeared, 528.—Some jealousy, 529.—That was an inducement to the policemen to interfere with them, 530.—It appeared there had been some quarrel between the soldiers and the militiamen, 631.—The police ordered them to go away, 632.—There were some rough looking men by those soldiers, they put their hands on the backs of the soldiers, and began to cheer them, and they put their handkerchiefs upon a stick, 633.—They cheered them the moment the police ordered them to go away, 634.—They put their caps upon a stick which caused great confusion, 635.—Not the soldiers, 636.—The soldiers went towards the barracks in the park, and the militiamen turned towards the Duke of Wellington's statue, 637.—The soldiers said nothing to the people, 638.—The dispute was a dispute among themselves. Witness collected from the militiamen that they did not use proper politeness, or something of that sort, to their officers, and they did not like it at all; and that was the dispute, 640.—Saw the soldiers going towards the barracks, 641.—Thinks the police were very much to blame in two things; in clearing that circle, and also in their usage towards Mr. Mair, 642.—Thinks all the disturbance arose from that, 643.—Those were the only instances witness saw of misconduct on the part of the police, 644.

——— (Page 457.) (*Analysis of his further Examination.*)—Has prepared a plan for the use of the Commissioners to correct his statement, 12,463.—Has heard that some statements have been made with reference to the use, by Superintendent Hughes, of his whip, upon the ground, of which witness has prepared a plan showing the position of Superintendent Hughes, and also of Superintendent Martin, 12,464.—Does not believe the charges of Superintendent Hughes using his whip, 12,465.—He could not do it without witness seeing it, 12,466.—He had both the superintendents in view, as will be seen on the plan, 12,468.—Is a builder; drew a hand-sketch at the moment it occurred, and that is a correction of it, 12,469.—It will be seen on the plan where he was stationed, 12,470.—Was there from three o'clock till seven, 12,471.—Had a view of Superintendent Hughes and Martin during the whole time; the former was scarcely out of his eye, 12,472.—In the way that he held his whip, which was in the middle, he could not cut and slash as has been described without witness seeing it, 12,473, 12,474.—It was like a soldier's whip, with a short lash of two or three inches long, 12,475–12,477.—Superintendent Hughes never used his whip in the way that has been described, 12,480.—Has never seen any of the evidence about it, 12,481.—Has heard that it has been sworn that he did use his whip on many occasions, 12,482.—Reading it in the newspaper drew his attention to it, 12,483.—Walked from Kensington Gardens right through the park to the Duke of Wellington's statue; backwards and forwards the whole time, 12,484, 12,485.—Can see from one end of the drive to the other, 12,486.—He could not have been whipping people at this particular time, because there was then a tremendous rush, 12,488.—About half past four or five o'clock, 12,489.—He was more particularly in this spot, 12,491.—Between the trees that witness has marked, 12,492.—Near the east end of the Serpentine, 12,493.—He had him not in view constantly; had his eye principally upon Superintendent Martin, and him and the mob generally, 12,501.—Should think the mob consisted of 150,000 people, 12,503.—Not in one place; all straggled about the park, 12,504.—Was in the park from three to seven, 12,506.—Between four and five, he was at that particular part designated upon the plan near the Receiving House, 12,507.—Having seen it represented by other witnesses that Superintendent Hughes had used his whip in a cruel manner, he thinks it justice to him to come forward and say that, as far as he observed, he saw nothing of the sort, 12,508.—Is quite certain he did not do it, 12,509.—Did not notice him out of temper; especially at that time. There was a lot of boys at the pump; it caused a tremendous row; a carriage was coming by with some ladies, and witness is quite satisfied that Superintendent Hughes went to those boys at the pump to remonstrate with them; and at that time there was a tremendous lot of ladies and gentlemen congregated together, 12,510.—At the water side, 12,511.—He seemed to be in very good temper at that particular time. Did not see him commit himself the least in the world at any time, 12,513, 12,514.

STREDDER, Mr. GEORGE SMITH—*continued.*

STROUD, Mr. MICAH. (Page 180.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 99, Tottenham Court Road; is a hosier and glover, 4992, 4993.—Was in the park on the 1st of July from about three to five, 4994.—Walked down to the Serpentine out of curiosity, 4995.—Knows Superintendent Hughes from having seen him the next day at the Marlborough Police Office. Witness went there, supposing any cases of assault came up, that he might just say what he thought of the conduct of the police on the previous day, and then he was pointed out as Superintendent Hughes, 4996, 4997.—He is a man without whiskers, a tall man rather, 4998.—Saw him in the park giving orders to the police, 4999.—The police, after they received orders, seemed to charge and to attack the people, 5000.—They had their truncheons in their hands, 5001.—In witness's opinion they used them very indiscriminately and unnecessarily; they seemed to be striking every one who was in their way. There was a general feeling of indignation against their conduct by the respectable parties, 5002.—There were a good many rather disorderly persons, working-classes, men and boys, but there was nothing that appeared alarming; should not have been afraid to have ventured anywhere among them, 5003.—Those disorderly persons appeared to be principally boys,—youths about sixteen or seventeen, 5005.—They were calling out, some of them, "Go to church," 5006.—Did not see any stones thrown in the park; saw the policemen making an attack to clear the gravel path between the road and the Serpentine, which they appeared to do in a very extraordinary way. There were many respectable persons walking there, and the police made an indiscriminate rush upon them, and drove them back, apparently after the order of this Superintendent Hughes, 5007.—Saw several struck; could not identify any case, 5008.—There were many well-dressed, respectable females there—ladies; in fact, the majority of the persons there were decidedly respectable persons, the middle class of people, 5009.—Those boys did not attempt to rush in front of the carriages; they only hissed, and some of them said "Go to church," but it was not the principal noise, the principal noise seemed to be after the attack of the police, when the people were excited by a feeling of indignation at their unnecessary violence, 5010–5012.—They appeared principally tradesmen who had gone for a drive; they cheered some of the carriages which they evidently took to be a sort of plebeian affairs; anything that appeared to be aristocratic they showed disapprobation at, 5013.—Saw persons being taken off to the station-house with a great deal of unnecessary violence, from the policemen seizing and dragging them along; they did not appear to be making any resistance, 5014.—Thinks the whole thing would have passed off quietly had it not been for the conduct of the police on that day. Walked further on the side of the Serpentine near the Receiving House, and some of the policemen were behaving themselves with the greatest propriety; that was about four o'clock, 5015.—Superintendent Hughes seemed to be very much excited indeed, 5017.—He had a riding whip in his hand, 5018.—Did not see him strike any one with it; he seemed to excite the police to hurry themselves in moving those people back in this violent way. It was quite a chance, whoever was there, if they were in the way, whether they were creating any disturbance or not, whether they were struck or not, 5019.—Did not hear any set speeches made in the park that afternoon. After the police made those attacks there were knots of three or four people, who said "What a very improper proceeding, this is unnecessary." There was a strong general feeling that the police used unnecessary violence, 5020.—Did not see any handbills given about, 5021.—Saw Sir Richard Mayne's notice; that induced witness to go, 5022.

SUTHERLAND, THOMAS, Esq. (Page 218.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) Lives at 28, Gloucester Crescent, Hyde Park, 6063.—Is a gentleman living on his own property, 6064.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 6065.—Went from his own house accompanied by his nieces about half-past two to go to Kensington Gardens, where they usually go on Sunday, passing through the gate opposite to Westbourne Terrace, 6066.—Went down to Hyde Park to see what the people were doing about this Sunday Bill. They went down by the Serpentine until they came to nearly the wooden house; it was about a quarter to three o'clock. After remaining in this place, they crossed the road towards the north, up near the slopes, and walked about there. There were very few vehicles coming, and those that did there was at first some shouting and hurrahing at. The persons in them did not appear to be alarmed. The first thing that witness noticed was a great cry, and then he saw a large body of police that had been got together, and they made a furious attack upon the people near to this wooden house, striking them indiscriminately with their truncheons. Heard the people crying out, "Shame! shame!" They seemed to drive the people away towards the eastward, and they made a space quite clear. Witness remained there till five o'clock, going backwards and forwards. Saw no stones thrown, up to the time he left; had there been any stones thrown near where he was thinks he must have seen them. Saw no particular instance of the policemen striking anybody, because he was too far distant. He was on a height, and therefore can only speak generally. Saw there were several soldiers there. Heard one of them say of the police, "They are a cowardly set, to be attacking unarmed people, and I wish we had a row with them." 6068.—When they made those rushes they had their truncheons in their hands, 6069.—Striking right and left, 6070.—There were ladies and children in those crowds, 6071.—A great many well-dressed ladies, particularly on the south side of the drive; on the north side witness could not see them. Was very much surprised at the conduct of the police. The people were all in good humour, and nothing would have happened if it had not been for the police, 6072.

TARLTON, EDWARD, Superintendent. (Page 495.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is superintendent of the T division of police, 13,420.—Is 44 years old, 13,421.—Has been in the force 19 years and three months, 13,422.—Comes from Ireland, near Dublin, 13,423.—Has been superintendent since last March, 13,424.—Entered the police as constable, and has been sergeant and inspector, 13,425, 13,426.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 13,427.—Went in at 20 minutes past five, and was ordered to remain with the reserve at the rear of the Receiving House, 13,428–13,430.—His men remained in the paddock; he remained in the yard adjoining, 13,431.—Witness took no part in the proceedings of that day; understood that his men were marched to the magazine barracks, 13,432.—Went a few yards round the gate outside and saw the great mob; the lower orders seemed very much excited, 13,433, 13,434.—His inspector and men marched from Kensington over the Serpentine Bridge by Kensington Gardens; they were there before witness, who was at Hammersmith when he heard they were ordered to go to Hyde Park; he immediately followed them, 13,435.—He went on horseback as far as Kensington Gate, the entrance of Hyde Park, and then walked, 13,436.—Witness took no part in the matter; he only remained there for orders, 13,437.—Saw no injury whatever done to the police or anyone else; saw no stones thrown, nor any violence used by the police; saw one or two parties brought in custody to the yard when he was there, 13,438.—Thinks there was one boy who had a cut on his head, and saw a constable that had a cut bleeding, 13,439.—The boy was brought by a civilian whom witness advised to take him to the hospital; but some person there said "I am a doctor and will attend to him;" witness heard the boy say he was cut by a stone thrown by some of the mob, 13,440–13,442.—Witness was the junior superintendent and received orders to act under Superintendent Hughes, 13,443.—Believes some of his men took part in the proceedings, 13,446.—Left the Receiving House at half-past seven to go to Kensington to give orders respecting forming a reserve there, and returned about nine; thinks it was while he was away that his men were employed; saw no stones thrown, 13,448.—They kept hallooing on the lower side of the hill as prisoners were brought in, 13,449, 13,450.

TARLTON, EDWARD, Superintendent—*continued.*

TAYLOR, SAMUEL WALKER. (Page 140.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 35, Bath Street, St. Luke's; is a basket-maker, 3957, 3958.—Was in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July, with his wife and family, 3960.—Entered from Apsley House gate at about four o'clock, 3962–63.—Walked on the right-hand side of the park to about the centre of the ride, 3964.—Stood opposite the Humane Society's house facing the Serpentine, 3966.—Was at the Receiving House about a quarter past four, 3968.—Made a remark to Mr. Richardson, who is in Court now, that he never saw so orderly an assemblage of men and women, and, if dress had anything to do with it, never so respectable, 3970.—Was not much alarmed, but after being there some time, was certainly excited by seeing the conduct of the police, 3971.—Was not alarmed by the conduct of the people, 3972.—Saw the police making charges amongst the people on several occasions. After perhaps a carriage had passed, that is to say, after a cab had passed with any prisoners, the parties present would give vent to a little hooting at the police. Saw them then make a charge and strike over the heads of the persons across the rails indiscriminately. Saw many receive blows, but never spoke to any of them, 3975.—Did not see any female receive a blow, 3976.—Saw those rushes on several occasions, 3978.—They appeared to witness quite unnecessary, and quite uncalled for. On one occasion the police were dragging one boy, about 14 or 15 years of age, along the drive, and they dragged him along with that cruelty that it caused some one to hurl a small stone at them without striking them, and the policemen instantly made a charge at that point; they did not appear to see the party that they would like to take, but they went some yards further down the drive and took a man, a very respectable young man, and a tall person standing by said it was not him that had done it; but they persisted in taking him, 3979.—It appeared every time they made a charge they had some one; it did not matter to them who, 3980.—Witness was not above 12 yards from the man; the stone appeared to be thrown between where witness was standing and where he was standing, 3981.—Was on the side close to the rails, 3982.—Feels quite confident he could not have done it from the place he was standing in, and where the stone came from, 3983.—He was taken into custody, 3984.—Did not see anybody bleeding from wounds, 3985.—Did not hear the police make use of any expressions to the crowd other than to stand back, and as soon as they had said that, or almost sooner, they struck at them, not giving them time to stand back, 3986.—Saw proclamations signed "Richard Mayne," and that indeed induced him as much as anything to go. Thought he had a right to go, and went, 3988.—Heard many laughing at it, and saying they should not have come if it had not been for that, 3989.—They did not come to resist, 3990.—The motive that led them to come was curiosity, considering they had a right to go where they were told they had not, 3991.—Just heard a passing observation on the Sunday Trading Bill, but nothing like a debate or meeting, 3995.—Did not see any women struck, 3997.—It was a very well-dressed meeting, and a very orderly one. They merely cried out as a carriage passed "Why do not you go to church?" Oftener than not it was spoken in good humour, and as what is usually called chaff, not vindictiveness, 3999.—Most of the people in the carriages seemed to take it in that way, they bowed to the people, 4000.

TEASDALE, JAMES, Policeman 375 A. (Page 371.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is an Irishman, about thirty-two years of age, 9866, 9867.—Has been in this force about five years and five weeks, and had been five years in the Irish constabulary at the time of the Irish rebellion, 9868.—Was standing in the road in Hyde Park about a quarter or twenty minutes past four on the 1st of July; had been there from about three o'clock, 9869, 9870.—Was in the drive when Austin was taken into custody; saw him taken into custody by the other policemen, and went across the railings, and went to the other constables' assistance, 9873.—Witness identifies Austin. He was taken into custody by 363 A, 9874.—Saw some stones throwing from the crowd, and heard 363 A say he was struck. Did not see him struck. He then crossed the railings to take

TEASDALE, JAMES—*continued.*

the party into custody that struck him, and on his way up to the man, Austin tripped him up, 9875.—When his foot was tripped he fell forward, 9876.—Witness came up and took hold of Austin by the arm on one side, and the other constable on the other, and took him to the Receiving House, and after a few minutes delay there, conveyed him in a cab to the Vine Street station, 9877.—He appeared to be the worse for liquor, as if he had been drinking, 9879.—When he tripped up the other constable he had no hat on, 9881, 9882.—Did not hear him say a word about his hat, 9883.—Saw him taken into custody by 363 A; he had hold of him; witness took him by the arm; he was first taken by 363 A, 9884.—Never saw him till he saw him put out his foot, and trip the constable, 9885.—As the constable was passing he put his foot out, and struck him on the side of the leg or ankle, 9886.—When the constable's feet came together he came down; he did it with great violence, 9905.—Swears that Austin tripped the constable up, 9916.—He fell on his face; Austin was taken into custody; he was not charged with being drunk; witness went with him to the station, 9923-27.—Did not observe his being lame, 9930.—363 A never asked witness to give evidence for him. Did not know whether he should be called or not, 9932–9933.—Did not put down the evidence he intended to give. Did not compare notes, 9935,9936.—Was never reported against but once which was by a farmer named Mitchell, for keeping company with his daughter; this was in February 1847, when doing duty in Clonmel; was not taken before a magistrate, but only removed to another station, 9939–9944.—Was never taken before a magistrate, 9945.—There was another complaint made against him by an officer of the home troops on Chobham Common, for not preventing two soldiers from fighting; Witness was not authorized to interfere, he went for the picket which was his duty, 9948–49.—Has never been had up for being drunk, 9952.

——— (Page 383.) (*Analysis of his further Evidence.*)—Does not remember kicking a man who was on the ground on the 1st of July, 10,197.—Was in Vine Street police station at about five o'clock, 10,198.—Went there in company with another constable, as a witness in a charge in the case of a man of the name of Austin, 10,199.—Took him into custody, 10,200.—Left the park about half past four, and returned about a quarter to six; whe he reached the station there were several other charges there, and they had a long delay before the charge was taken, 10,201, 10,202.—Did not on that day strike any man over the temple with his staff or kick anybody, 10,203, 10,204.—Never used such an expression in his life as that in the charge against him, 10,205, 10,206.—Is an Irishman, 10,207.—It is not his practice to knock people about, 10,208.—Was never at Donnybrook Fair, 10,209.—Did not see a policeman strike a man during the day, 10,210.—Arrived in the park at a few minutes to two, 10,211.—Was up and down the drive, 10,214.—Did not see a policeman strike all day, 10,215.—About six o'clock there was a great crowd of people behind the railing and there was a cry of "pickpocket," or something to that effect, in the rear; there were two or three constables who crossed the rails where this described pickpocket was; the crowd opened on both sides, and in the act of running up several stones were thrown at the men, one of which hit witness in the shoulder; as soon as witness was hit with the stone he halted and looked round and saw a boy of the name of Henry Field throwing a stone, which hit one of the constables; he then took him into custody and conveyed him to the Receiving House, and from that to the Vine Street station, 10,216.—Did not strike him, 10,217.—Did not pursue him over the green; was before the boy when he was struck with a stone, and then when he turned round to see where it came from, he saw him turn round and hit another constable; he then took him into custody, 10,218.—He was between a boy and a young man, 10,219.—Will swear that he did not chase a man over the green, 10,220.—Does not recollect any man falling when he was near him on the green; as soon as he took this boy into custody he threw himself down, but witness lifted him up, and he was the only man that he saw fall on the ground that day, 10,221.—Did not kick him, 10,222.—When witness took hold of him he threw himself down and would not go, 10,223.—Got him upon his feet and marched him off, 10,224.—He gave the age of fourteen on the charge sheet, but witness took him to be more from his size and appearance; he was taken before a magistrate, 10,225.—This was about ten or fifteen yards from the drive, on the north side of the Serpentine, 10,226.—He was very rough, and threw himself down on the ground, 10,227.—Had not to use much force in taking him; he walked along quietly afterwards; told him he was charged with throwing stones, 10,228.—Should be ashamed to strike a chap of his age, or any other man, 10,230.—Has four or five witnesses to prove that he was in the station at the time at which the witness charges him with doing so, 10,231.—Did not strike him at all; if he takes a party into custody he never does that, 10,233.

TEASDALE, JAMES—*continued.*

TEMPLEMAN, MR. JAMES. Page 97.

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 73, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, 2757.—Is a schoolmaster, 2758.—Is one of those who signed the petition to the House of Commons, 2759.—Keeps a day school, 2760.—Keeps one servant, 2761.—Went into the park on the 1st of July at near three o'clock in the afternoon, and left about five o'clock, 2762–2764.—Was there about two hours, 2765.—Entered at Stanhope Gate, and walked to and fro between the Society's Receiving House and the bridge at the east end of the Serpentine, 2766.—There was a large crowd there, 2769.—They appeared to be behaving very peaceably indeed; in fact he never saw a crowd so large and so respectable, if he might judge by their dress, and who behaved themselves so peaceably, 2770.—There were a great number of ladies and children walking about, 2771, 2772.—There were a few cries, such as "Go to church," but very few indeed as compared with the Sunday previous, when the cries were general, 2773.—They proceeded principally from boys, 2774.—There were very few carriages on that Sunday, 2775.—Did not see any tendency to horses being frightened; the noise was not sufficient to frighten any horse, 2776.—Saw two mounted police riding about; one on a black horse and the other on a chesnut, 2777, 2778.—One was rather a stout man and appeared to be older than the other, 2779.—Was not close enough to hear them; but both those inspectors appeared to be giving orders to the police, 2780–2783.—The police then immediately charged the people, 2784.—Saw seven or eight charges during the time, or perhaps more than that, 2785.—In the first place saw a number of policemen brought to clear the road of the people who were there; when they had cleared the road saw the truncheons coming down upon what he supposed to be the railings and upon the hands of the people who had hold of the railings. His impression was that they were knocking their hands to make them leave go of the iron railings, 2786.—Did not see them actually do it, 2787.—They did not appear to be striking so far as to hit the people on the other side; it appeared as if they were striking just about the distance that would come upon their knuckles, 2789.—Then the people retreated a certain distance from the railings, and after that they were ordered to come down between the railings and the grass, and clear that space north of the railings, between the railings and the green sward, 2790.—They were pushed from the railings on to the green sward. After that, the police went from there to somewhere else, and the people came back again, 2792.—They did not place the policemen there to keep the people away, 2793.—There was no object in keeping a line outside the railings, 2794.—Is in the habit of going into the park on Sunday, 2795.—People usually go and lounge over the railings, 2796.—But they were in greater numbers than usual, 2797.—They were doing no more than they do on ordinary occasions, looking at what was passing in the road, lounging across the rails, 2798.—Witness then walked a little further out, near the middle of the park, and found on coming back again that the police were making charges as usual amongst the people, 2799.—Saw them doing that about 100 or 150 yards from the place before spoken of, and saw their truncheons above the heads of the people cutting in this direction, and the people running in all directions, 2800.—That was on the green sward, 150 yards from the last place, 2801.—Some ran eastward, some westward, and some northward, 2802.—This was about four o'clock; they appeared to have no object whatever, unless it was to break as many heads as possible, 2803, 2804.—In those charges

TEMPLEMAN, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

did not see anybody actually struck in the afternoon, was too far away, but in the evening he did, 2805, 2806.—In the afternoon saw several youths taken into custody along the carriage road; was standing on an eminence, and could see that very plainly; they were taken with very great violence. Saw three policemen have one in custody, one man's hand appeared to be on this side of the neckcloth, and one on the other, and one behind, 2807.—Suppose he was about 17 or 18, 2808.—They were using such excessive violence that he should consider he would be in danger of being choked every moment. Should not like a similar thing to be tried upon him, 2809.—They did not look to be pickpockets, 2810.—They were very decently dressed, 2811.—Did not see them picking anybody's pocket, 2812.—Does not know what they were, but saw them taken, 2813.—With very unnecessary violence, 2814, 2815.—Saw no attempt to rescue them, 2816.—There was no likelihood of it from the number of policemen there, 2817.—It was certainly not necessary to have three policemen to one boy, and still more unnecessary to have drawn their staves at all, 2818.—Left the park about five, 2820.—Went there again in the evening at nearly seven o'clock with his wife and two female cousins of his wife, 2821–2824.—Was not alarmed at the conduct of the people or he would not have taken two ladies; the people were very peaceably disposed. Had hoped that the brutality of the police would have been over by that time, therefore did not apprehend seeing any more violence, 2825.—When he went into the park it was nearly seven, 2826.—Saw a young man with his head bleeding, leaning against a rail, or iron hurdle, nearly in the middle of the park, on the green sward, 2827–2830.—Then heard some cries. Turned round and saw the police driving the people before them. Saw one policeman hit a young man across the loins in so violent a manner that he put his two hands to his loins and seemed gradually to sink to the earth. Saw several other blows given over the arms and other parts of the body; and then the females with witness became so alarmed that they were obliged to go home before they had intended, 2831.—Did not see whether that man had been doing anything before the attack was made upon him, 2832.—The other blows on the arms were not given to him, but to others; they were running in all directions, and as they ran by they were beaten by the police, 2833–2836.—After the blows on this man, he sunk on the ground, and was left there, 2834–2836.—Did not see the commencement of it, 2838.—Did not see him resist when he was struck, 2839.—They did not attempt to take him into custody, 2840.—They merely struck him, and then passed on, 2841, 2842.—Did not notice what became of him, 2843.—On Monday, went to the Marlborough Street Station, 2845.—Was there from half past twelve to a quarter to one, 2846.—Was refused admittance there by a policeman, who answered him in a very surly manner, 2848, 2849.—Did not state what his business was; merely asked admittance and was refused. A bystander, not a policeman, said, "If you had stated that you came to give evidence for "the police, they would have immediately admitted "you;" and witness, said, he would not get entrance into any court by telling a lie, 2850.—Did not take the number of the policeman, considered it dangerous to attempt it, 2851.—Had not said that he came as a witness at all, 2853.—Another policeman told witness to move on. He said "Do not stand there looking "like a stuck pig; move on, or if you do not, I will "soon give you something you will not like." Understood that that meant a broken head or something similar, therefore went off as soon as possible, 2854.—This was about a quarter to one, 2855.—There were perhaps 100 or 150 people standing before the Police Office, 2856.—Witness behaved quite with courtesy, said "I will thank you to let me go in," and they said directly, "You cannot come in here," or something like it, 2857.—Presented a petition to the House of Commons, 2858.—Has not the slightest animosity against the police, 2859.—Did not take the number of any of the policemen during the day, 2860.—Not of the last policeman who spoke to him, 2861.—Witness's opinion is that whatever disturbance was caused in Hyde Park on that Sunday, was caused by the police, 2862.—Wrote the next day to Mr. Bingham the magistrate; merely stated what he had seen, as he could not obtain admission, 2863.—Thinks that all the disturbance was owing to the police, 2864.—It was infinitely less on the 1st of July than it was on the Sunday preceding, and there was not a tenth of the cries on this Sunday as on the Sunday preceding, 2865.—The police were there on that Sunday, but they did not act in the way that they did on the 1st of July, 2866.—Does not remember the time he saw them there on the preceding Sunday, 2868.—It did not appear to witness that there was any object at all in clearing the footpath, 2869.—It appeared a sort of wanton attack upon the people. Saw nothing else in it, 2870.—It is a capital good footpath, and the stones are not very loose; no doubt one might be found, but a very small one indeed—one or two; but it is not a path where stones could readily be got, 2871.—It is a gravel walk, in very nice condition, 2872.—Witness did not say that he saw a great many boys arrested. Said that he saw three, 2873.—Entered at nearly seven and left at nearly eight. Knows nothing about a magazine whatever, 2876.

THOMAS, Mr. EDWARD. (Page 25.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 20, Ebury Street, Pimlico, 740.—Is a master builder, 741, 742.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 743.—Entered at about a quarter to three, and left about a quarter to six, 744.—Walked from Albert Gate up to the Serpentine, and on the side of the water, to go down to the Receiving House; had got about half-way down, when superintendent Hughes came on horseback with 20 policemen, and formed a line across the road, walking up and clearing the road, and all at once Superintendent Hughes sung out, "Clear the whole of this mob away from that side," and immediately the policemen jumped over the rails with their truncheons, and charged the whole of the mob, and struck witness on the back, 745.—Was on the south side, towards the water, 746.—Superintendent Hughes gave the order; he was on horseback; inquired his name; has no personal acquaintance with him, 747.—He said "Clear the whole of those people from that side," 748.—From the south side nearer to the water, 749.—Between the ride and the water; they got their staves out, and charged the whole lot to drive them along, 750.—There was no stone-throwing, or hallooing, or any description of disturbance at that time, 751.—Knows where Mr. Mair stood, 752.—Mr. Mair was on the opposite side beyond the posts, 753.—The police formed on the side, got over the rails, and began driving them along, 754.—That was before you come where Mr. Mair stood. Mr. Mair's concern occurred half an hour afterwards. One of them came to witness and said, "Go on." Witness turned round and said, "You will allow us time to go on; you see that there is no room to move. Why do not some of you go in front, and get them to clear the way?" They cleared as far as the rails and the crossing, 755.—That is at the east end, leading to Cumberland-gate. Witness then got out of the crowd, and went down to the spring, where the inspectors,—two or three,—Tunstall or Tunnelly was one, and two others, were standing with the reserve of police, about 60, and said to them, "You may depend there will be a row directly; Mr. Hughes is aggravating the people as much as he can." They said it was a bad job, and they went away up to the ride, 756.—They heard the shouting directly afterwards, and they went up to the ride, 757.—Witness's object in speaking to them was to induce them to go and interfere. Thought it was a pity that he should act in such a stupid manner, 758.—They heard the shouting, and they went off directly to see what was the matter. Went back to where he came from, down by the water again, to see what was the result. Felt very much interested in it, and shortly after Mr. Hughes came down again on the opposite side, on the north side, with about 20 policemen with their staves drawn, and when he got about 20 yards from the crossing or near to the Receiving House he came back again, and he went up towards the park gate, and said "Knock them people off them rails!" 759, 762.—There were people leaning over the rails; and he said, "Drive them people away; knock them away;" and, without telling them to move, they indiscriminately took their staves, right and left, and knocked everybody that was near them, within three yards. Witness said to the policeman that was standing in front of him, "Do not you think that is a disgraceful thing? For God's sake let them come on this side." They were coming, and they were attempting to drive them back again on the water side. "You

THOMAS, Mr. EDWARD—*continued.*

see there is not room for them to get from behind," As the policemen knocked them from the rails, they got under, and came to the Serpentine side, wherever they could, and they attempted to drive them back again. However, a lot of them got here, and there was no room, they were so wedged in, to get into the grass plot, and they not only drove them, but they knocked them down, and would not allow them to get away; just the same as slaughtering a lot of flies. Witness then went about 20 yards the other side the crossing, and Mr. Mair was taken, 764.—Did not notice the numbers of any policemen who behaved in this manner. Thinks he can get the number of the one who pushed him from a friend, 765.—Saw Mr. Mair taken; saw he was quiet, 766.—Just saw him caught hold of. Did not see what he did. Could observe him laughing. Did not see anything else; that was when the police made a rush to him, 767.—Was about 20 yards from him. Could not see whether he had been calling out, 769.—Saw him taken away with violence, 770.—The people cried out "Shame," 772.—From sympathy. From the crossing up towards Hyde Park Corner the police were in excellent order; there was hardly any disturbance there, 773.—Means the crossing over from that well, 774.—Superintendent Hughes was riding, 776.—He rode up to Hyde Park Corner once or twice, 777.—In witness's opinion, this charge must be attributed to the orders of Inspector Hughes. He was the origin of the disturbance entirely. 778.—Noticed Inspector Hughes the whole of the afternoon, 779.—There was one man that was laughing, and he ordered them to go and take him into custody; nothing but laughing; and they took him into custody, 780.—Laughing at his manner of giving his orders about; the man seemed mad in fact, 781.—Was not near enough to see whether he was intoxicated, 782.—Would have thought it ludicrous if he had not thought it dangerous, but thought it serious, 783.—Some man laughed, and two policemen carried him over by the arms and legs; they tried to pull him through, 784.—Saw the man do nothing else but laugh, 786.—He said, "Take that man into custody." Whether he was a pickpocket or not witness does not know, or whether he knew him, 787.—He appeared to be a working man; a respectably dressed man, 788.—Is of opinion that the crowd were quiet and orderly, 789.—The riot was caused by the police, most undoubtedly, 790.—Saw no one attack the police until they were attacked first. There were no stones thrown till after Superintendent Hughes gave that order "Drive them away;" nor were any sticks used till after Mr. Hughes ordered the police to charge them from that side; there was no riot or hallooing before that; observed that they were all quiet, and was just saying at the time, "I think it is pretty quiet; it seems as if they would go very comfortably," 791.—The disturbance was chiefly at the spot between the Receiving House and the crossing from Albert Gate; at other places the police behaved well, and the mob were quiet, 793.—From the Receiving House to where the crossing is from the Serpentine, 794.—The disturbance occurred in clearing that road; they were more towards the Receiving House; hardly any from the other, 795, 796.—Thinks that Superintendent Hughes gave this order at about a quarter past three; can hardly tell; did not notice the time; it was about a quarter to three when witness entered. Spoke to the inspectors first, and said, "They all seem to be very quiet, and you seem to enjoy yourselves;" and they said, "It seems to be all quiet at present, and we hope it will continue so." Witness said, "I will take a walk up the Serpentine and see." Got about half way to the Receiving House, when he was stopped, 797.—Does not know the names of the inspectors, thinks Tunstall is one of the D division, 798.—They belonged to the D division, 799.—There were some of the A division, 800.—Cannot tell who those were who received the order to knock the mob away from the rails, they were on the north side; they went on that side, 801.—There were both the A and D divisions, but cannot swear to any number nor to any letter, did not think of taking the letters nor numbers. A friend that was with him took one of their numbers, 802, 803.—That was the number of the man who struck witness, 804.—His friend is not here, 805.—Had an opportunity of seeing the conduct of the policemen at the east end of the Serpentine and near Apsley House, went and stood there during the remainder of the afternoon, 806.—Did not notice

THOMAS, Mr. EDWARD—*continued.*

anything wrong on their part, 807.—There were two or three little slight disorders, but nothing very particular, 808.—They conducted themselves on those occasions very well; they did not use any more violence than was absolutely necessary, if they wanted to take them into custody, 809.

THORPE, GEORGE, Policeman 363 A. (Page 368.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is 36 years of age. Has been in the force nine years and ten months, 9775, 9776.—Comes from Lincolnshire, 9777.—Knows Henry Austin; saw him in the park on the 1st of July, 9778, 9779.—Took him into custody; did not strike him, 9780.—On the 1st of July, about a quarter past four, witness saw a man throw a stone which hit him on the side of the head. Witness got underneath the rails and put his hand on the man's shoulder, when Henry Austin tripped witness up with his foot, and he came down on the ground. Witness asked him what he did it for, and he said, "Oh! you dogs, you dogs!" He then took him into custody, and in bringing him out he lost his hat; looked back, but could not see it. Took him from there to the park-keeper's lodge, 9782.—He was not on the ground at all; witness charged him with being riotous, and assaulting him in the execution of his duty, 9783–9784.—375 A helped to take him into custody, 9786.—Witness did not touch him nor see 375 A touch him with his staff, 9787.—He was brought up afterwards to Marlborough Street from Vine Street, 9788.—Witness was present when he was brought up to Marlborough Street; he was bound over in his own recognizances in the sum of 10*l.* to keep the peace for three months, 9790.—He was not on the ground at all. Witness took hold of one arm, and 375 A took hold of the other; they took him to the park-keeper's lodge, 9792, 9793.—The man threw a stone at witness, and he rushed at this man, and Henry Austin tripped witness up, 9794.—Witness was standing on the carriage drive, about half way from this end of the Serpentine to the Receiving House, 9795, 9796.—Austin was on the north side, inside the rails, on the green sward. This man that threw a stone was close against him; he was making his way off, and witness was going to take him into custody, 9797–9799.—There was a great crowd there, 9800.—Swears that Austin tripped him up, 9806.—This was about 10 yards from the rails, 9807.—This man that threw the stone was standing in front of the rails immediately behind; he was a little distance from him, about 10 yards, 9809.—Then witness ran into the midst of the crowd, 9810.—Austin must have been pretty close to him, for witness had his hand on the man's shoulder when he tripped him up, 9811.—The man was on the right-hand side of Austin when witness took him into custody, 9812.—But even so far back as that there were many people standing around, 9813.—Was told that Austin was the man; saw his leg go. He put his leg behind witness, and tripped him up, 9814, 9815.—Heard he was a paralytic; he seemed a delicate man, 9825.—Swears that Austin tripped him up by putting his leg behind him; there was a crowd round, 9828.—Witness has never been before a magistrate; no complaints have ever been made against him by civilians, 9830–9832.—Was once reported for being drunk; was taken before the Commissioners and fined 5*s.*; had been in the force then three years, 9848.—Cannot remember being fined more than that once for being drunk. Was never complained against except for gossipping, or such like, 9855–9856.—Has only been complained against, for being drunk, by the police authorities once, 9861.—The man's hat was knocked off in the crowd, 9862.

TINE, Mr. HENRY JOHN. (Page 73.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at No. 5, Philpot Street, Commercial Road, East, 2011.—Is independent, 2012.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July last, between the hours of two and four, 2013.—Entered from the Marble Arch; proceeded quietly to near the Receiving House of the Humane Society, by the Serpentine. Kept on the north side of the drive, 2014.—Could not take any stand, because, after being there about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, there was a continual shifting of the people, caused by the efforts of the police to keep them back from the rails, 2015.—It was near the Receiving House, 2016.—At the east end of the Serpentine, which is nearest Apsley House, 2017, 2019.—The people were behaving, in witness's opinion,

TINE, Mr. HENRY JOHN—*continued.*

with as much decorum as it was possible for so large an assemblage of persons to observe, 2020.—Never saw a stone thrown while he was there; in fact, none could be thrown, unless carried there for that purpose. There were no stones about the place, 2021.—No missile of any description, 2022.—The people were shouting occasionally; when a carriage attempted to pass through the drive, those nearest the barrier would raise the shout, which was generally taken up by the assemblage, 2023.—It was such as shouts generally are, proceeding from so large a body of people, 2024.—There was a good deal of joking, 2025.—In some cases it frightened the horses, but not generally. The occupants of the carriages did not evince any great alarm, 2026.—The horses just reared a little; did not see any running away, 2027, 2028.—Very few carriages passed during that time, 2029.—It appeared to witness, that those who came that day came as much to sympathise with the demonstration of the crowd, as to show a bravado against the demonstration. It would be almost impossible for the parties assembled there, to tell for which purpose the riders in the carriages came there, 2030.—In many instances they appeared very much amused; they looked out, and in fact, in one or two instances, they answered to the cheers, or at least to the outcries of the public, 2031.—Did not see any rails broken, 2032.—Nor the police assaulted by the people at all, 2033.—The police were not interfered with at all, to witness's knowledge, 2034.—Saw two mounted policemen; one riding a bay or chesnut horse, who kept more particularly on the northern side of the drive, 2035.—It was almost impossible to catch any impression of his features from the curvetting unsettled state of his horse, 2036.—Did not observe whether he had any whiskers, 2037.—He was a stout man, 2038.—He kept near the Marble Arch. There was another man upon a black horse, 2039, 2040.—He was on a dark horse, the other was a bay or chesnut horse, 2042.—He appeared excited at times, more particularly when a carriage appeared, or after it had gone by, 2043.—Saw him communicate several times to the policemen on foot, which was immediately accompanied by a demonstration against the public; these sorties in most cases took place on that side of the drive near the Serpentine, where the people were incapable of getting away from the police, which showed a vindictive and very ill feeling, 2044.—The people had great difficulty to avoid being pushed into the Serpentine, 2046.—These rushes generally followed the verbal communications to the police, 2047.—Did not see the other inspector give orders to the police, 2048.—Noticed particularly the one on the chesnut or bay horse, 2049.—Cannot say the police rushed under the rails, 2050.—They rushed at the rails, 2051.—They had their staves, and there was a promiscuous striking among the crowd, but could not individualize any single act, 2052.—It appeared most decidedly a dangerous striking, more particularly as the people could not avoid the blows from the narrow space between the rails and the river, 2053.—There were a great number of females in the crowd that was rushed at; but must say there were not so many females on the Serpentine side as on the other side of the road, in proportion to the men, 2054–2057.—The assemblage in Hyde Park was decidedly as respectable a congregation as witness had ever known, respectable in appearance and conduct; there was an utter absence of anything like foul or indecent language; everything denoted a quiet, steady, well-conducted concourse of people, 2058, 2059.—There were great numbers of children playing about, 2060, 2061.—The men were accompanied by their wives, 2062.—Is of opinion that the police were decidedly the causes of all the mischief that transpired on that day, 2063.—Did not call out himself, 2064.—Left the Park about four o'clock, through the Marble Arch, and proceeded to the house of a relative in Oxford Street, where he had tea, 2065, 2066.—Left there about a quarter past six, 2067.—Went down Park Street, smoking his cigar, 2068.—Turning round by the Gloucester Coffee House, proceeded down Park Street, should say about two thirds of the way; but, being a stranger in the neighbourhood, he could not say the streets he passed. The numbers of people did not present an appearance to create uneasiness in his mind, 2069.—That was from a quarter to half past six, 2070.—There were people collected in small groups of fifteen to twenty, perhaps, on either side; the inhabitants out at their doors, and spectators at the balconies

TINE, Mr. HENRY JOHN—*continued.*

of all the houses, 2071.—There were ladies among the spectators. They did not seem apprehensive of mischief to person or property, 2072, 2073.—Their curiosity seemed to be excited the same as those who went down the street, 2074.—Could not say whether he noticed them sitting, 2075.—They did not seem to be laughing, 2076.—There did not seem to be any alarm at what was taking place in the street, but a quiet expectation of a slight ebullition of feeling, perhaps, in the way of shouts; no doubt that was what was expected, 2077.—Proceeded in a perfectly uninterrupted manner, till he came to a street which witness thinks is called King Street, Park Street. From thence to Lord Robert Grosvenor's house the crowd appeared to be thick, 2078.—Did not know Lord Robert Grosvenor's house before then, 2081.—Between that and King Street the crowd was thick, 2082.—They were assembled round Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, and in the neighbourhood of it. As witness drew near they were perfectly quiet. All of a sudden there was a slight shouting from a very limited number of the spectators, immediately followed by a rush of police; cannot say from what part they came, as the number of people prevented witness seeing. There was an immediate scattering of the people in all directions, 2083.—They began to run before he saw the police. Was not apprehensive of any personal injury, therefore did not retreat with them. In about a minute and a half the crowd had entirely opened out and dispersed. Found himself close to a body of about 30 or 40 police, with their staves in a menacing attitude, 2084.—The retreating populace left witness almost alone exposed as it were to the whole front of the police, not less than 20 or 30, 2085, 2086. They were scattered over the road as if endeavouring to enclose some one within their grasp, 2087.—Does not think it was an attempt to drive them before them, 2088.—It appeared as if their aim was to inflict personal injury upon as many persons as they could lay their hands upon, without distinction to persons or position, 2089.—There was no warning given at all; it was an immediate rush of a large body of men against the number of people that were assembled there round Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 2090.—Immediately on seeing himself opposite to this body of police, he turned round and began to retreat as fast as he could. Made for King Street; to the best of his belief it is called King Street, and just entered the side of it when he received a very severe blow on the back of the head with a policeman's truncheon, which knocked him down, 2091–2093. His hat was knocked off, and his head severely contused; the blood flowed from it considerably, 2094.—Remonstrated, as well as it was possible in the excited state which he was in, To merely the fact of holding up his hands to protect his head, he attributes the fact of escaping from the punishment or chastisement which Mr. Stephens had received, 2095.—Held up his hands to shield his head, after his hat was gone, 2096.—Did not receive any blows on his hand or arm; was bobbing, and, of course, making every effort to avoid the truncheon. Succeeded in his efforts to extricate himself from their attacks, and went to a house at the bottom of King Street. Thinks it is No. 5, where there were some people, 2097.—Got away, leaving his hat behind him; they would not allow him to take it. Asked their permission to stand amongst them as a spectator, or as if he had been an inmate of the house, expecting, as he was without his hat, that he should really be pursued and taken again by the police. Whilst standing at the door, a lad came up. He said, "Your hat is round in that street;" that is, in Park Street. Was afraid to go for it, consequently, commissioned him to obtain it, 2098.—The first hat brought was not witness's; consequently he supposed somebody else had retreated in a similar manner, 2099.—It was brought by a person who had seen witness ill-used by the police, 2101.—The boy eventually brought witness's hat, 2102.—Was wounded on the head, 2103. It bled profusely, and produced occasionally great inconvenience for two days afterwards, 2105.—Feels no ill effects from it now, 2106.—Did not see any people speaking; not any person who might be termed a set speaker to a set multitude, 2107.—Is now speaking of the Park; heard numerous remarks pass as people incidentally met each other, 2108.—Friends, and perhaps not friends, but persons who really would under such circumstances be inclined to open and make communications as they would not under other circumstances, 2109.—They were not

TINE, Mr. HENRY JOHN—*continued.*

discussing it, but merely making passing remarks, 2110.—They did not use any violent language, 2111.—Does not say the people in the carriages had come more likely to sympathize in the demonstration than to be against it, but believes as many came for that, 2112.—The demonstration was a recognition of the public acclamation or declamation, 2114.—They came to be cheered at, and in many instances, to receive a welcome, 2115.—The demonstration was of the same character throughout all the proceedings; a demonstration of public feeling manifested by public shouting, 2116.—Cannot say for what object. Does not believe it was done with the purpose of causing injury to those who were driving round the park, 2117.—Decidedly there was some object in the demonstration, 2118.—Believes it was to show the popular and general feeling against a hypocritical measure, 2119.—Against the Sunday Bill, 2120.—As the common saying is, that all should be tarred with the same brush, 2121.—Thinks it quite consistent to make a public demonstration upon any public and popular question in a quiet manner, 2123.—Is not in the habit of going into the park, because he does not reside at the west end of the town, 2124, 2125.—It is rather too far to walk every Sunday, 2126.—Did not say the carriages did run away, 2127.—Did not see any run away, 2128.—The shouting might have frightened the horses; believes it frightened the policeman's horse several times, but it did not run away; no doubt his horse was in a frightened condition, 2129, 2130.—Should say the police did not shout at the carriages, 2131.—Is not aware that there was any interference with the boy who went for witness's hat, 2132.—Does not think there was a political motive with the majority of the spectators, 2133.—No doubt many came from curiosity; but believes there was a perfect sympathy amongst all there that day, both against the conduct of the police, and in the motive which had drawn them to the place, 2134.—A general sympathy in the demonstration against the Sunday Trading Bill, 2135.—Which was manifested in a good humoured manner. Several policemen endeavoured to effect their duty with a degree of moderation which was praiseworthy, 2136.—It appeared to witness that as the day advanced, the quietude of the people was taken advantage of by those who had the conducting of the constabulary force; thinks more stringent orders were given, which were productive of all the evils which followed, 2137.—Only judges what the orders were from the course the police took, 2138.—Saw communications between the officers and the policemen, and it was after that that what he describes took place, 2139.—Saw instances in which the police exercised moderation and forbearance, 2140.—It was a mere comparative forbearance, 2141.—Upon entering the park, made for the Receiving House; and at that place there is a large tree with a seat round it, and likewise a straight seat which was occupied by the people. It would appear from the manner in which the police came up to witness, and to several others who were sitting upon that seat quietly, that they had orders and might have enforced those orders, if necessary, to remove the people from those seats wherever they might have been sitting, 2142.—Came to that conclusion because they were told to move away, although this seat upon which they were sitting was as far from the barrier as from here to the other end of the room; 2143.—They did not enforce that order, 2144.—The result was non-acquiescence; there was a general remonstrance, 2145.—Witness sat still, but as the day progressed, was a witness to people being frequently and forcibly compelled to relinquish those seats which at the earlier part of the day they had been allowed to occupy; consequently infers that their orders, which were at first of a lenient and general character, afterwards became more concise and more harsh, 2146.—After having seen his friend, had no other business at the west end of town, 2147.—Must acknowledge that he went down Park Street more from curiosity than anything else, 2148.—Could not say there was a disturbance. On the opposite side of Oxford Street there was an assemblage of people, who were evidently watching what was going on down Park Street, 2149.—Cannot call it a crowd; there were 50 or 60 people, perhaps, 2150.—It attracted witness's attention, and induced him to go down, 2151.—Was not in the park after 4 o'clock; was accompanied in the park by a most respectable man, Mr. Thomas Dean, and is satisfied that he can corroborate every

TINE, Mr. HENRY JOHN—*continued.*

statement which witness has made; he is the son of Mr. Dean, the solicitor of No. 23, Bloomsbury Square, 2152.—This gentleman was not with witness in Park Street; he had gone home to his dinner, 2153.

TULLY, WILLIAM, Policeman, 377 A. (Page 341.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Witness's name is William Tully, 8849.—Took a drunken man into custody, 8850.—Did not go in the cab with him. 72 D had him, 8851.—Thinks 72 D is here, 8852.—Got help to take him into the lodge yard, 8854.—He was very obstinate in going; four of them had to carry him between them, 1856.—Did not see him struck at all. They brought him in legs and arms, and he sat as they left him, and tore his shirt after getting in, 8857.—Did not see a drop of blood on him the whole day, 8858.—Did not stop in the yard after bringing him in. Witness went out, and only turned round the corner, when he saw a man with his hat off running before a carriage to frighten it; the gentleman called to witness and said, "Policeman, take that man into custody," so he had the two prisoners. He hit witness very severely, 8859.—72 D, and two constables more that witness does not know, came to their assistance, 8860.—Knows Mr. Mair, 8861.—Saw him at the station-house, 8862.—Gave him no advice, 8863.—Mr. Mair spoke to witness in the station-house, 8864.—Did not tell Mr. Mair that, being a gentleman, if he had gone to the superintendent, he might have got off by making an apology, 8868, 8869.—Witness will swear that he did not say that, because he knew that the superintendent and no other man could let him go but the magistrate. Witness is suffering now, and has not been on duty for the last fortnight, from the way that the man poked him in the leg, 8871.

UTTING, Mr. CHARLES. (Page 104.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 30, Hanover Street, Pimlico, 2278.—Is a reporter for the press, 2979.—Went into the park on the 1st of July, 2980.—Entered about half-past two, and left about six, 2981.—Went to make a report of what he saw, 2982.—Noticed things very carefully indeed, 2983.—Went in at the Albert Gate, and walked as far as the Dairy Lodge, against the Humane Society's House, principally near the Receiving House, within about 100 yards of it, 2984.—Walked along by the side of the drive, and the first thing that attracted his attention was a body of police very comfortably lying under the trees in the shade, near the fountain. It was a detachment of the B division, and Superintendent Gibbs complained of the men smoking, and compelled them to desist. Walked on to the Receiving House, and everything was as quiet as possible, 2985.—By the edge of the drive, 2986.—Crossed the drive, 2987.—Was on the north side, 2988.—Did not hear any calling out, 2989.—Went to give an accurate report of what he saw, 2990.—Did not at first see any carriages pass along the drive, but three water carts only, which the people cheered, 2991, 2992.—They seemed ready to be amused at anything, 2993, 2994.—Heard no cries of "Go to church" till long after the disturbance began, 2995.—It began from a simple incident, about 3 o'clock. Some boy found a dead eel, and throwing it about, it fell at the foot of policeman 430 A. The boys wanted him to give it back to them, but he refused, and the inspector told him to take it to the barracks, not to the magazine, about which there has been a mistake here. The magazine that is against Kensington Gardens was not attacked or approached, 2996,—2998.—The first charge arose out of that; the policeman refused to deliver up the eel; some boy threw a small clod of earth, and hit a policeman on the face; it would not have hurt him materially, but the policemen upon that drew their truncheons and struck about indiscriminately, 2999.—It was thrown on the way from the side of the Serpentine to the barracks behind the Receiving House, behind the garden of the lodge, 3000.—The policemen did not see the boy because their backs were turned, 3002.—He was not taken into custody, 3003.—He was not pointed out, 3004.—Saw the clod, but not the person who threw it; several people round said it was a boy; it must have been, for there was no man near to do it, 3005.—It struck the policeman on the face or on the side of the shoulder; it could not have hurt him, 3006.—The policemen stepped back and struck upon the boys, which caused a rush of the people on that side to that particular spot, 3007.—

UTTING, Mr. CHARLES—*continued.*

After lodging the eel at the barracks, they came back amidst general hootings, and all the police were summoned from the different parts where they were lying under the trees. Two mounted superintendents rode up, and the first onslaught was made, 3008.—One was Superintendent Hughes, 3009.—Saw them wave their hands, and call out "Clear the footpath, clear the footpath," 3010.—Thinks both of them did, though it is hard to distinguish voices in such a multitude, 3011.—Will not swear to either individual, 3012.—They spoke first and then struck, 3013.—They rushed upwards and drove them up the hill about 20 or 25 yards, 3014.—The policemen formed a close semicircle to protect the ground they had cleared, 3015.—Saw a great many people struck in that charge, but did not know them, 3016, 3018.—Saw no women struck in that charge, 3019.—The police formed about 25 yards from the railings; they kept quiet about five minutes, and then made another charge, without the slightest warning, to drive the people back 30 yards further; they struck about in the same way, and said, "Clear the way, fall back," 3020.—They struck with their truncheons, and after that assault, saw one or two women lying on the grass, 3021.—Was told they were knocked down by the police, but did not witness it, 3022.—Did not enter into conversation with them, 3024.—Does not know whether they were struck, 3025.—Did not see whether it was in consequence of a communication from either of those superintendents that the second charge was made. The men said it was. When remonstrated with, they said "We have fresh orders," 3026.—They did not say from whom, 3027.—Saw other charges made in the park, 3028.—Saw about a hundred men and women struck, 3029–3031.—The worst charge he saw was in consequence of the example of Superintendent Hughes. On the south side of the drive there are only a few yards between the railings and the water, which space was occupied by the most respectable part of the assembly; many very fashionably dressed ladies stood there. Had seen no charge on that side before four o'clock. Heard a cry of "Fall back, fall back," and saw several private policemen pushing them back with the ends of their staves, but they could not fall back without falling into the Serpentine. Then came Superintendent Hughes like a madman, and he faced the horse to the railings, stood up in the stirrups, leaning over the horse as far as he could, and struck right and left with a long riding whip. Saw him distinctly strike several respectably dressed women. The cry was "Pull him off his horse, and throw him into the river." After that his men struck out in the same manner, 3032.—There were many uttered the last expression, 3033.—They were quite well-dressed people, 3034.—There was a general disgust at his conduct; had good opportunities of observation, as he stood leaning on the railing on the opposite side. After the police had cleared a space of 50 yards on the north side, they opened at one end, and let as many as pleased pass in again, driving them out occasionally. There was just the width of the road between witness and where Superintendent Hughes was; he did not know him then, 3035.—Ascertained from the inspector that it was Superintendent Hughes, he is rather an elderly, stout man, 3036.—He was on a light bay horse, 3037.—Should say he had not many whiskers; should know him again, the horse is quite sufficient, 3038.—His face was so distorted with rage that he cannot tell whether he should know him. Never saw a man so excited in his life, 3039.—Was in the mob on Kennington Common in 1848, and in Bonner's Fields, but there was nothing equal to this, 3040.—The police did not behave as they did on this occasion, 3041.—Thinks the police generally behave pretty well; nothing could exceed their good behaviour last Sunday and Sunday week, 3042.—Should hardly have known that the Sunday Trading Bill was in existence from what passed in the park, 3043.—Did hear it spoken of in one or two instances. Thinks they were Members of Parliament who were discussing the question, so far as it concerned the calling the people together, but no further. The Beer Bill he did not hear mentioned, 3044.—Did not see any speakers about the park; does not think there could have been one, 3045.—It was not a meeting for any specific object, 3046.—If it had been a concerted meeting for any particular object, it could not possibly have escaped witness, 3048.—Heard a discussion in which he believes Members of Parliament took a part; they were private conversations; gentlemen standing in groups of three or four, 3049.—Not speaking to the people; discussing it amongst themselves, 3050.—Reports for papers generally, 3051.—No report appeared from his hands of that Sunday, 3052.—Witness said he thought the magazine had been confounded with the barracks, 3053.—Saw some very facetious placards, inviting the people to come there that day, but did not think they could have caused any riotous feelings; but from what he heard and saw on the ground, thinks that the placard of the Police Commissioners was the principal cause of the meeting of the numbers that assembled, 3058, 3059.—There had likewise been one or two placards circulated, 3060.—The whole of them were in the squib style, 3062.—Thinks the first was "Go and see how your betters enjoy themselves, Hot water supplied by Lord Robert Grosvenor." They were all of a very facetious nature, 3064.

VASSIE, JAMES. (Page 66.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Resides at Marylebone Lane, does not know the number, 1821, 1822.—Is servant to a brewer, 1823.—Shall lose a day by coming here, and lost a week besides by a blow he got on Sunday in the park, 1824, 1825.—Was not taken into custody, 1826.—Was in the park on the 1st of July, 1827.—Witness went by the side of the Serpentine, 1828.—Entered the park at Grosvenor Gate, 1829.—Went to the side of the Serpentine, walking up by the side, 1830.—Left it by about five o'clock, 1831.—Went there between three and four. Went down to the side of the Serpentine, 1833.—Did not go down all alongside the Serpentine, went up by the Humane Society's house, 1834.—Was assaulted by policeman D 20, 1835.—Was walking up the path, just opposite the Humane Society's house, and was struck by 20 D on the shoulder, 1836–1841.—Was not doing anything when he was struck, 1842.—He struck witness with his staff, 1843.—Had not spoken to any policeman during the day, nor thrown a stone, nor broken a rail, nor done anything to infringe the law, 1844-1847.—Will swear to that, 1848.—Was struck by D 20 on the shoulder, 1849, 1850.—He struck witness the first, 1851.—There was a rush by a lot of policemen; they hit the people and pushed the people down the path. At that time witness was walking towards Kensington Gardens, 1852.—This man struck him a violent blow, and he fell to the ground, 1853–1855.—Was ill for a week after, and unable to work for a week, 1856, 1857.—The blow was just on the bone (pointing to the same), 1858.—Has not had a medical man; has had some oil from a farrier, and doctored himself, 1859, 1860.—Has lost a week's work by it, 1861.—He said nothing to witness, he merely struck him and went away with the crowd, driving the people down the path, 1862–1865.—There was nothing to prevent his taking witness into custody if he liked, 1866.—Witness went there from curiosity, 1868.—There was a lot of boys outside the railing of the road, just hooting at everything that passed; just a small carriage that came by, hooting at it, that was all, 1869.—There were very few carriages passed in the day, 1870.—Did not cry out "Go to church" himself, 1871.—Did not hear any persons make any remark about the Beer Bill, 1872.—The Beer Bill did not make much interest with witness, nor the Sunday Trading Bill, 1873, 1874.—Did not see anybody haranguing the people, 1875.—Did not hear any speeches made, 1876.—If the policeman had asked witness to go off quietly, he should have gone, 1877.—When witness was struck, the crowd was passing him, 1878.—Was not mixed with the crowd, for witness was passing one way and the crowd going the other, 1879.—The crowd was meeting him, 1880.—The crowd was coming from Kensington Gardens, and he was going up towards Kensington Gardens, 1881.—The police pursuing them, so that witness met the police, in fact, 1882, 1883.—Witness could not get out of the way, because he could not get past the people, he was so close against the water, 1884, 1885.—If he could have got out of the way he would, 1886.—Did not read any proclamation, 1890.—Is in the habit of walking in Hyde Park on a Sunday now and then, 1891, 1892.

——— (Page 394.) (*Analysis of his further Evidence.*) Swears that Policeman 20 D is the man who assaulted him, 10,546, 10,547.—Was struck on the shoulder, had some farrier's oil to rub it with, 10,550–1 552.—Had a jacket on that day, 10,556.

WADE, THOMAS, Policeman 385 A. (Page 322.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence*).—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July about 25 minutes to 5 o'clock, 8288.—Did not strike a young man on his left a blow that felled him to the ground, 8289.—Witness struck some persons that day, but not at that time, 8290, 8291.—Witness did not knock any one down, 8292.—Was not stationed any where; was doing duty principally in the drive, 8293, 8294.—Between the end of the Serpentine to within 300 yards of the Receiving House, 8295–8300.—Did not go within 300 yards of the Receiving House till about half-past eight, 8301.—Has been in the force six years in October, 8304.—Is 32 years of age, 8305.—Comes from Northamptonshire, 8306.—Was on the grass on the other side of the rails, 8309.—Did not knock any man down that day, 8310.—Witness was not at any time present with two other constables, when one of them knocked a young man down, 8311.—Witness took two boys across the carriage-drive from one side to the other, 8314.—Should think one was fourteen and the other sixteen, 8315.—Put one over the railing into the park where the crowd were standing, and the other, witness put his staff under the rails and requested the crowd to let him pass through, 8316.—Did not kick him, 8317.—Witness had a man in custody, as near as he can judge, about a quarter past five o'clock, 8318.—Took him to Vine Street Station, 8319.—Did not use any unnecessary violence in taking him, 8320.—After putting the boy under the rails witness followed the constables engaged with him, along the drive, in attempting to clear the drive, 8321.—Witness has no cut on his lip, 8323.—Witness never struck a man on the head in his life with a staff, 8326.—Witness's number was taken a great many times that day, at least the parties said they would, 8328.—Recollects one gentleman who said he would take his number, he had on a long brown double-breasted coat and speckled trousers with a stripe down the side, 8334.—Witness cannot say why he said he would take his number; he was on the grass endeavouring to drive the crowd from the railings. The policemen in the drive were posted there to keep it clear. The stones kept coming from the crowd on the grass into the carriage-drive so that it was impossible for the men to stand it, and witness was one, with others, that was ordered to move them, 8336.—Some were macadamised stones and some were gravel stones, 8337.—Several other persons said they would take his number. Witness was merely requesting the crowd to move from the railings, and a man said, "That b——r has been very busy all day, take his number," 8341.—Witness can swear that several people made use of the same expression, 8342, 8344.—Witness did not make any answer, 8346.—Never saw any gentleman take out his pocket-book to take his number, 8348.—Witness was engaged with a party to clear the drive perhaps three or four times, 8350.—In clearing the drive they formed across the road, as many men as would reach, and requested the people to go off, telling them that it must be kept clear; sometimes they were very much opposed and obliged to handle the people to put them under the rails, they refused to go without, 8351.—Did not throw anybody over the rails, nor see any of the police do so, 8352, 8353.—Was ordered by the sergeant to go under the rails, and clear the people who were looking over into the drive, 8355, 8356.—Perhaps from 15 to 20 went under the rails, 8357.—That was on the north side of the drive, 8359.—The people refused to go when the police requested them, and said, they had as much right there as the police had. Almost everybody witness met said the same, 8361–8363.—Witness was in the park from two o'clock till ten, with the exception of going twice to Vine Street, 8364.—Witness supposes he might have met 10,000 people in that time, 8365.—When witness and the police went under the rails they did not rush among the people, they requested them to move back and called their attention to the stones flying among the policemen, 8369.—They went with their truncheons drawn, 8371.—They usually keep them in their pockets, 8374.—Witness first drew his truncheon a little after three o'clock, on his way to the crowd, 8375.—Witness went into the crowd with his truncheon in hand, under orders, marching double file, about 16 or 18 of them, 8376–8378.—Witness has before that stated he took two boys from one side of the drive to the other, they were just the sort of boys that were throwing the stones; he was not unmanly enough either to give them a parting blow or to kick them, 8380–8385.—Witness saw Superintendent Hughes riding about on horseback. Believes he gave orders from time to time. Witness took his from the sergeant in whose charge he was, 8386–8388.—Witness did strike some people, cannot say how many, but not till half past eight o'clock, 8390–8395.—Witness was lying down on the grass from two till a little past three, not supposed to be on duty, 8396–8398.—Witness's duty was part of the time on the drive, and part of the time on the grass, endeavouring to move the crowd from the drive, 8399.—When witness and the other constables got under the rails, they endeavoured to disperse the crowd into the open part of the park, but as soon as they returned to the drive the crowd closed after them, 8403.—After doing this several times witness found that many discontinued throwing stones, or moved altogether from the crowd in that place, 8410–8412.—Witness took one man into custody, who threw three stones at one time out of his hands, 8413, 8414.—Took one man into custody for stealing a watch about half past eight o'clock, 8415.—There was a great deal of excitement about three o'clock, but it subsided about four or five, 8418, 8419.—Witness is not aware of having been struck by a female, was struck several times by stones, but cannot say who threw them, 8421–8422.—Has been in the force six years in October, 8423.—Witness was once complained of by a private gentleman for allowing three omnibusses at one time to stand at the Scotch stores in Oxford Street, 8427, 8428.—There may have been four other complaints made against witness by the force. Recollects two of them, one was for leaving his beat and gossiping with two other constables a few minutes before six in the morning; the next was for gossiping with two men and a female for 10 minutes about 10 in the morning; the third was for being absent from drill one night. Thinks there is another for a similar offence, 8431–8438.—When witness went over the rails, between four and six o'clock the men with him had their truncheons in their hands but did not strike anybody, 8440.—Witness will swear that he did not strike a young man who was thrown down in one of the rushes, 8443.—Witness did not take the two boys, already spoken of, into custody, 8447.—Witness took a young man from off the grass in a cab to Vine Street, 8450.—Held him by the collar of his coat, did not hold him by his arms, as he made no resistance, 8451–8453.—Took him for throwing stones; saw three at one time go out of his hands. They were granite stones, 8456–8459.—This was near the end of the Serpentine, they all three struck some civilians who were following the policemen, 8461, 8462.—Witness was hurt very much by the stones, his body was all bruises the next morning, 8464–8466.—This was between three and half past five o'clock, when they were trying to clear the drive. Some of the stones weighed perhaps two ounces, some more and some less, 8467–8470.—The young man whom witness took into custody was taken before a magistrate and fined 40*s.* or one month's imprisonment, 8471.—Before the police left Marylebone Station they were told that cabs would be in readiness to take away persons who were apprehended, 8472.—Witness took away two during the day. In each case there were two prisoners and two constables inside and one on the box, 8476, 8477.—Does not recollect threatening to strike any boy nor any boy threatening to strike him, 8481, 8482.

WADE, THOMAS—*continued.*

—— (Page 400.) (*Analysis of his further Evidence.*)—Saw Gillmore in the crowd when the soldier accosted him, 10,745.—Was close to him; went into the crowd with him, 10,746.—Came from the open space in the park with him; it might be 100 yards, 10,747, 10,748.—At the time that he got up to that part of the crowd the boy had been already injured, 10,750.—That had been done before witness and Gillmore got up, 10,751.—Did not see any sods or anything being thrown about at the time, 10,752.—Heard a gentleman accuse him, at least, call out, "392," and he said "That is the man;" spoke to the gentleman himself, 10,753.—Does not think he was sober; he had the appearance of a man who had been drinking; there were two of them together, 10,754.—He had not a cigar in his mouth at any time, 10,755.

WALLACE, Mr. AUGUSTUS. (Page 192.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) — Is a hosier and glover, 5356.—At Breadalbane House, 268, Oxford Street, and 34, George's Place, Knightsbridge, 5357. —Is in business for himself, 5358. — Keeps several hands, 5359. — Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July instant, 5360.—Walks there nearly every Sunday evening, 5361. — Entered the park about half-past four, and left again about six or half-past, 5362. —Thinks it was the Grosvenor or Stanhope Gate that he entered by, and he proceeded down to near the drive, and walked across the drive, and took up a position near the pump at the east end of the Serpentine, 5363.—The people were behaving at that time very well indeed; what witness saw were very respectable people, 5364.—That was about half-past four, 5365.—There were a great number of very well-dressed ladies in the park, 5366.—There were several members of Parliament and gentlemen in the park that witness knew, living in the neighbourhood, 5367.— There were a great many ladies walking about with children, 5371, 5372.—They did not appear in the least alarmed, 5373.—Did not see one stone thrown whilst he was standing near the drive, 5374.—Did not walk about the park much during the day. He saw one stone; that was in the centre of the park, towards evening, 5375, 5376.—Did not see by whom; some policemen were running after a man endeavouring to take him into custody at that time, 5377.—Supposes it was about 8 o'clock, 5378, 5379.—Supposes the stone had been thrown by the man the policemen were running after; they gave him a violent blow on the side to disable him, 5381.—Thinks there were five or six of them, 5382.—Every one had his truncheon, 5383.—Thinks about two were striking at him, 5384. —Should say he saw two or more blows struck, 5385. It appeared with very great violence, 5386.—Did not see whether the man had been doing anything, 5387. —The stone was rather a small one. Supposes about an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, 5388.— Does not know at whom it was thrown; or whether it hit any one, 5389, 5390.—Saw no other act of violence on the part of the people than that; the crowd he saw were very well behaved; there were about 100 or 150 of what would be called roughs, men in fustian jackets, who seemed determined to make a noise or anything of that sort, 5392.—Is speaking of the afternoon when he first went there, 5393, 5394.—When witness left where he was standing, he walked round to the Receiving House and walked about in the centre of the park, 5396.—Those 150 were moving about in different parts of the park, not stationed together or in knots, 5397.—Means that all the people of that class that he saw during the day at different times and in different places amounted to 150, 5395, 5399.—Not 150 altogether, 5400.—Did not see any carriages. Knew the principal part of those that were there; they were mostly tradespeople that were driving down the drive. Sir William Tracey went down in a private cab, 5402–5404.—Saw some of the sudden rushes made by the police. Witness was standing near the pump, and there was a very respectable policeman there, and everything was very quiet; when he wanted any one to move he spoke civilly, and the people obeyed his orders directly. On the opposite side, witness's attention was called to a very respectable man leaning against the rails; a policeman went and said something to him, and with the same gave him a violent blow on the chest. Thinks the gentleman was remonstrating with the policeman upon his conduct, then he gave him a blow with his truncheon. The gentleman was proceeding under the railings, and he gave him two or three violent blows on the back, and witness lost sight of him. Could not observe the man's number on account of the scroll, saw three figures, and that he belonged to the A division, 5405.—The policeman who had been acting civilly said at the same time that he thought it a pity the policemen acted so, 5406, 6408.—He said nothing about orders; he said it was a pity the men behaved so. They had those orders when the inspector was riding backwards and forwards giving orders for the men to charge and all that sort of thing. A good deal of disturbance was created in consequence of these inspectors riding about, and then ordering the men to clear the people from standing by the side of the drive. If the police had taken up a position, instead of moving about as they did, the people would have kept back. Thinks 90 out of every 100 who were there, if the police had wanted any assistance, would have given it to them, 5409.—Witness was going across the road before he had got where he stood, and seeing a very respectable man being ill-used, as he passed along, in fact, not knowing what he was saying, for he was deep in conversation with the friend that he was with, and forgetting almost where he was, he said, "For shame, policeman," or something like that, and another policeman came up and struck witness a very violent blow on the chest with his fist, but he took no notice of it, and went on, 5410.—Addressed that observation to his friend, 5412. —Was not talking at the policeman. When witness was crossing the road a great number of policemen were there, and he made the remark, 5413.—The policeman heard it no doubt, and with the same, he said "What are you talking about," 5414.—Witness made no answer, but walked on. Did not wish to get into any disturbance, 5415.—This was crossing the end of the Serpentine, 5416.—At about half-past four, 5417.—Did not see any ladies struck, 5418.—Nor any females of any sort, 5419.—Witness kept at one place because there was a respectable man there, 5420.— There were children in the crowd, 5421.—Did not see any handbills handed about, 5422.—Nor any one speaking in the park, 5423.—Did not hear any conversation about the Sunday Trading Bill, 5424.—Does not feel any interest in it, 5425.—Saw Sir R. Mayne's notice just as he entered the park. Saw in the paper that such a notice was issued. Heard no conversations about it, 5426, 5427.—Did not take the number of any policeman at all, 5428, 5429.

WALLACE, Mr. AUGUSTUS—*continued.*

WARD, ROBERT. (Page 219.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*) — Resides at No. 3, Marsham Street, Westminster, 6073.—Is a plasterer, 6074.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 6075. —Went into Hyde Park with five more; about half past 3 or thereabout. There was a laugh on the side next to the Serpentine, people crying, "Go to church; why don't you put up your horse and go to church?" The inspector on the chesnut horse turned round in a very rash way, and said to the men, "Go in there, and drive them all away." The men got underneath the rails, went in, and drove the people all away in a most rash manner; in fact, they could not get away. At the time policemen were doing that, a gentleman put up his stick to keep a policeman's staff away; it was pulled away from him and broken into three pieces, and it was thrown into the Serpentine, and then the gentleman was taken away; does not know who he was. Witness was on the opposite side, and went and stood out a little bit, and a policeman came on the other side, a stout man, first hitting the rails as hard as he could, saying, "Stand clear; mind your heads;" about a dozen more were following him, and witness went back, 6077.—The policeman did not hit any one, but his staff was waving over the heads of the other people. Saw in less than half a minute three females who were trampled under foot. The policemen took no notice of them, but passed over them; they were knocked down by the people getting out of the way of the police. Witness lost his companions, and walked up 30 yards from the place. Had not stayed there over half an hour, when a young man came running across, then a man in plain clothes took hold of this young man by the collar to stop him; the young man slipped down. A policeman then came up, and before he laid hold of him he hit him right across the jaws, and the man fell back, and called "Murder;" all the people called "Shame." Witness spoke out his number; it was 113 A. Another policeman said you had better go away, and mind your own business, or you will be locked up; witness moved, 6078–6081.—The policeman struck the man when he was down, 6082.— About 8 o'clock a party was taken up for picking a gentleman's pocket, and they were carrying him face downwards, 30 or 40 policemen; the man hallooed out; and as they passed witness, he said, "I will walk now." A sergeant, as witness took him to be, he seemed to take an active part with the police, he had not a ruffle on, he said, "No, by God, you shall not walk, we will make you be carried," and he caught him two raps right across the thigh; and the men then began to heave sods or anything they could get off the park at this one individual, 6083.—The policemen then turned round directly on the people, and in that affray there was a boy, about fifteen years of age, who was hit across the temples, and a life guardsman

WARD, ROBERT—*continued.*

picked him up, and looked the policeman in the face, and said, "You scoundrel, you want a licking, and you ought to be severely punished for this." Witness hallooed out the policeman's number, but before he could get his number out the policeman made an attempt to hit him, but witness hallooed out, 392 A division, 6084.—Will not swear that he saw that number; he just got a glimpse of it; it was 392 or 393; witness saw the top of the turn; could pick the man out. He said, "If witness was not off he would crack his nut too," and so witness made his escape, 6085.—Did not see him strike the boy, 6086.—Only knows of it by the soldier speaking of it. Then witness went more into the centre of the park. There appeared no one making any speech, and the policemen, thinks about 30 of them, came all of a rush to clear the people away, and they hit right and left anyone that came near. Witness saw a soldier collar one of the policemen for hitting a young man who was with him, and he said, "You scoundrel, you hit my friend, and I will shake you to your shoes!" 20 more soldiers came up, and a superintendent came up to the policemen, and ordered them to put their truncheons into their pockets, and go away into the crowd, 6087.—That was in the centre of the park, away from the drive, on the hill, 6088.—Knows the barrack in the centre; it was more to the right, standing with your back to the Serpentine. Picked out 50 A. particularly, 6089.—Could swear to him amongst 5,000; he hit any man that he came across, and he was a powerful, stout man, 6090.—He struck at witness. He came over witness's head twice, 6091.—Think it was getting on then for 9 o'clock; between 8 and 9. Will swear to 58 and 113; the other two he is doubtful of until he sees the men, 6092.

WEBB, Inspector. (Page 401.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is 35 years old, 10,762.—Has been in the force 16 years and some months, 10,763.—Comes from Gloucestershire, 10,764.—Is an inspector, 10,765.—Joined the police in 1839. Was promoted to a sergeant in 1844, and to inspector in 1854, 10,767.—Was in the park on Sunday the 1st of July, 10,768.—Went to Park Street at two o'clock with two sergeants and 20 men for the protection of that neighbourhood, 10,770.—Had 10 men and a sergeant, with himself, at No. 5, Park Street, and 10 men and a sergeant at 31 A, Park Street, 10,771.—Thinks No. 5, Park Street was 300 yards, and No. 31 A, Park Street, about 200 yards from Lord Robert Grosvenor's house; independently of those 20 men, had three others patrolling the neighbourhood, 10,772.—Did not give the order for the body that was brought up to charge and to clear the street, 10,773.—Recollects taking Louis Franklin into custody, 10,774.—About six to half-past six received information that there was a crowd assembling opposite and near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house; they were then hissing and hooting and shouting; desired the constable to go down and bring up 10 of the men, and when they came up to request the persons to move on, 10,775.—Desired them, and persuaded them to go away and keep moving. The crowd continued to increase, and some of the parties in the crowd made use of very bad language. They often called out "Chuck him out; pitch him out," when some persons appeared at the windows of Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 10,776.—At this time observed Franklin near Lord Robert Grosvenor's house. The crowd continued to be so riotous, that witness sent to Stanhope Gate for the superintendent to come up with the reserve, not feeling himself in sufficient force to clear the street, which at that time he considered necessary. In a few minutes the superintendent came up with a body of men and an inspector; a crowd was following them from behind. Franklin was then hissing, and when they came up to Reeves' Mews, the superintendent with the men commenced to clear the street. Was some distance, and could not hear what orders were given, 10,777.—When Franklin got opposite Reeves' Mews, heard him hissing and hallooing and making a great noise, and apprehended him, 10,779.—Took him by the collar of his coat; a woman had hold of his arm at the time, and when he took him by the collar of his coat he threw himself back and was nearly down; called the assistance of another constable; he plunged backwards to the side, and the woman struck the constable several times with her parasol over his arms and

WEBB, Inspector—*continued.*

shoulder; told her to go away and go home, but she hung to his arm for some few yards and then let go. Desired the constable to take him to the station-house, and then returned to his men, 10,780.—Took him into custody for hissing and yelling and exciting the crowd to resist the police, 10,781.—At the time he took him into custody he was between the two bodies of police, 10,782.—Before then had seen him opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 10,783.—Did not see any policeman strike him, 10,784.—Was not aware that he had his head broken at the station nor at the police court. When at the police court on Tuesday morning was standing waiting to go before the magistrate, and Franklin said in the presence of one of the inspectors, "You are the inspector that apprehended me?" witness said, "I was." He said, "Well, you see I am a different man now to what I was on Sunday," 10,785.—There was nothing amiss with his head when witness delivered him over to the policeman, 10,786.—Saw him at the station-house shortly afterwards, 10,787, 10,788.—Saw no blood, neither did he complain of his head having been cut, 10,789.—His hat was off when witness saw him, 10,790.—Was not aware that afternoon, nor at any time before this investigation, that his head was cut on that occasion. When at the police court, witness said to him, "I see you are a little more quiet; I was under the impression that you had been drinking." He replied, "I had had a little." In the course of two or three minutes, his case was called on, and no other conversation ensued, 10,792.—Did not give any orders to take his wife into custody; ordered his wife home, 10,792.—When witness got to the police office he asked the policeman if the wife had followed, 10,793.—Gave him in charge of 337 A, a reserve attached to the C division, one of the men that came from Stanhope Gate, 10,794.—Does not know whether this female that was with him was his wife, 10,795.—She did not say so to witness, 10,796.—Did not believe that she was his wife at that time, 10,798.—He was a very decent looking man, 10,799.—Cautioned him opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house; saw that his conduct was such as to cause resistance to the police, and apprehended him, 10,801.—It might have been two minutes after he cautioned him, 10,802.—Saw his conduct, and did not lose sight of him, 10,803.—Told him to be quiet, and go home. 10,805.—He incited the crowd by hissing, hallooing, and shouting, 10,806–10,809.—Believes he was locked up all night, 10,810, 10,811.—And taken to Marlborough-street the next day and bailed, 10,812, 10,813.—Took him into custody from six to half-past, 10,815.—He was kept in custody all that night, and all the next day up to six o'clock, 10,816.—There were some 70 or 80 persons apprehended from the park, and this one from Park Street. On the Tuesday when they were taken before the magistrate, they were classed under various headings; and in consideration of Franklin, with others, having been in custody from Sunday and Monday, the counsel for the crown, Mr. Clarkson, made some statement to the magistrate, and they were discharged in a body; Franklin was one of them. Witness was there to substantiate his charge, 10,817.—There was a great deal of talk about the conduct of the police the next day, but witness paid no heed to it, 10,819.—The man was discharged, 10,820.—Witness and his party were sent to be in charge and protect, not Lord Robert Grosvenor's house only, but the neighbourhood, anywhere, 10,821.—Expected that some assemblage of persons might be at Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 10,822.—His attention was particularly directed to that house, 10,823.—Went there at two o'clock, 10,824.—There was no crowd there till six o'clock, 10,825.—Could not see in what direction they came; kept out of sight; remained in doors, 10,827.—The orders were to create no excitement in the neighbourhood, 10,828.—Three officers were patrolling in the neighbourhood of Park Street, Grosvenor Street, and Grosvenor Square, to give witness immediate information, 10,829.—The three men were 184, Walker; 68, Croker; 121, Panson, letter C, 10,830, 10,831.—They were in plain clothes, 10,832.—In consequence of some information went out himself, and saw a number of persons assembled opposite Lord Robert Grosvenor's house, 10,833, 10,834.—Thinks they were extending round, not exactly opposite the house, some thousand people, and they continued to increase, 10,835, 10,836.—Thinks the largest number that he ever saw assembled

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there were 2,000, or 3,000, or 4,000, 10,837.—Includes all the strangers, who came from curiosity, to see what was going on, as far as he could see, 10,838.—Thinks the turbulent part of the crowd were about 1,000, 10,839.—Called his men out about five minutes after he went out himself, 10,840.—Called 10 men into action, 10,842.—Gave them orders to mix themselves up with the crowd, and, if possible, to keep them moving and not to let them assemble, and to do so as quietly as they could, and to keep their truncheons in their pockets, 10,843.—They did so; they did not take out their truncheons, 10,844.—Sent for the other 10 men, but they did not come up till after the reserve, 10,845, 10,846.—Every one appeared to be obstinate and would not move. When a constable spoke to them they hissed him, and said that he had no right to interfere, and that they had as much right as he had; and others said, I pay rates and taxes, and so on; and there were others that used some low expressions, 10,849.—Before he sent for the reserve the men under witness's command had done their utmost to persuade the people to go away quietly; found instead of the parties going away by persuasion the crowd appeared to get more excited and more irritable, and considered it advisable to send to Stanhope Gate for Superintendent O'Brien to come up with his reserve, 10,850.—The crowd, when the reserve came up, were hissing and hallooing, and witness was informed that some person had thrown some stones, 10,853.—Saw no windows broken, 10,854.—Superintendent O'Brien came in command of the reserve, 10,855.—He had merely the command of the men that he brought up; witness did not take any orders from him, 10,857, 10,858.—After he came witness gave orders to his men to compel the people to move, but not to draw their truncheons, 10,859, 10,860.—The men at the time that Superintendent O'Brien came up were intermixed with the people, and witness could not collect them, 10,861. 10,862.—The reserve came up; before they came up the other 10 were not called out; then witness assisted to clear the crowd and they came out and kept order after the street was cleared, 10,864.—Gave them orders to that effect, 10,865.—The men under witness' charge did not draw their truncheons, but kept the people moving without exhibiting them, 10,866.—Has no doubt that when the reserve came up and found that they had sufficient force to clear the street that their truncheons were drawn, 10,867.—The 10 witness brought out first retired into No. 5, and he brought those out of No. 31 to take their places after the reserve had cleared the street, 10,871, 10,872.—Witness's men were never all at the same time in the street, 10,873.—Saw the street cleared, 10,874.—The reserve came and followed the crowd that was following the police that came from Stanhope Gate; the other portion of the police came towards witness and desired the persons to move, but they would not; some were shoved and pushed, and others went away, and that is how it was done, 10,875.—Saw one man bleeding, at the corner of Reeves' Mews; saw him remain there some time; witness's attention was called to him by two gentlemen who said they thought that he was remaining there unnecessarily to excite persons; called a sergeant, and desired him to take him at once to the hospital, but he refused to go, and remained there after being persuaded for some ten minutes, 10,876.—Believes he was a foreigner; he remained there, after being persuaded, for some ten minutes, and witness insisted, at last, upon the sergeant removing him at once to the hospital, 10,878.—There was blood on the pavement, thinks about 20 or 30 drops, 10,879.—Did not observe his clothes, to describe them, 10,881.—Cannot say who struck him, 10,882.—Does not know Stevens, 10,883.—Did not see any other man that was seriously hurt, 10,884.—Does not think that any one can speak accurately as to what really did take place 10 yards from him, 10,885.—Was not in charge of the reserve; was some 70 yards from them, and cannot describe what took place between them and the people, 10,886.

WELLER, GEORGE. (Page 288.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Lives at Gloucester Place, East Lane, Walworth, 7525, 7526.—Is a beer-shop keeper, 7527.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July from after three o'clock till about twenty minutes to six, 7530.—Was on the south side of the ride a portion of the time, and the other portion

WELLER, GEORGE—*continued.*

was on the north side, 7531.—Did not go beyond the head of the Serpentine, 7532.—Was all the time on the north side of the water, 7533.—Saw the police during the time endeavouring to clear the crowd, 7534.—The majority of them refused to move until they were forced back by the police, 7535.—Recollects upon entering the park he met two persons in custody, being taken walking to the station-house; heard, after passing Apsley House, a great yelling and hooting; went very fast from there till he came up to it, and it appeared just so far as the end of the Serpentine; it was caused by a cab being brought along with some prisoners, or some persons in it, and two policemen inside, 7536.—It was after that he saw the same attempt made to clear the drive, 7537.—A great portion of the people refused to get out of the drive till the policemen forced them back, and told them they must stand beyond the drive to allow the vehicles to pass, 7538.—Heard one man in a flannel jacket say, "You bloody fool, why did you come away like that; "you have as much right there as they have," 7540.—He called his companion a "bloody fool," not a policeman, 7541.—Saw several stones thrown. Cannot tell who threw them; one was thrown when a lady was coming by in a little four-wheeled thing, with a boy riding and driving a single horse; turned round and said, "Good God, are you Englishmen! what has that lady to do with the Sunday Trading Bill?" 7243.—The crowd were hooting and hissing, 7544.—There were not more than two or three carriages going down, but two policemen stationed at the end of the drive advised persons going down to drive round and up towards the Marble Arch, so that they might not excite the mob there, 7545.—Every time he heard the hooting commenced; "Now come on," they said, and there was immediately a rush under the rails on either side into the middle of the drive, 7546, 7547.—They filled it up again; heard the expression more than once in the crowd, "Now come on," 7548–7550.—They immediately filled the drive then; and then it was that the policemen had to clear the drive to allow the cabs to pass, 7551.—Said there was a superior officer, but does not know whether he was serjeant, inspector, or superintendent, on horseback, on a light chesnut horse. The first time he saw him, he was riding very quietly with his bridle rein down, and a man said, "He thinks himself the bloody Emperor of Russia," and "Take that, you ——!" throwing a clod or something. Is sure it was not a stone; does not know who threw it; it went just beyond this policeman's hat, 7552.—It did not touch him, 7553.—It went across to the north side, over the rails, 7554.—It appeared like a clod of mud, from the place where it was taken from, 7555.—The crowd made remarks each time the man came, and he generally cast his eye over, and still kept on. Thought those men riding up and down seemed to be especial marks, from the observations that the people made upon them, 7556.—Fancied he had been a military man, from his seat in his saddle, 7557.—This was between three and four; was there soon after three; walked quickly home; it was half-past six when he got home, 7558.—Did not see him interfere at all, 7559.—He did not appear to be in a state of excitement, 7560.—Did not pay attention to him at all, except on this occasion, 7561, 7562.—Saw a gentleman with an eye-glass in his eye standing near the rails, as he was coming out of the park, 7564.—This was later in the day. He was standing near the rails, and a taller gentleman came to speak to him, and a man with a flannel jacket looked at him full in the face, and hit him, and said "Take that you b——r; go to church!" There were two gentlemen who saw this, and witness said, "I really think this fellow deserves giving into custody;" and called to two policemen, and stated the case to them. This was a young man about 18; he appeared very nervous, and said, "I would rather not press the charge; order him from here." One of the policemen then hit him a back-handed slap on his head, and desired him to leave the park, and compelled him to go out of the gate then, 7566.—Has no doubt he was a gentleman from his appearance, 7567.—The only time witness saw the crowd resist the police, was in clearing the drive. Thinks that they went through the posts to take in charge somebody else. Was in the drive at the time. At that time was forced through the posts with the rest of the crowd. Some person seemed to interfere, but he was taken away; some respectably dressed man; does not know who he was, 7568.—In clearing the drive the police used no violence

WELLER, GEORGE—*continued.*

whatever, providing the people would go; they ordered them to go, and they gave them time to go, certainly, but they did not go, and they pressed them back, and compelled them to go out of the drive, 7569.—Did not see that done with any brutal violence, 7570.—Thinks that the police had a great deal to bear that day; thought that they acted with the utmost forbearance, considering what they had to contend with, 7571.—The only time that witness saw the police in collision with the people at all was when they were trying to clear the drive, and the other time when they went through the posts to take some persons into custody, 7572.—They did not do it with violence at all, 7573.—Thinks that throwing stones is an act of violence; thinks the noise and the manner of the mob, for Sunday, at any rate, 7574.—Does not think he saw any one hurt except this young man; he had a severe red place where this man struck him, 7575—Did not see any persons with their heads cut, or on the ground, 7576, 7577.—Did not see the police with any serious injuries. Was away by twenty minutes to six, 7578.—There was considerable hissing when he was there, 7579.—Does not think that there were more than two or three carriages, 7580.—They groaned always as the cabs came along, 7581.—They also groaned and hissed at any private carriage, 7582.—They did not at anything else, except the policemen occasionally, 7583.—If they were only standing still he heard observations or remarks applied to them, such as, "Who is going to steal another rabbit pie." It might have been taken in good feeling, but it was done to exasperate the police, 7584-7586.—Hears a good deal of chaff in his beer-shop, 7587.—The police have not much to do with witness, 7588.—That expression was in consequence of a policeman's wife being charged with stealing a rabbit pie. Supposes there were 5,000 bills circulated about where he lives calling this meeting on Sunday, and likewise at the east end of the town; they brought in one and threw it down on his counter, and gave one to nearly every one sitting in his bar, 7589.—Has not got the one that was left on his counter, 7590.—They considered that insulting language as addressed to them, no doubt, and the party applying it so intended it, 7592.—On the south side of London, that expression is applied to policemen, 7593.—Has been five years in his house, and was never five hours out of it; but this new Sunday Bill is giving him the advantage of getting a little fresh air, 7594.—The police are very sensitive when they are told of it, 7595.—Is in favour of the Sunday Beer Bill; it keeps many shillings in a man's pocket on the Sunday morning, 7597.—Could not have gone to the park had it not been for that, 7598.—Said he had no doubt that the man had 1,000 of those bills with him, who came into witness's shop, 7599.—Has not one of those bills here; read it at the time, 7600.—Cannot repeat one word of it, 7601.—It was short, and was headed, "Agitate! Agitate! Agitate!" It was calling the people to attend in Hyde Park, 7602.—Not on this particular Sunday; thinks it was the Sunday before, 7603.—Does not think there were any violent expressions in this bill. Was busy at the time, 7604.—Did not see this bill anywhere else, 7606.—Believes there was nothing violent in the bill, 7607.—The police cleared the drive, and then the people kept off till they heard the hooting in the distance, and then they gradually crept under the railings on either side, 7608, 7611.—When they got into the drive the police immediately tried to clear them out of it; they said, "Stand back; you must keep this place clear," or words to that effect, 7612.—There were a few carriages going along the drive; not more than two or three, 7613.—They were cabs with prisoners in, 7614.—They drove off at a very rapid rate, 7615.—The police cleared the place as they came up, 7616.—He saw them clearing the drive; some refused to move until they were forced to move; that the police pressed on them with their hands, or pushed them on with their hands, 7619.—They went so far as they were pushed; they then required pushing further, 7620.—It took about one policeman to move one man back, 7621.—He pushed him back with his hand; not with great violence, 7622.—The man went back when he was pushed; not by being simply told, 7623.—He used sufficient force to remove him; cannot say what force he used, 7624.—The people said, "Come on now, come on;" and then they filled up the drive again, 7625.—Heard it said several times by other and different persons at different places; was only once on the other side, and did not hear it there; heard it

WELLER, GEORGE—*continued.*

twice on the south side, 7628.—Then there was an immediate rush of people from under the rails, 7629.—Then the policemen, when a cab came up, drove them back again, 7630.—All the pressure came from beyond the point where witness was at the end of the Serpentine. When Superintendent Hughes was called the Emperor of Russia, and this stone was thrown, he did not stop. Does not think that he knew that the missile was thrown at him, 7632.—His manner was anything but tending to excite the mob to call him the Emperor of Russia, 7634.—Thinks one or two cabs had gone off when this clod was thrown, 7635.—A good deal of violence might have taken place by the police in the park without witness seeing it, 7637.—A man in a flannel jacket went up and struck a gentleman with an eye-glass, 7638.—Witness called a policeman, 7639.—There were very few of those working men on that side; it was the south side, 7640.—Believes that many well-dressed people did excite the mechanics to do what they did. Heard a well-dressed man in the presence of three or four mechanics say, "Well, there is a change once in seven years; remember April 1848," 7642.—That referred, no doubt, to some mob, 7643.—Never saw a gathering like this since the Spa Fields gathering, 7644.—Does not know that it might not have been an expression of encouragement to keep order, 7645.—Went with a predetermined idea that there was to be an exciting meeting, 7647.—The people afterwards sympathised with witness, and advised this young man to give this man in the flannel jacket into custody, 7648.—There was no resistance to the police there, 7649.

WHITE, JOHN JAMES. (Page 220.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 6093.—Lives at No. 1, Chair Court, Temple Bar, 6094.—Is a waiter at present, 6095.—At the "William the Fourth," Ship Yard, 6096.—It is a public house, 6097.—Was taken into custody, 6098.—Was standing at the time on the right-hand side of the carriage drive going from here, at about 4 o'clock, 6099.—The north side of the carriage drive, 6100.—Saw an old man knocked down and very much ill-treated by three policemen, who struck him with violence, and the bystanders were crying "Shame!" and so was witness; just as he had done so, something went past him, a small stone or something of the kind; he turned round to see where it came from; he felt a hand on his collar, and found himself in the hands of policeman 398 A., 6101.—Does not know who had thrown that stone, 6102.—Witness does not know exactly what he said when he was taken, in the excitement of the moment. The crowd round tried to pull him away. The policeman was alone, and fearing that witness should get away, he struck him on the head with all his force with a truncheon, and he had very little recollection till he found himself in a cab totally covered with blood; all his clothes, down to his boots and trowsers, spoiled, 6103.—Witness thinks he resisted a little; he had done nothing, 6104.—Is positive he did not throw a stone; he went dressed in his best clothes, with peaceable intentions, 6105.—Seldom misses walking in Hyde Park on a Sunday, 6106.—Goes there generally for a walk, 6107.—Was taken to Vine Street station-house in a cab. Could have got witnesses to prove that he did not throw any stones; but he was taken off so quickly. Was put into the long cell, and there were 50 prisoners, he heard one policeman say, in the room where they were standing all round, 6108.—Has not been in court before to-day, 6109.—The cell in which witness was placed was about twice the length of a man, and about six or seven feet wide, down stairs, 6110, 6111.—There were about 40 people in the cell when witness went in; it was so crowded that they could not all sit down. (*Witness here describes the cell.*) Witness was very faint; he was kept nearly an hour in the place before he could have any water to wash with; the blood was all dried on to his things and head, 6112.—Was not in pain, but very giddy; could hardly see, 6113.—Witness was bleeding, 6114.—Does not think any one fainted, but one or two men seemed very bad, and the people told the policeman that they would not let any more be brought in. A little while after two policemen came in with a light, and selected about seven or eight of the people, and took them away into another cell, and then locked up witness's cell for the night, 6115.—Witness and all the people

WHITE, JOHN JAMES—*continued.*

complained to the policeman outside of the heat, 6116.—The door was opened about three times in the course of the night to bring water, and in the eagerness to get water a great deal of it was thrown on the floor, and that was the cause of its being so wet; it likewise ran in from under the door, 6117.—Did not say anything about bail; he was told he could not be bailed, because it was Sunday night, 6118, 6119.—Was told so by one or two young men, who had been received as well as witness, 6120.—Did not apply to any one on Sunday to take bail, and on Monday night, after being at Marlborough Street, he was brought back to Vine Street; he applied to a tall man, the gaoler, who said they could not attend to bail; it was too late; witness lived too far off. Witness had friends outside; but they were not allowed to come in, or else they would have bailed him, 6121.—Was not bailed out on the Monday night; was taken back to Vine Street, and put into another cell; the cell was very filthy. An old man was lying under the seat groaning, 6122.—He said he was very bad; he could not stand. Does not know what he was in for. Some friends sent in, but he did not seem inclined to make any answer; he kept groaning and gasping, as witness thought, with pain and exhaustion, 6124.—Witness applied to the policeman to take this man out; but he did not do so till he had been asked a great many times, 6125.—This man came in soon after witness, 6128.—Saw no more of the man after he was taken out, 6131.—Sunday night witness was taken from Vine Street to Marylebone Street station at about 12 o'clock, and then from Marylebone station to Marlborough Street on the Monday; waited there all day, and then went back to Vine Street, and witness was put into this small cell. He came up again on Tuesday, and they were then brought in vans; they were not put into the waiting-room on account of its being so hot the day before, but in a garden behind the court; and while there some official, does not know what he was, the usher, he supposes, came up and asked the cases, and gave strict orders to the police that if any of them moved they were to knock their heads off, 6132.—He was dressed in plain clothes, 6133.—Knows that he was an official, because he came out and brought in the cases, 6135, 6136.—Witness saw him afterwards, when he was in the court. The magistrate asked him to feel the place on witness's head, to see whether it was a deep cut. He put his hand about an inch from the place where it was cut, and said he had a wound apparently from a stone. He did not put his hand to the place where the head was cut at all, 6137.—He was a thin-faced man, 6138.—Witness did not show him where to feel, 6139.—Did not tell him that he was feeling the wrong place, 6140.—He had a drab-coloured coat on, 6141.—When witness was brought before the magistrate he was discharged, 6143.—The policeman came, and stated that he threw a stone first of all, and afterwards a handful of gravel, 6144.—Swears that he said that. Before the inspector at Vine Street he charged witness with throwing stones and riotous conduct, and assaulting the police, 6145.—Three were taken with witness for attempting to rescue him; they were fined 5*s.* each, and discharged. Their names are Alexander Hare, Joseph Beal; forgets the other one's name, 6148.—Witness thinks the magistrate took into consideration the injuries he received. Witness pointed it out to him. This usher of the court likewise said he wished there was a mine underneath them, and that he could blow them all up in the air; this is the fact, 6149.—On Sunday night was taken from this cell to Marylebone; thinks somewhere about 12 or 1 o'clock, 6150.—Was then removed to the cell at Marylebone, 6151.—It was quite a kingdom of a place to the other; it was a very bad place; after daylight they could see no more than they could when it was dark, 6152.—It was a dark cell at Marylebone, on the lower floor, and there was a privy in it; it was very hot and stifling there, 6153.—Did not hear the name of the gaoler, 6154.—Could swear to him out of 500 people, likewise the policemen, 6155.

——— (Page 322.) Identifies Policeman 398 as the man he spoke of, 8282, 8283.

WILLIAMS, Mr. HERBERT. (Page 335.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is superintendent of the Royal Humane Society, 8689.—Recollects the 1st of July last; was backwards and forwards from the Receiving House to Mr. Henbury's cottage, 8690, 8691.—Was in Mr. Henbury's yard when a man was brought in wet from the Serpentine, 8692.—That man was not struck in witness's presence; he asked witness to lend him a suit of the iceman's clothes, 8693.—The man was decidedly intoxicated, 8694.—Witness did not see a great deal of his violence in the yard, but heard that he was very violent coming along the road, 8695.—Witness did not observe him violent himself; he was very obstinate; he would not do as he was told; they wanted him to sit on a seat, to keep quiet; he was talking a great deal, and crying, 8696.—He was not bleeding at all; must have seen it had he been, 8698.—Witness stopped after he was brought in about ten minutes, 8699.—Witness had a friend with him the whole afternoon. Mr. Fincham, a chemist in Baker Street, and when witness read the evidence of Mr. Holding, where he stated that this man received a blow, and that blood was flying about, witness was so astonished at what he read that he took the pains to walk up to Mr. Fincham, and ask him whether he saw anything of the sort, 8700.—This man was not handcuffed while witness was there, 8703.—Did not hear any violent language used to him by the police, 8704.—This man recognised witness; he called him by name; he seemed to know him very well, 8705.—Witness has since ascertained that he is one of those persons who sweep the snow from the ice for the accommodation of the skaters in the winter time, and many of those persons know witness by sight very well, and witness does not know them, 8706.—Saw a heap of broken granite stones near Mr. Henbury's, 8707.—Saw a number of persons make a rush at those stones, and put them in their pockets, and several policemen went up and sent those people back; and there was a guard formed round those stones to protect them afterwards, 8708.—Saw some people put them in their pockets; and directly the police saw that, they made a rush there; they sent them all back, and cleared the place, 8710.—Saw Mr. Holding brought into the yard, 8711.—Was there after Mr. Holding was brought in ten or fifteen minutes, 8712.—Saw the handcuffs put on Holding; saw the park-keeper bring them out; and the last witness put them on, 8714.—Saw several of the prisoners taken away, but did not see Holding taken away, 8716.—There was a large heap of broken granite by the park-keeper's house. There has been a great mistake about the Receiving House of the Humane Society, to the great annoyance of one of witness's men, for he can hardly walk the streets now; the people threaten to break his head. Mr. Holding stated that he was brought a prisoner to the Receiving House; there is but one Receiving House, the Humane Society's Receiving House; and he said of the Humane Society's man, that he never saw such a vagabond in his life. The only man that witness had on duty at that time, he stationed himself in the boat-house; he was there the whole afternoon, in case of an accident happening in the water. This accident occurred; a man was trying to swim across, and he evidently would have been drowned, had not the man gone and taken him out. Mr. Holding stated that it was the Humane Society's man who did what he described, 8718.—That is a mistake; and it has acted very prejudicially against witness's boatman, 8719.—Should like that to be made public, 8720.—Never stirred from that spot. Went between the Receiving House and the park-keeper's lodge. Was fearful that some accident might occur, and that his services might be required at a moment's notice, 8723.—It is called the Dairy Lodge, 8724.—There was not a policeman on the premises of the Receiving House during the day, 8725.—Witness lives at the Receiving House, 8726.—Is in the habit of walking about the park, 8727.—Did so in the week previously to the 1st of July, 8728.—Did not see any other heaps of stones about there, has seen some on former occasions in other parts of the park, but not in this week, 8729, 8730.—It is within 30 yards of the drive, 8731.—There had been a little bit of a disturbance the Sunday before, 8732.—It was a very extensive heap of granite, but witness thinks that a couple of men might have removed it in a day or two, out of reach of the people at any rate, though perhaps they could not have carted it out of the park, 8734–8737.—The control of that granite belongs to the Woods and Forests, 8738.—Thinks Mr. Mann is the superintendent of the works in the park, and that he would give the order to move

WILLIAMS, Mr. HERBERT—*continued.*

that granite away, 8739, 8740.—All the notices put up there are signed by the ranger, 8741.—Witness heard Mr. Henbury say that he had written a letter to Mr. Mann, requesting that he might remove these stones, anticipating what would occur on the Sunday, 8744.—The police might have removed those stones, without difficulty, if they had taken the trouble to survey the ground, 8746, 8747.—Saw this heap of stones after the 1st of July, 8748.—It was not much diminished, the people could not have taken many, for directly the police saw them they drove all away who were supplying themselves with this ammunition, 8749.—Did not observe any guard of policemen till the people were seen taking up the stones, 8750.—Saw only one person with a broken head, 8754.—Looked out in the park at what was going on, 8755.—They were very noisy indeed about there when a carriage passed; saw the horses of three or four carriages start off terrified, 8756.—Not many carriages passed that day, 8758.—They were pretty quiet, except when the carriages passed; when they were put back from the road, a great many resisted and broke through, 8759.—Witness observed they went back again after they had been moved back about 20 or 30 yards, 8761.—They were a very mixed class of people, some highly respectable and some very low; some appeared mischievously inclined, 8762.—Half-grown lads, 8763.—When the body of people were moved back those highly respectable people broke through the police two or three times, 8765.—Witness states, the people that he saw resist the police violently were the lower part of the working classes; saw several of them brought in prisoners, 8766.—That heap of granite had been lying there for some weeks, 8768.—No broken granite has lately been put down upon the roads to witness's knowledge, 8769.—The roads are generally repaired with granite in the winter time or late in the autumn, 8770.—At this time the road is quite smooth, 8771.—Witness repeats that he saw no granite in other parts of the park, 8772.—Looked at what was going on, 8774.—Saw some stones in the air, 8775.—Should say at about 4 o'clock, 8776.—Saw occasional ones fly over the heads of the people, 8777.—They seemed to come from behind, 8778.—They were thrown towards the road; witness thought they were thrown in the direction of Mr. Hughes; he was on horseback there giving his orders to the men, 8779.—They could hardly see who was in the road, 8782.—The ground rose up at the back, 8783.—Thinks the crowd behind would see over the heads of those who were in front; if they stood very far back, but not immediately behind them, because the crowd was so dense, 8784.—A part of the crowd might throw over into the road without seeing what was in the road, 8775.—Handcuffs were put on Holding because he was very violent, and seemed to resist a great deal when he was first taken into custody, 8786.—He was very much excited, 8787.—Holding was not very violent at the time they put the handcuffs on, he was particularly agitated and excited, 8789.—There was only the park-keeper and the last witness round him then, 8790.—Witness was in the Receiving House, 8791.—On that day witness kept his family in the garden, they could see what was going on from there, but he would not suffer them to go beyond that; for the crowd at one time seemed to be blocking up the road, and that was one object that he had in stationing the boatman there, for he thought that communication would be cut off between the Receiving House and the boat house, and that, in case of accident the man could not have got there. However, the crowd did not come so far, 8793.—The conduct of the crowd was alarming at one time; the awful noise they were making as the carriages came round in particular, 8794.

WILLIAMS, WATKIN, Esquire. (Page 292.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Is a barrister at law, 7650.—Of No. 1, King's Bench Walk, 7651.—Was in Hyde Park on the 1st of July, 7652.—Went there about four o'clock, 7653.—Stayed there two hours, 7654.—Was on the grass on the north side of the drive, 7655.—Was opposite the Serpentine, 7656.—Saw the police keeping the line of the carriageway, 7657.—The line was pretty well formed when he got there; they were not able to keep it without interruption, 7658.—A few bodies of men here and there broke the line, 7659.—They were constantly breaking in on no particular occasion, 7660.—Noticed the same individuals cross and recross

WILLIAMS, WATKIN, Esquire—*continued.*

repeatedly, 7661.—Saw some wooden hurdles in the park broken on three several occasions, 7662, 7663.—They were broken by the wanton act of a very great number of young men tearing them down, and using expressions of encouragement to do it vigorously, and to finish them up; that occurred upon three several lots of railings, 7664.—It was wooden railings that railed round a portion of the park near the end of the Serpentine, 7665,—There were three or four places where there were wooden hurdles, to keep the people off the grass; temporary ones, not of iron, 7667.—Some were broken by persons sitting upon them, 7668.—Those were not accidentally broken, 7669.—It might have been done to remove an obstruction, but it led subsequently to other wanton and intentional breakage, 7670.—Saw that it was becoming dangerous, and went away. Saw men and women thrown down, and many flying away in terror, 7671.—Did not see what became of them after this; as he was going away saw that the police came up, and did not wait to see the result, 7672.—There was a great row altogether, 7673.—The impression left upon witness's mind was not that it was done to arm themselves with a weapon, 7674.—It was mere wanton destruction. The men doing it were young men, 7675.—Thought that the crowd were more or less orderly, taking all the crowd altogether, 7676.—Leaned on the rails by the drive for a quarter of an hour or more, 7677.—Heard a very great deal of hooting, 7678.—Noticed what appeared to be rather aggravating conduct to two or three policemen, which they seemed to bear with patience and forbearance. Was particularly struck with the forbearance and patience with which two or three young policemen behaved, 7679.—They were stationed hardly so far as the centre of the Serpentine, beginning at the opposite end of the bridge, 7680, 7681.—One man in particular was persuading and requesting the men to keep within the line. He said, "It is my orders, and I must do it." Two young fellows came up, and pushed against him, turned back, and then crossed the drive; when he came up to them he pretended to walk to the other side, he took it with a great deal of good temper, and ultimately he got those three through with a laugh; he did that a great many times, 7682.—Is positive that undue violence on the part of some of the police was not universal. Was there for two hours at that part of the drive, and looked about to see, and saw no one single instance of anything like violence on the part of the police constables, 7683.—Saw more instances of forbearance than those. Witness's impression was, that they were very good-tempered, and they managed it very nicely, 7684.—They did not always effect the object they had with those men; a great many passed who insisted in going over, and they went over in spite of them, 7685.—Was struck with the remarkable appearance of a man standing close by the rails; he was supplying drink to four or five young men about him, 7686.—He had a very splendid head and face, a very solid, substantial man, with a beard, and a very massive countenance, and the observations that he made were extremely acute and clever, 7687, 7688.—He was about sixty; he was making sarcastic observations about the Government, and political observations altogether. Tried to enter into conversation with him, but he declined, 7689.—He was not an Englishman. Thought he was making observations with a view to witness overhearing him; he was making an observation with a little flower in his mouth, as if he was soliloquising, 7690, 7691.—There were several about him to whom he spoke, and to whom he was giving this drink; it appeared to be brandy; it was in a large quart bottle, 7692, 7693.—He had only one bottle and a small glass, 7694.—He was touching witness; but he did not observe that it was spirits; it might have been toast and water, 7695.—When witness got into the park, it was difficult to keep the road completely clear, 7696.—There was a constant breaking through, 7697.—They were constantly passing from the north to the south side, and walking along, 7698.—Did not try it himself, 7699.—Feels certain that many of them did it for the express purpose of irritating the police, for they did it several times, backwards and forwards; some, no doubt, were bonâ fide going across, 7700, 7701.—There is an important distinction between those who break through from fun, or who want to go across, and those who do it constantly and unnecessarily, 7703.—The men standing by were encouraging them going across, and they said, "Now dodge them," or words of that sort,

WILLIAMS, WATKIN, Esquire—*continued.*

7705.—Saw some hurdles broken by young men; does not think that he saw any boys, 7709.—Did not see them do anything with them, 7712.—Saw one or two women and children on the ground; presumed they were thrown down, and that they scrambled away from this breakage; did not see anybody actually knock down a woman, 7713.—Cannot tell how this breakage affected the woman; the noise and outcry was alarming in its character when that was done, 7714.—There was some other young men that pushed about with a little violence on the drive, 7716.—Saw no stones thrown, 7717.—Is perfectly convinced that the man supplying drink was not deranged; thinks he was an extremely acute and clever man, 7719.—Tried to get into conversation with him, 7721.—He did not seem to be anxious to make converts, 7722.—He did not try to convert witness, 7723.—Did not take any particular note of his observations; but they were upon the class of measures entertained by the House of Commons, and also about the corrupt nature of our Legislature, and observations of that sort, 7724–7726.—They did not appear to be joking him, 7727.—He was serious, 7728.—There was nobody in companionship with him, 7729.—There was a crowd; not exactly about him, 7730.

WINTERS, JOHN, Policeman 413 A. (Page 298.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Has been in the force about four years and a half, 7736.—Is about 28 years of age. Has been previously six years in the Irish constabulary, 7737–7739.—Is an Irishman, 7740.—Was on duty on the 1st of July, 7741.—Was on duty in the carriage-road about a quarter past four. Witness with several other constables received orders to clear the people away from the rails. He and 470 A went along the outside and on the carriageway. 470 A struck the rails with his staff as he went along, and called out to the people, "Go back." After going some distance, a gentleman, whom witness believes to be Mr. Mair, called out, and said, "What are you doing of? What are you about? What do you mean? Do you know what you are doing of?" 470 A said, "I am obeying my orders, Sir;" and he immediately said, "Damn you and your orders. The people have no right to go back from here, you have no right or power to remove me from here; I will not go back." He called out to several of the people, "Do not go back, I will not go back." Witness was not struck at that time, 7742–7744.—He heard 470 A caution Mr. Mair to go back, but he would not; and on making an effort to take him into custody, he put his hand to the constable's breast, and pushed him back, and with his stick struck him lower down, about the thigh, 7747, 7748.—470 A is here, 7749.—Witness assisted in taking Mr. Mair into custody, 7750.—Saw him into a cab, and saw no more of him afterwards, 7751, 7752.—Witness will swear it was 470 A who took him into custody, 7753.—Means 370 A, 7754.—370 A did not speak to Mr. Mair until he spoke as he passed along. He struck the rails with his staff, telling the people to stand back, and Mr. Mair turned round and said what witness has stated, 7756.—There was not a very great crowd where Mr. Mair stood, 7758.—There were some people behind him, but he does not know how many, 7759–7768.—To the best of witness's recollection there might be eight people behind him, 7770.—Did not see Mr. Mair try to step back when the rails were struck, 7772.—He was not leaning on the rails, but standing close to them, 7773–7775.—It is an iron rail, a little more than an inch in diameter, what a man might grasp in his hand, 7780–7782.—Witness was close, and will swear that the policeman did not strike Mr. Mair upon the hands, and he did not see him strike him at any other time, 7784, 7785.—If he grasped the rails, and the constable felt disposed to strike him, he might have done so, 7786.—Witness cannot say whether Mr. Mair had his hands on the rails or not, 7790.—Cannot say whether he was struck in the first instance. Witness was standing close to the constable who took him into custody, 7792.—Witness had his staff in his hand, but did not strike. He walked close after 370 A, who did strike, 7794.—The people stood back principally from the rails, till they got as far as where Mr. Mair stood, 7796.—Mr. Mair resisted, 7797.—Heard the order given to get the people back from the rails, but does not know who gave it, 7799, 7800.—Had no order to put them any given distance from the rails, 7803.—As they went on, the people did stand back from the rails, but closed in again after

WINTERS, JOHN—*continued.*

they had passed, 7804.—They had no time to take further notice of it, having to take Mr. Mair into custody, 7806.—There were more than ten policemen in the road, but does not think there were so many clearing the rails, 7809–7812.—There might be seven or eight in the body with witness, 7815.—Only saw the one man in front striking with his truncheon, 7817.—370 led the band; he called to the people to stand away from the rails, 7818.—There were only 370 A and witness, who took Mr. Mair into custody, 7819.—Witness went to the cab with him, and thinks there was another constable, which made three, 7822.—The people closed up to the rails again after 370 A and witness had passed on. They being engaged with Mr. Mair, could not return to clear them again. Does not know whether the others did so, 7825–7828.—Witness has stated the truth, and cannot be shaken from it, 7829.—Has not had any consultation nor advice from anybody, 7830.—Since the time he was seventeen years of age, witness has had his living in the police, 7834.—Does not know a man named Oliver, 7836.—Witness knows the nature of an oath, and positively swears that during that day he did not strike anybody with his truncheon, 7838.—Witness swears that he saw Mr. Mair strike 370 A with a black or brown stick. Thinks he could nearly identify it, 7841–7843.—He punched him with it in the lower part of the body. (*Describes the same*), 7844–7846.—Did not see the policeman strike at him first, 7847.—He was standing close by, and passed through this opening to come into where Mr. Mair stood, 7848.—Witness was quite close and went through the posts too, 7849, 7850.—When 370 A went to take him into custody, Mr. Mair put his hand to his breast and pushed him back, 7851.—Mr. Mair called out to the people, as witness has stated, and then he would not go back, 7852.—For that they took him into custody, 7853.—Their orders were, that if a man was creating a disturbance he was to be cautioned, and if he did not desist, he was to be taken into custody, 7854.—Witness heard the orders given, but cannot say positively by whom, 7855.—The police act upon the orders of their superintendents and inspectors, 7856.—They got the order in the park, and to the best of his belief in the station as well, but witness will not swear to that, 7857, 7858.—Before Mr. Mair was taken into custody, the caution given was, telling the people to stand away from the rails; then Mr. Mair said he would not stand back, 7860.—Witness thinks that was a sufficient caution to take a man into custody, if he proceeded to encourage others to stand in defiance, 7862.—After this caution, Mr. Mair was taken into custody. He was put into a cab in the carriage-road, 7865, 7866.—There was a great deal of hissing and shouting at other parts of the crowd, but witness does not know what it was about, 7867, 7868.—There was not much at this place, 7869.—Does not recollect hearing any cries of "Shame!" or any disapprobation expressed by the people when Mr. Mair was taken off, 7870, 7871.—He thinks it was not a violent blow that Mr. Mair struck with the stick; it was a punch, 7872.—Thinks he held the stick in one hand, 7874.—Witness did not see the policeman aim a blow at him, 7876.—Witness was in the park about half past four, 7877.—Recollects pursuing a man from the Serpentine towards the marble arch, 7878.—The man was knocked down, 7879.—He was hissing, shouting, and groaning in the mob; witness cautioned him to desist, and saw him cautioned by a sergeant. He was doing the same afterwards with another man, when witness cautioned him again, and immediately received a blow from a stone on the back from the direction of the same mob. Witness motioned with his hand for him to go away, but he would not go; he kept shouting. A horse and carriage were passing, and the horse reared on his hind legs, and no doubt would have run away if he had not been held by several policemen. Witness then attempted to take the man into custody, but when running after him, a stranger ran between them and knocked witness back, and threw the prisoner down. Witness then took him into custody before he got off the ground, and took him to the station with two other constables, at least one who witnessed the proceedings, 434 A, 7880–7882.—Witness will positively swear that he did not strike the man. He was put into a cab and taken to the Vine Street station, but neither there nor before the magistrate did he complain of being assaulted by the police, 7883.—The man's name was Benjamin Bincroft, 7885.—Several constables came up when

WINTERS, JOHN—*continued.*

he was taken into custody, but witness did not see him struck, 7886.—470 A is here. When taking the prisoner to the cab, witness was struck three or four times with a stone. Gave Bincroft in charge to another policeman, and went after a man whom he saw throw one; he was fined 10*s.* or fourteen days. In coming back, a stone hit witness a severe blow on the face, the mark is on his eye now. His clothes were saturated with blood from his face. A strange gentleman followed him to Vine Street, and washed and dressed his wound, 7887, 7888.—There was shouting previously, and at the time; but witness did not know what they were saying. The stone throwing was very general at that time, and there was great disorder, in the crowd, 7889.—Witness produces his hat which was whole when he put it on in the morning, but which he will swear was cut through with a stone (pointing out the cuts), 7890–7893.

WOODWARD, Mr. RICHARD. (Page 32.)

(*Analysis of his Evidence.*)—Resides at 62, Wellington-street, Finsbury, 917.—Is a master carpenter and builder, 918, 919.—Was in Hyde Park on Sunday the 1st of July, from three o'clock to about a quarter to six, and then again from about half-past six to half-past eight, 920.—On that day went with a friend to the park; was suffering from diarrhœa, and went from motives of curiosity and for the benefit of his health; was there about from between Albert-gate and what he thinks is the Receiving House at the park-keeper's house, the north side of the carriage drive, and reckons that there was 20,000 or 30,000 people there; and there were some boys who got an eel which they threw about the park, which caused the eruption—some ragged boy it was that commenced the first disturbance. Immediately after this (had a young man with him), seeing the crowd accumulate, pulled him back from it, saying, "George, do not go so close to the crowd;" that was between the roadway and the park; and after that of a sudden there were two superintendents on horseback, who ordered the police to clear the road, and they cleared the road, pushing the people back with their fists and the staves, and witness amongst the number, in the chest, and being unwell he said, "Do not do that, I will get back as fast as I can." By that time they had cleared the roadway, should say ten or twelve yards from that up the park, and from 80 to 100 yards in length, forming a kind of circle; and there was a policeman raised his staff and struck him across the eye quite unawares, for he gave him no ground for it, and wounded him seriously in the face. Was within the front; they drove him back ten yards from the railings and the roadway, 922.—A policeman struck witness across the eye with his truncheon, 923,—It was a very serious wound; it formed a black eye, and cut his face, which was bleeding at the time; there were many witnesses saw it. But witness has but one witness, a young man with him, but dares say from the circumstances some gentleman in court may come up, 924.—Could not get back quicker than he did; went slowly back, could not run in any shape. Seeing this sudden blow across his eye, the people cried "Shame;" a number of gentlemen that were there and his friend took down the number of the policeman, and likewise others that were there. A gentleman present lent witness a pencil, and perhaps that circumstance may recal it to his memory, and he may appear as a witness, 925.—Thinks he should know the man by seeing him, 926.—It is No. 593 of the A division, 927.—The policeman was a tall man about six feet high; but a violent blow like that made him at the moment that he could not tell what surrounded him. Did not fall down, but fell back against the people. Just after he came to his senses saw a middle-aged person (a woman) lying on the ground, with some four or five policemen about her; a person in mourning, a respectably-dressed female; she was between the crowd and the railings and the carriage-road, 928, 929.—They were urging her on; not striking her, but hustling her with their truncheons. She had been evidently knocked down or pushed down in the rush by the onslaught of the police; should say there were fifty or sixty policemen at that time there. After it took place, from the natural feeling at the time, and the cries of "Shame!" by hundreds, felt that if he had had a stick or a weapon of any kind he should certainly have resisted, under the feelings that he stated in the petition, which he left in the hands of Mr. Duncombe. His resentment was so strong that he could have resisted; if he had resisted hundreds would, seeing how he had been used, 930.—Had no stick; did not resist; and reckoned generally that that was entirely the beginning of the outrage, as he conceived, on the part of the police. There was no disturbance whatever before. Perhaps a boy or two might have cried to a hackney carriage "Go to church," but not sufficiently for him to notice. The persons that were near persuaded him to write a petition to one of the representatives of the borough in which he resides; and they said that they thought, from the numbers that there were being taken off to the station house, it was no good going there, or to the police office the next day, and seeing that he was not arrested, the best thing he could do was to make it known, and to solicit an inquiry; went from that spot after receiving this injury, and walked about the park, at a distance from where the police were interfering with the people. There was a great deal of noise and rioting afterwards; hoped to see some friends and acquaintances, and met with one just before six o'clock, and they went and had some refreshment, and came in again for the purpose of recognizing the policeman, 931.—Afterwards there was a great deal of noise and rioting, 932.—In different parts of the park; went right away from the carriage-drive upon the grass, 933.—At a distance saw the staves waving, but not to prove anything; went to a distance off the road, with his friends, and tried to identify the particular policeman who had assaulted him, 934.—Hoped to see some of his friends, to be witnesses in other parts of the park, of the conduct of the police, 935.—There were friends whom witness knew there, 936.—The blow witness received was a very severe one indeed; his cheek was cut, and a black eye to a person in business is very awkward; almost ever since it has been a great injury to him, for he cannot follow his business, 937.—Had not arranged with any friends to go there on that day; has some friends residing at that end of the town, and thought it probable that he should meet them; and as it was he met one, besides the one which he took with him, 938.—The crowd had then very much diminished; it seemed to accumulate after he was struck, from all parts of the park, 939.—Did not go into Park-street; at different parts of the park saw the police, and soldiers expostulating with the police at various parts; some of them stated that one of their men had been struck, and that if they had seen it, they would have prevented it, but nothing of any particular moment, 940.—Thinks they were Guards, 941.—It was in the evening, 942.—This was towards the centre of the park, towards the Marble Arch and the Receiving House, only high up, away from the drive, 943.—In the centre, behind the three ponds, away from any building, among the trees, 944.—Thinks some of the soldiers were in undress, in red jackets, with caps, and some of them with a kind of red frock coat on—the new uniform, 946.—Does not think there were any in red jackets and white trousers, 947.—The time witness received this blow was about the time at which this old lady was knocked down in the road, 948.—Knows that the A division was employed in clearing the park where witness stood, 949.—Did not hear an account given of the accident to the old lady before it or after, 959.—Heard of it to-day; thought that witness was going further on to state what had happened to witness, because what he had stated was what witness had embodied in his petition to the House, as to the distance and as to the old lady, 951.—Probably what happened to the old lady was an accident, still she was on the ground; saw four or five policemen round her, with their staves drawn, 952.—Is sure that they were not helping her off the road from where she had fallen. By their manner, she seemed to be expostulating with them, 953.—It might have been an accident; by the sudden rush, by the onslaught of the police, she might have been pushed down; cannot say that she was struck down, 954.

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